The Property of a Distinguished American Private Collector part IV

Auction

July 11, 2014

Profiles in History

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Descriptive definitions

Manuscripts:

Autograph letter signed - entire letter and signature is in the hand of the author.

Letter signed - only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the text is in the hand of a secretary.

Typed letter signed - only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the letter is typewritten.

Document signed - only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the document is in the hand of a secretary or scribe.

Autograph note signed - entire note and signature in the hand of the author.

Autograph musical quotation signed - entire musical quotation, text and signature is in the hand of the composer.

Autograph manuscript signed – entire manuscript and signature is in the hand of the author.

Books:

In bibliographical contexts, format is used to indicate the size of a volume in terms of the number of times the original printed sheet has been folded to form its constituent leaves. The most common forms are:

Folio - each sheet is folded once - approximately 11 x 14 inches or larger.

Quarto - each sheet is folded twice - approximately 8 x 10 inches.

Octavo - each sheet is folded three times - approximately 5 x 7 inches.

Condition definitions

Manuscripts and Books:

Foxed/foxing- spotted or discolored patches on manuscript pages of book leaves.

Washed- cleaning of manuscript pages or book leaves with a chemical rinse to remove spots, stains or blemishes.

Silked- when manuscript pages or book leaves are very fragile or in need of repair, they can be faced on both sides with a thin, virtually transparent textile like fine silk or cotton gauze for reinforcement.

Profiles in History

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through Internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actu-

ally paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through Internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, Internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www. profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the Internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an Internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the Internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since Internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the Internet bid is presented, due to live Internet bid software or Internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 23% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of $100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for presale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history.

His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert.

In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities.

Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium.

Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."

Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions.

Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

It is both an honor and a privilege to present the Property of a Distinguished Private Collector, Part IV. With sales results exceeding $11.5 million for Parts I, II and III, we have no doubt you will enjoy the final sale in this extraordinary series. The great depth and breadth of the collection continues to be represented with a wide array of single lots, thoughtfully assembled groups and comprehensive archives. American, English and European history, literature and culture are richly represented in Part IV. Whether you are looking for a significant letter from one of the Founding Fathers or important Civil War material, you will find it here. If it is English history for which you are on the hunt, the Horatio Nelson letters are particularly fine. The world of literature is at your doorstep with an abundance of letters by Samuel Clemens, Dashiell Hammett, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Andre Gide, Victor Hugo, Thomas Mann, George Bernard Shaw, Dylan Thomas, Paul Valéry and Emile Zola. Of course, a fine selection of letters from the great names in Science awaits you whether it is Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein or Louis Pasteur. Should baseball be your passion, you will certainly take pleasure in perusing the cache of Ty Cobb letters included in this sale.

Enjoy leafing through the catalogue and let us know if you have any questions. Whether you join in on the sale by attending the auction, bidding by phone, bidding online, or submitting absentee bids, we are most grateful for your participation in the sale.

Good luck!

Joe Maddalena
President & CEO

Marsha Malinowski
Director
Books and Manuscripts Auctions

American History, Literature and Culture

1. Adams, John. *Second President.* Fine autograph letter signed ("J. Adams"), 3 pages (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm). Quincy, 12 April 1807 to Benjamin Rush regarding the fate of Pennsylvania amid all the political turmoil of the times; with integral address leaf addressed to: "Dr. Benjamin Rush, Philadelphia" and red wax seal remnant on third page, with Adams' free frank, docketed by Rush "Quincy, Apl. 13th. 1807 Free" and "J. Adams".

Former President John Adams worries about the fate of Pennsylvania, particularly in light of the enormous political influence of men such as Adams' enemy, former Vice President Aaron Burr.

Benjamin Rush had served as a member of the Continental Congress (1776, 1777) and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. At the time of this letter, he was serving as Treasurer of the U.S. Mint (1797-1813), appointed by President John Adams; it was Adams who mediated the reconciliation between Rush and Thomas Jefferson after both had retired from active politics. A reflective Adams, now retired in Quincy after years of public service, writes freely to his close friend.

Adams writes in full:

Dear Sir, Your favour of the third is received. I am willing to allow your Philosophers your Opinion of the universal Gravitation of Matter, if you will allow mine that there is in Some Souls a principle of absolute Levity that buoys them irres[is]tably into the Clouds. Whether you call it etherial [sic] Spirit or inflammable air it has an uncontrollable Tendency to ascend, and has no capacity to ascertain the height at which it aims or the means by which it is to rise. This I take to be precisely the Genius of Burr, Miranda and Hamilton, among a thousand others of less or more Note. These Creatures have no Prudence. If a Man is once So disarranged in his Intellect as to deliberate upon a Project of ascending to the Seven Starrs, it is natural enough that he should first attempt to Seize the two Horns of the New Moon and make her his first Stage. Burr's project of making himself V.P. of U.S. to a reasonable Man would have appeared an high degree of Extravagance, for there were ten thousand Men in the United States, who were as well qualified for it and had merited it by much greater Services, Sufferings and Sacrifices. Yet in this he succeeded. Buoyed up by the flattery of the Presbyterians in Connecticutt, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all the Southern States, from the Veneration in which they held his Father and Grandfather, the Factions of Clintons and Livingstons alternately employed him as their Instrument, till the Virginians conceived the Project of engaging him to corrupt the State of New York from the Federal Interest. In this They and he succeeded: but all the rest of his Projects have been whimsical and without Success. What could have inspired Burr with hopes of being an Ambassador, a Chief Justice of Pensilvania [sic] or a Governor of New York or Vice P. of U.S.?

Omnia Numina Absunt, Sui absit Prudentia. Prudence is the first of Virtues and the root of all others. Without Prudence, there may be abstinence but not Temperance; there may be rashness but not Fortitude; there may be insensibility or obstinancy but not Patience. Without Prudence, to weigh and deliberate on the Nature and consequences of an Enterprise, and to consider his means and his End, a Man who engages in it, commits himself to Chance, and not Seldom when a thousand Chances are against him to one in his favour.

I pity my old Friend, [Thomas] *McKean* [(1734-1817) - signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania (served 1777-99) and Governor of Pennsylvania (served 1799-1808)]. *Like many others of our Antedeluvian Patriarchs he was carried away into Error by the French Revolution and delivered himself into the hands of a Party with whom he never could cordially cooperate. In the Time of Robespierre* [(1758-1794) - French revolutionary leader responsible for much of the Reign of Terror] and his bloodyest Cruelties I dined once in Company with McKean, [Albert] Gallatin [(1761-1849) - Secretary of the Treasury (served 1801-14)] *and Burr and they were all very loud in praise of Robespierre. 'He was honest, and the Savior of France.' Some of the Company presumed to censure their Patriot and Hero, and all three of these Gentlemen cried out Robespierre's Crime is his Honesty. How many Instances do We See every day which prove that Honesty is not the best Policy. They have all of them tried a different Policy, but I believe they will all come to a sad End and find at last that Honesty would have been a better Policy.*

I now come to a Mystery in your Letter. I have but four Grandsons; two of them are Boys under Seven Years of Age [George Washington Adams (1801-1829) and John Adams II (1803-1834)] *and have been at my House and in Boston all Winter. They are the Children of my son John* [Quincy Adams (1767-1848)]*; the two others are Sons of my Daughter* [Abigail - or Nabby] *Smith* [(1765-1813)]*, the youngest of whom whose name is John* [Adams Smith (1788-1854)] *is now with me, and has not been in Philadelphia since last May; the oldest is William* [Steuben Smith (1787-1850)] *Now to my great grief in Trinidad. No Letter therefore can have been left at your House from any Grandson of mine. I cannot unriddle this Mystery but by Supposing that some adventurer has forgot a Letter: but for what End I know not. I thank you with all my heart for your kind Intentions towards my Supposed Grandson. They are as authentic proofs of Friendship, as if it had been my real Grandson.*

Pennsylvania can fall down on one broadside and then roll over to the other Broadside, and then turn Mast upwards and then right her self up again. She is a Ship however so violently addicted to pitching and rolling that I should not wonder if she dismasted herself.

To quit the figure and Speak plain English I have long thought that the first Serious civil War in America will commence in Pensilvania [sic]. *The two*

Nations of Irish and Germans who compose the principal Part of the People, are so entirely governed by their Passions, have So little reason and less Knowledge that it will be impossible to keep them steady in any just System of Policy. They will one day repent in Sac[k]*cloth [a coarse cloth, made of goats› hair, worn as a symbol of penitence] the ascendency they have given to the Transaleganian* [Trans-Alleghanian, i.e., the states containing the Allegheny Mountains - Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia] *and Southern Atlantic States* [North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia] *and So will New York. But So contagious is Folly that we in the Mass*[achusetts]*. are running the Same Course. I do not believe how even that Sullivan, if he should be chosen, will harmonize long with his Party. Not half so long as McKean has. He is in heart and in head no more of a Democrat than McKean. I have known him not much less than forty years. He has never been a steady nor a* [obscured by wax seal] *Man. But he is not malevolent Enough for his Party nor ignorant. His general aim has been to be of the Strongest Side and consequently has often offended all Parties at times. I should be glad to receive your explication of the Strange Story of my Grandson. You do not say that the Letter was from Col. Smith. What can the Tenet be? My Family reciprocate the friendly Sentiments of yours and none of them more heartily than J. Adams*

The election of 1800 turned into a contentious drawn out affair and weighed upon Adam enormously. Little wonder that years after the election of 1800, Adams continued to harbor great resentment at the powers wielded by Burr in influencing the outcome of the New York elections.

Provenance: Christie's New York, 19 May 1995, lot 2.

$15,000 - $20,000

2. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages (8.85 x 7.15 in.; 225 x 181mm), Quincy, 13 and 15 October 1810, to Dr. Benjamin Rush; red wax seal remnant on verso of third page.

John Adams continues his running argument with Benjamin Rush over the need to include Greek and Latin in the curriculum of American schools and gloomily comments on American politics.

Adams writes in part:

Mrs Adams says she is willing you should discredit Greek and Latin, because it will destroy the foundation of all the Pretensions of the Gentlemen to Superiority over the Ladies, and restore Liberty, Equality and fraternity between the Sexes. What does Mrs Rush think of this?
. . . Suppose we should agree to study the original languages especially the Arabic, instead of Greek and Latin. This would not please the Ladies so well, but it would gratify Hobbes much better. According to many present appearances in the world many useful lessons and deep maxims might be learned from the Asiatic writers. There are great Models of Heroes and Conquerors fit for the Imitation of the Emperors of Britain and France. Adams proceeds to quote from the Life of Timur-Bec, volume 1 page 202: . . . "*He has been often heard to say, that it was neither agreeable or decent, that the habitable world should be governed by two Kings: according to the words of the Poet, 'as there is but one God, there ought to be but one King, all the Earth being very small in comparison of the Ambition of a great Prince.'" Where can you find in any Greek or Roman writer a sentiment so sublime and edifying for George and Napoleon. There are some faint traces of it in the conduct of Alexander and Caesar but far less frank and noble, and these have been imprudently branded with Infamy by Greek and Roman orators and Historians. There is an abundance more of such profound Instruction in the Life of this Tamerlane as well as in that of Gengizcan* [Genghis Kahn], *both of which I believe Napoleon has closely studied. With Homer in one Pocket, Caesar's Commentaries in the other Quintus Curtius under his pillow and the Lives of Mahomet Gengizcan and Tamerlane in his Port Folio . . . this Man has formed himself: but the Classics among them have damped his ardor and prevented his rising as yet to the lofty Heights of the Asiatic Emperors. Would it not be better that George and Napoleon should forget all their Classicks mount at once to all sublimities of Mahomet Gengizcan and Tamerlane? In that case one or the other must soon succumb and would it not be better that one such should govern the globe than two?*

Adams continues his letter with great wit to Dr. Rush on 15 October with mention of his invention, a tranquilizing chair, designed to be a replacement for a straightjacket: *The Tranquilliser is a very ingenuious Mechanical Invention and I hope will be beneficial to that most deplorable Portion of our Species. But to be serious, if I were possessed of Sovereign Power over your Hospital, (provided I could do it secretly so that no Mortal should know it, but you and I), I would put you into your own Tranquilliser, till I cured you of you Fanaticism against Greek and Latin.*

Adams sums up Rush's position on the Classics: *My friend you will labour in vain. As the Love of Science and the Taste for the fine Arts increases in the World, the Admiration of Greek and Roman Science and Litterature* [sic] *will increase. Both are increasing very fast. Your Labours will be as useless as those of Tom Paine against the Bible, which are already fallen dead and almost forgotten.*

Adams then turns to political topics in his letter. On American finance, he succinctly states: *Our Financial System and our Banks are a Species of fraudulent opposition upon the Community. But you would think me mad enough for your Tranquillising Chair if I should say there is no remedy but to return to a circulating Medium of Gold and Silver only. Commerce has in all times made wild work with elections, but it never invented so artful a scheme of corruption for that purpose as our American Banks.*

With more than a bit of gloom, Adams closes his letter: *At times I see nothing to prevent our country both North and South America from becoming in another century if not this, a Theatre for Gengizcans, Mahomets, Tamerlanes, Charlemagnes, Napoleons, Burrs and Hamiltons. Our People are the shrewdest and most sagacious, that I know: but yet they are so easily deceived; and are in fact so universally deceived in many essential Points, that they afford no certain Resource for honest and able Men: and for what I see, they will not open their eyes till they themselves will be obliged to have recourse to the Ratio Ultima Popularum Rerum Publicarum et Regum. We know how this always ends …*

An extraordinary letter that clearly reveals Adams' candor, wit, brilliance and prescience.

Provenance: Sotheby's New York, 31 October 1985, lot 46.

$12,000 - $15,000

Quincy October 12. 1810

Dear Sir

Mrs Adams says She is willing you should discredit Greek and Latin, because it will destroy the foundation of all the Pretensions of the Gentlemen to Superiority over the Ladies, and restore Liberty, Equality and Fraternity between the Sexes. what do you Sir think of this?

Hobbes calumniated the Classicks because they filled young Minds heads with Ideas of Liberty, and excited them to rebellion against Leviathan.

I Suppose we should agree to Study the Oriental Languages especially the Arabic, instead of Greek and Latin. This would not please the Ladies So well, but it would greatly Hobbes mend better. According to many present appearances in the World many useful Lessons and deep Maxims might be Learned from the Asiatic writers. There are great Models of Heroes and Conquerors fit for the Imitation of the Emperors of Britain and France. For Example in the Life of Timour Bec, or Tamerlane. the great We read vol. 1. p. 202. "It was Timurs Ambition of Universal Empire which caused him to undertake such glorious actions. He has been often heard to say, that it was neither agreable nor decent, that the habitable world should be governed by two Kings: according to the Words of the Poet, as there is but one God, there ought to be but one King, all the Earth being very small in Comparison of the Ambition of a great Prince" Where can you find in any Greek or Roman Writer a Sentiment So Sublime and edifying for George and Napoleon. There are some faint Traces of it in the Conduct of Alexander and Cæsar. but for the frank and noble, and those have been imprudently branded with Infamy by Greek and Roman orators and Historians. There is an abundance of such profound Instruction in the Life of this Tamerlane as well as in that of Gengiscan, both of which I believe Napolion has closely Studied. with Homer in one Pocket Cæsars Commentaries in the other Quintus Curtius under his Pillow, and the Lives of Mahomet Gengiscan and Tamerlane in his Port Folio, and Polybius. Bolanga Montesuculi

Charlemagne, Charles the 5th Charles 9th cum multis aliis among his Baggage this Man has formed himself: but the Classics among them have damped his ardor and prevented his rising as yet to the lofty Heights of the Asiatic Emperors. Would it not be better that George and Napolion should forget all their Classicks and mount at once to all Sublimities of Mahomet Gengiscan and Tamerlane? In that case one or the other must soon succumb! and would it not be better that one Such should govern the Globe than two?

Oct. 15. Thus far I had written when your favour of the 9th with your Invention a Tranquilliser was given to me from the Post office. The Tranquilliser is a very ingenious Mechanical Invention and I hope will be beneficial to that most delpleable Portion of our Species for whom it is intended.

But to be serious, if I were possessed of Sovereign Power over your Hospital (provided I could do it Secretly So that No Mortal Should know it, but you and I.) I would put you into your own Tranquilliser, till I cured you of your Fanaticism against Greek an Latin.

The Greek Testament cannot be read to effectual advantage, without a comprehension Knowledge and critical Skill, in all the Grecian Literature.

The World had never Seen a Milton if a Homer and Virgil had not lived before him: nor any one of the Poets Orators or Historians whom mention among the English Scotch or Irish, if Greece and Rome had not furnished them Models.

My Friend you will labour in vain. As the Love of Science and Taste for the fine Arts increase in the World, the Admiration of Greek and Roman Science and Litterature will increase. Both are increasing very fast. your Labours will be as Helpless as those of Tom Paine against the Bible, which are already fallen dead and almost forgotten.

Our Financial System and our Banks are a Species of fraudulent Oppression upon the Community: But you will think me mad enough for your Tranquilliser Chair if I Should Say there is no Remedy but to return to a circulating Medium of Gold and Silver only

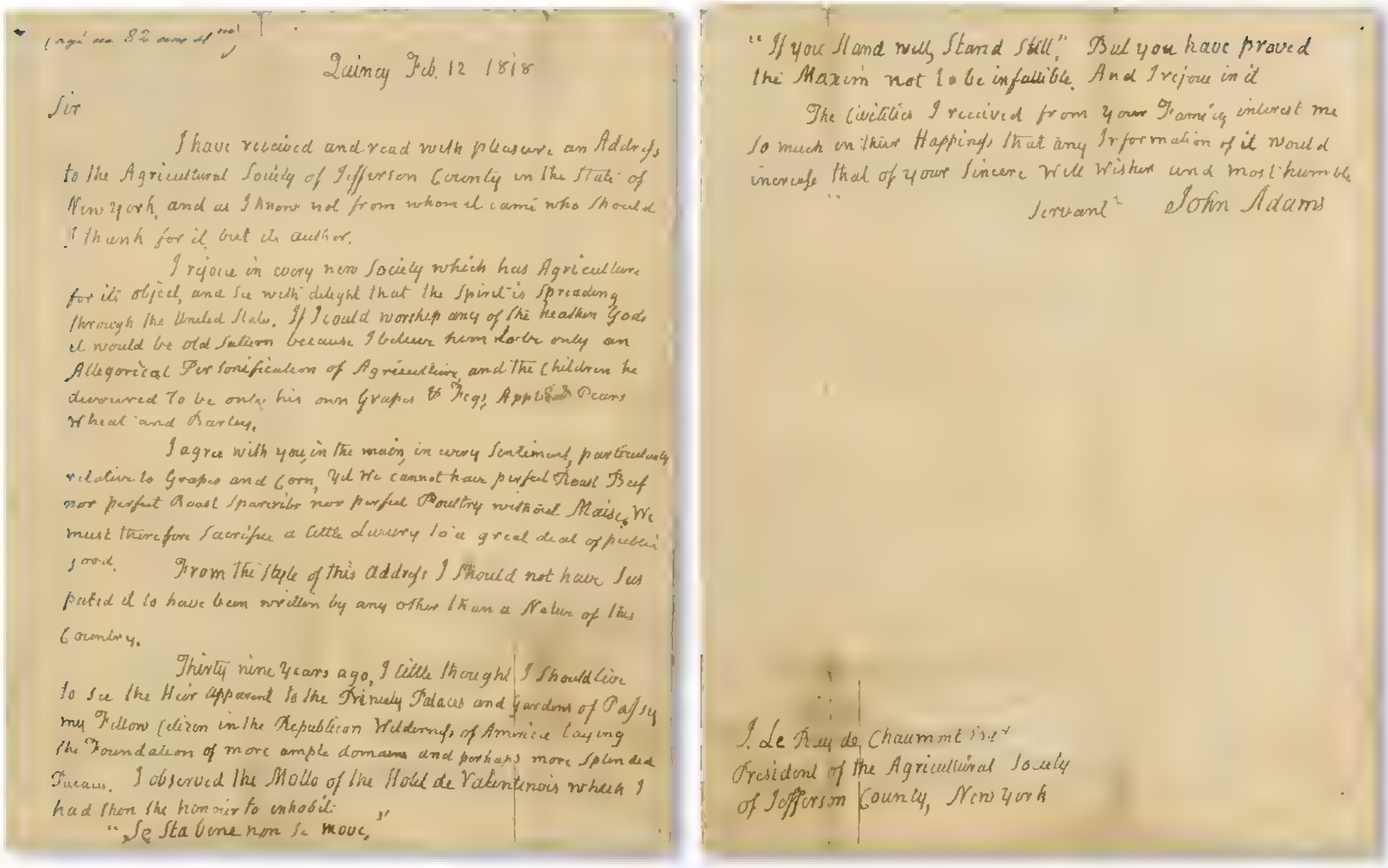
Commerce has in all times made wild Work with Elections, but it never invented So artful a Scheme of Corruption for that purpose as our American Banks.

I am almost as gloomy as Jerms. At times I See nothing to prevent our Country both North and South America from becoming in another Century, if not in this, a Theatre for Gengiscans Mahomets Tamerlanes, Charles magnus Napoleons, Burrs and Hamiltons, our People are the Shrewdest and most Sagacious, that I know: but yet they are So easily deceived, and are in fact So universally deceived in many essential Points, that they afford no certain Resource for Land and able Men: and for what I See they will not open their Eyes till they themselves will be obliged to have recourse to the Ratio Ultima Populorum, Rerum Publicarum & Regum. We know how this always ends.

Of the Strictures on Ames's Works we have not a Copy in the World. The Printer Sent us two or three at the Time: but Mrs Adams has given them all away to one friend or another who wished to have them. I will endeavour to procure one for your Son: but am not certain that it is to be had.

I am as ever John Adams

Dr Rush



(aged ne 82 years & 6 mo)

Quincy Feb. 12 1818

Sir

I have received and read with pleasure an Address to the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County in the State of New York, and as I know not from whom it came who should I thank for it, but its author.

I rejoice in every new Society which has Agriculture for its object, and see with delight that the Spirit is Spreading through the United States. If I could worship any of the heathen Gods it would be old Saturn because I believe him to be only an Allegorical Personification of Agriculture, and the Children he devoured to be only his own Grapes & Figs, Apples & Pears Wheat and Barley.

I agree with you in the main, in every Sentiment, particularly relative to Grapes and Corn, Yet We cannot have perfect Roast Beef nor perfect Roast Spareribs nor perfect Poultry without Maise. We must therefore Sacrifice a little Luxury to a great deal of public good. From the Style of this Address I Should not have Suspected it to have been written by any other than a Native of this Country.

Thirty nine years ago, I little thought I Should live to See the Heir Apparent to the Princely Palaces and Gardens of Passy my Fellow Citizen in the Republican Wilderness of America laying the Foundation of more ample domains and perhaps more Splendid Palaces. I observed the Motto of the Hotel de Valentinois which I had then the honour to inhabit: "Se Sta bene non se move," "If you Stand well, Stand Still." But you have proved the Maxim not to be infallible. And I rejoice in it.

The Civilities I received from your Family interest me So much in their Happiness that any Information of it would increase that of your Sincere Well Wisher and most humble Servant. John Adams

I. Le Ray de Chaumont Esqr
President of the Agricultural Society
of Jefferson County, New York

3. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), Quincy, 12 February 1818, to I. Le Ray de Chaumont, Esqr., President of the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, New York; some splitting along vertical and horizontal folds, crude repair to verso not affecting any characters.

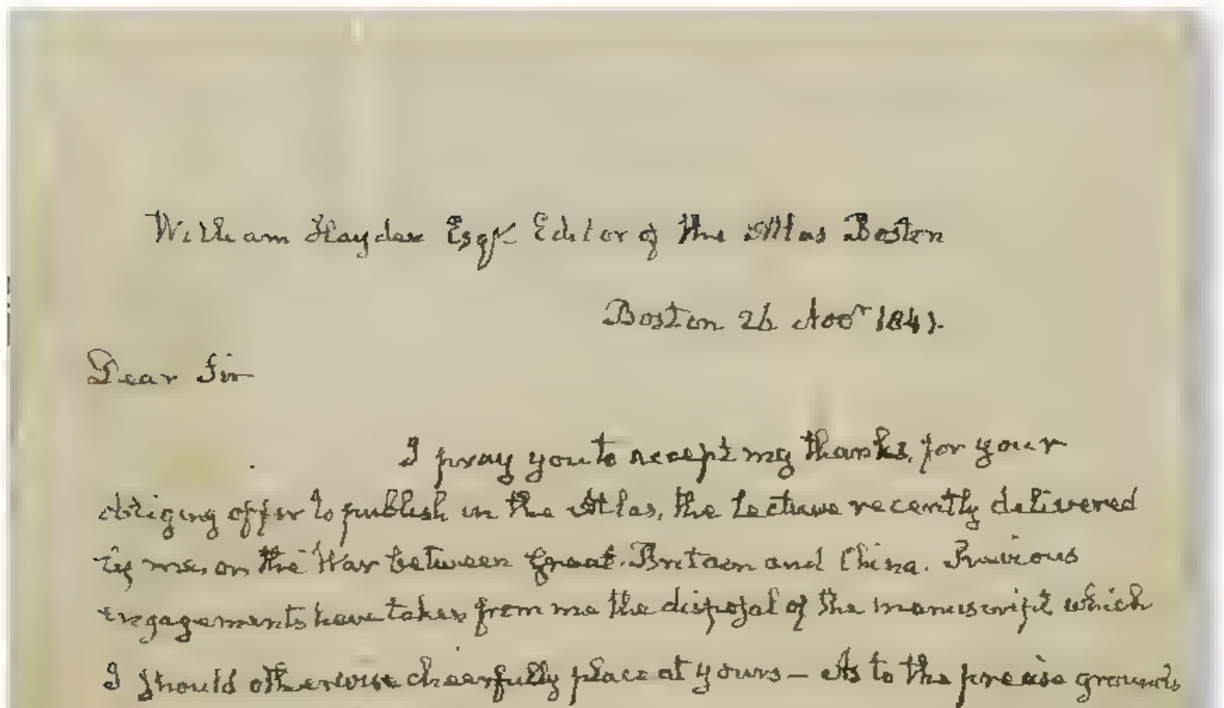
President John Adams reveals his love of agriculture and contrasts the industry of agriculture with the indolent lifestyle of fellow diplomat Benjamin Franklin forty years ago.

Adams writes in full:

I have received and read with pleasure an Address to the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County in the State of New York, and as I know not from whom it came who should I thank for it, but its author. I rejoice in every new Society which has Agriculture for its object, and see with delight that the spirit is spreading through the United States. If I could worship any of the heathen Gods it would be old Saturn because I believe him to be only an Allegorical Personification of Agriculture, and the Children he devoured to be only his own Grapes & Figs, Apples & Pears, Wheat and Barley . I agree with you, in the main, in every Sentiment, particularly relative to Grapes and Corn. Yet we cannot have perfect Roast Beef nor perfect Roast Spareribs nor perfect Poultry without Maise. We must therefore sacrifice a little Luxury to a great deal of public good. From the style of this address I should not have suspected it to have been written by any other than a Native of this country. Thirty nine years ago, I little thought I should live to see *the Heir apparent to the Princely Palaces and Gardens of Passy my Fellow Citizen in the Republican Wilderness of America laying the Foundation of more ample domains and perhaps more splendid Palaces. I observed the Motto of the Hotel de Valentinois which I had then the honor to inhabit "Se sta bene non se move" - 'If you stand well, stand still.' But you have proved the Maxim not to be infallible. And I rejoice in it. The Civilities I received from Your Family interest me* so *much in their Happiness that any Information of it would in crease that of your Sincere Well Wisher and most humble servant.*

Without calling him by name, Adams has made a snide reference to Benjamin Franklin, his companion and fellow negotiator almost four decades earlier, calling him *...the Heir apparent to the Princely Palaces and Gardens of Passy.* Franklin, who stayed at the Hotel de Valentino was at Passy for nine years—from 1776-1785 and was joined there by John Adams in April, 1778. The two also served as commissioners negotiating peace with Great Britain in 1781. With his biased retrospective viewpoint, the aging Adams has contrasted the industriousness of agricultural concerns with his recollections of the indolent and lazy Franklin feasting at the dinner table at Passy. He has only praise for the new Agricultural Society, and harbors little fondness, even forty years later, for Franklin. Adams, in further mentioning Franklin as *...my Fellow Citizen in the Republican Wilderness of America laying the Foundation of more ample domains and perhaps more splendid Palaces,* is probably referring to Franklin's unrealistic hope, still voiced in 1778-79, that Congress would honor land claims of the Vandalia Company in the Ohio River territory.

$8,000 - $12,000



William Hayden Esqr Editor of the Atlas Boston

Boston 26 Nov^r 1841.

Dear Sir

I pray you to accept my thanks, for your obliging offer to publish in the Atlas, the Lecture recently delivered by me, on the War between Great Britain and China. Previous engagements have taken from me the disposal of the manuscript which I should otherwise cheerfully place at yours – As to the precise grounds assumed by the Lecturer, for the corner stone of his argument with regard to the justice of the cause, they are contained in the following words.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident – that all men
" are created equal – that they are endowed by their Creator with
" certain unalienable rights – that among these are life liberty
" and the pursuit of happiness." –

If the Lecturer has failed in shewing the application of these principles to the vitals of the present issue between Great Britain and China, he has failed to accomplish his task, but the fault is neither in the premises, nor in the link of adamant between them and his conclusion.

Very respectfully, your obed^t Serv^t

J. Q. Adams

4. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed ("J.Q.Adams"), 1 page (10 x 7.87 in.; 254 x 200 mm.), Boston, 26 November 1841, to William Hayden, Editor of the *Atlas Boston*.

Commenting on the current war between Great Britain and China—a conflict with elements similar to those of the American Revolutionary War, John Quincy Adams involes the hallowed words of the Declaration of Independence as he sides with the Chinese.

Adams writes in full:

Dear Sir I pray you to accept my thanks, for your obliging offer to publish in the Atlas, the lecture recently delivered by me, on the War between Great Britain and China. Previous engagements have taken from me the disposal of the manuscript which I should otherwise cheerfully place at yours -As to the precise grounds assumed by the Lecturer, for the cornerstone of his argument with regard to the justice of the cause, they are contained in the following words—

"We hold these truths to be self evident – that all men are created equal – that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights – that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."– If the Lecturer has failed in showing the application of these principles to the vitals of the present issue between Great Britain and China, he has failed to accomplish his task, but the fault is neither in the premises, nor in the link of adamant between them and his conclusion. Very respectfully, your obed Serv' J Q. Adams.

First the British War with China (1841-42), erupted over the monopolistic system of maritime trade employed by the Cantonese government in an effort to stave off further British imperialism in the area, and to curtail the spread of mercantilism. The conflict began with British occupation of Chusan and the Canton River forts, followed by the seizure of several coastal ports and Chinkiang on the Grand Canal. On 29 August 1842, the Treaty of Nanking was signed, reversing the former protectionist trade policies and ceding control of Hong Kong to the British.

During this time, Adams was serving as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives—the only former President to do so. As a seasoned statesman, he was in great demand as a speaker and lecturer in his native state of Massachusetts, and throughout New England as well.

$5,000 - $8,000

5. [American and English Literature.] A fine group of eight letters and documents ranging in size by American and English authors including:

Cooper, Fenimore J. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, [no place no date], to *My Dear Sayd* regarding personal matters of visitations; accompanied by an envelope with a thirteen-line poem to his correspondent.

Collins, Wilkie. Autograph quotation signed, 1 page octavo, 5 April 1869. Collins copies a quote from Moonstone: *Then I saw the raging sea, and the rollers tumbling in on the sand banks, and the driven rain sweeping over the waters like a flying garment 7 the yellow wilderness of the beach, with one solitary black figure standing on it—the figure of Sergeant Cuff!* Moonstone became a sensational 19th century novel and is now generally considered to be the very first full-length mystery in the English language.

Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan. Autograph letter signed ("Arthur Conan Doyle"), 1 page octavo, [no place, no date], on Old Ship Hotel, Brighton letterhead stationery to O.P. Heggie. Doyle expresses his like for his performance of Sherlock Holmes. O.P. Heggie played Holmes at London's Strand Theater. Doyle, author of Sherlock Holmes, rarely wrote about his works.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages octavo, Concord, Massachusetts, 30 August 1854 to Mr. Wilder. Emerson apologizing for his delay in response to the recipients' *kind note*, but he has been quite busy.

Kipling, Rudyard. Two autograph letters signed ("Ruddy"), 5 pages octavo, Lahore, [India] and Waite, Vermont, 2 October 1884 and 11 March 1895 to *Dearest Lizzie* and the editor of "Ovation". The first concerns his first book published for general circulation, Echoes, and life in Lahore. The author writes in part: *Did I tell you how my little book of poems has come to be a success—I might almost write a great success. The papers have given me some really handsome Reviews…*

London, Jack. Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, Oakland, California, 15 January 1900 to [Ellen] Lenore [Lake], with a postscript in London's hand. He writes to a friend he met in high school. In part: *How pleased I was to hear from you. My heart often harks back to the old high school days; but the majority of those I knew then seem to have forgotten me.*

Yeats, William Butler. Autograph letter signed ("W B Yeats"), 2 pages octavo, [London], 31 January [1923], on imprinted stationery of the Savile Club to Lady Gregory, Galway, Ireland. He expresses how he will write a poem and think things out in order to get away from the shots and bombs of Dublin.

$5,000 - $8,000

October 2nd 1884

Dearest Dagge

When I say that I am a
thankful for the honest hope & the matter
of not answering your last letter on
call I just raise with me I was on
leave when your note came, among the
mush and mawl of dumb Dalhousie
and spoiled as much as one could
to read of the funny things who had
turned up at last, from far Calkay
No one that I know deserved a piece
of good fortune of this kind better
than Fan [redacted] and of by chance
I should turn out that comes heres
[redacted] I should rejoice exceedingly
There are very few of the kind not here
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 1st Dec 1884

My dear Lucy Gayer, Here is the answer
to the [redacted] We have written on Dora
on the age [redacted] in the Cabinet - on the
last - & written three weeks or so - & the
new sent in [redacted] upheaval - [redacted] about
? re-summoned to discussion of a
Commission & have [redacted] evidence on
[redacted] subject. The [redacted] which have [redacted]
come & gone [redacted] evidence & everyone. The
[redacted] got [redacted] Privy Council yesterday - & the
Report [redacted] Dec 1 December.
I do not think [redacted] Revolutions & Dan
& Sarah were to my knowledge very many
read them [redacted] Rhodes & Co ?
hope the thing [redacted] Earle reference
in Atkinson. The same argument applies
to [redacted] Cowboys, [redacted] down
[redacted] Hope & love to
[redacted] & get attention. [redacted]
[redacted] the pen [redacted]. I enclose a receipt
I shall [redacted] Gayer or Cowley to
[redacted] on [redacted] with [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Jan. 1st, 1890.

Dear Lucy-

How pleasant it was to hear from you. My heart often [redacted] of those
[redacted] back to the old High School days; but the majority I know them
[redacted] have forgotten me. Occasionally I meet some upon the street,
[redacted] but I [redacted] to indicate how strange mine has be-

[redacted]

Edit is neither here nor there, as our friend Hallyard
K. would say. I am glad that you liked the "Odyssey". I to often
fear, sometimes, that it does not appeal to the average reader, but
only to the [redacted] who have known the spirit which drives "the feet of the
young man" into new strange untraveled trails. And as often as I
think this, I find I am wrong. However, the long and the short of it
is that I strove to write a proper epic---did you catch me owing it
from the time Ulysses bound him to?

And what have you been doing, dear Lucy, all this
long while? Does the spirit which moved you at High School still move
you?

-----O, here comes visitors, and I must stop in the
middle. I had so much to say, and so much to ask, and if I postpone
this letter its departure will be problematical. But first let me
thank you for your kind remembrance, and if the mood come upon you, hear
from you again.

very sincerely

[redacted]

[redacted] Jan 31

My dear Lady Gayer, Here is the answer
to the [redacted] We have written on Dora
on the age [redacted] in the Cabinet - on the
last - & written three weeks or so - & the
new sent in [redacted] upheaval - [redacted] about
? re-summoned to discussion of a
Commission & have [redacted] evidence on
[redacted] subject. The [redacted] which have [redacted]
come & gone [redacted] evidence & everyone. The
[redacted] got [redacted] Privy Council yesterday - & the
Report [redacted] Dec 1 December.
I do not think [redacted] Revolutions & Dan
& Sarah were to my knowledge very many
read them [redacted] Rhodes & Co ?
hope the thing [redacted] Earle reference
in Atkinson. The same argument applies
to [redacted] Cowboys, [redacted] down
[redacted] Hope & love to
[redacted] & get attention. [redacted]
[redacted] the pen [redacted]. I enclose a receipt
I shall [redacted] Gayer or Cowley to
[redacted] on [redacted] with [redacted]

[redacted]

"— Then I saw the raging
sea, and the rollers
Tumbling in on the sands
-bank, and the dreary
rain sweeping over the
waters like a flying
garment, and the
yellow wilderness of the
beach, with one solitary
black figure standing
on it — the figure of
Sergeant Cuff."

(Copied from "The Moonstone"
By
Wilkie Collins
April 5th 1869

[redacted] — [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

"Salvation
[redacted]

Dear Sir

I'll [redacted] you permit me through
the medium of your columns to
warn the public against a book
called "Out of India" recently published
in a New York [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] stitched. [redacted] as a
mean book by Richard Kipling &
made up of a hash of old newspaper
articles written here or ten years ago
& which are added moral observations
by some unknown hand.
[redacted] I am sure I would be glad any
knowledge in connection with the common
[redacted] & I am sure [redacted] all
connection with it

very sincerely
Richard Kipling

TELEGRAMS
OLD SHIP, BRIGHTON
TELEPHONES
NATIONAL & POST OFFICE 651

OLD SHIP HOTEL,
BRIGHTON

My dear Sir
Just a line to thank you again
for your splendid Holmes. It really is
a very excellent performance.

Your Holmes is so remarkable
that I have grave doubts whether your
audience give you the personal credit
which is your due. Why not in taking
the call restore the contour of your face &
doff your wig. I'm sure they think it is a
double.

Yours very truly
Arthur Conan Doyle

[redacted]

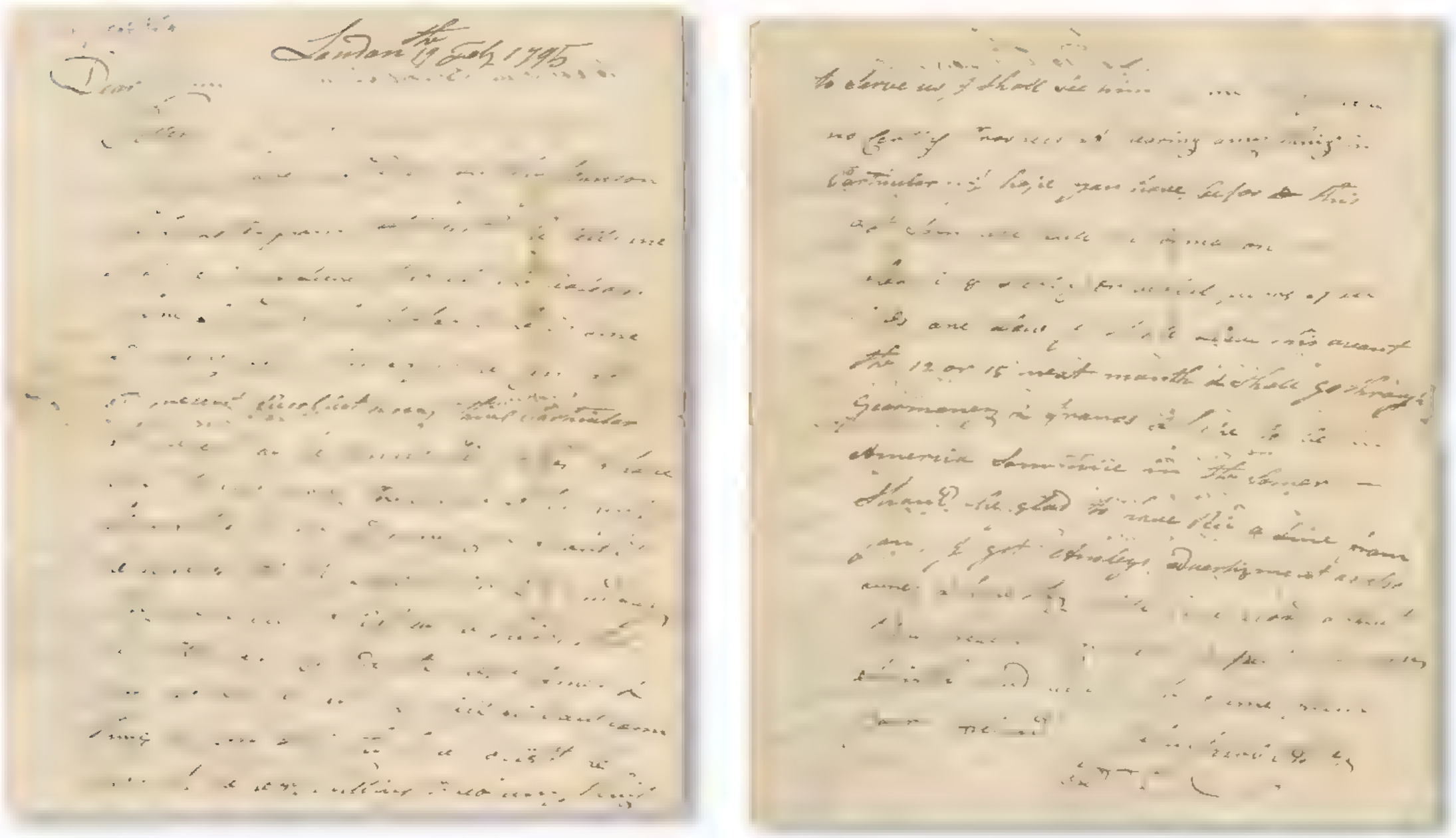
My Dear Sayce,

On Tuesday, unless prevented by the
arrival of Lucian Oliver in time to leave Surrey [redacted]
I shall [redacted] this at 7 in the fine irregular outside
[redacted] [redacted] & am to [redacted]
[redacted] & [redacted] me a note to [redacted], by which time I
[redacted] you up, by the way, and bring you on in my pocket
Clarence, who is not to be dealt with too carelessly, is
respectfully invited to be of our party.

I have been three times in Clarence House with in
a week, and learned that you were happy when you were
you will be happier up the river, my dear, & see that
your breath is patched, and that you are on the shady
side [redacted] part ten [redacted] [redacted] you [redacted]

I have heard a concentrated account of one of your
Cruzers this week that Uncle Peter is on record to show
[redacted] may see — [redacted] — the more than you!

I send you the [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
that [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]



6. [American Business Leaders.] Important group of twenty documents and letters by important figures involved in American business who held great wealth, including:

Astor, John Jacob. A collection of six autograph letters signed ("J.J. Astor, as "Brevt Brigdr Genl U.S.V" and "J.J. Astor Jr."), 9 pages various sizes, London and New York, 19 July 1795 to 9 October 1884. The letters discuss business transactions and confirmations of personal engagements from the man that lost his life on the Titanic disaster.

Carnegie, Andrew. A series of four autograph letters signed and an original photograph signed with autograph inscription, 8 pages various sizes, New York, 20 May 1890 to 3 July 1916 to various recipients. The letters discuss matters of personal engagements.

Corning, Erastus. Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, Albany, New York, 31 January 1865 to an unknown recipient. Corning explains his visit to St. Louis is to establish an agent for other companies.

Frick, Henry Clay. Two autograph letters signed ("H.C. Frick"), 2 pages quarto, [New York], [9 September 1903] and 27 March 1906 to various recipients. *Replying to yours of the twenty-sixth:-Have no doubt great good could be accomplished by what you suggest; but I could not become interested in the matter at this time.*

Girard, Stephen. Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, Philadelphia, 9 March 1803, to John G. Wachsnuth. The American businessman suggests a meeting *for the purpose of finishing their business.*

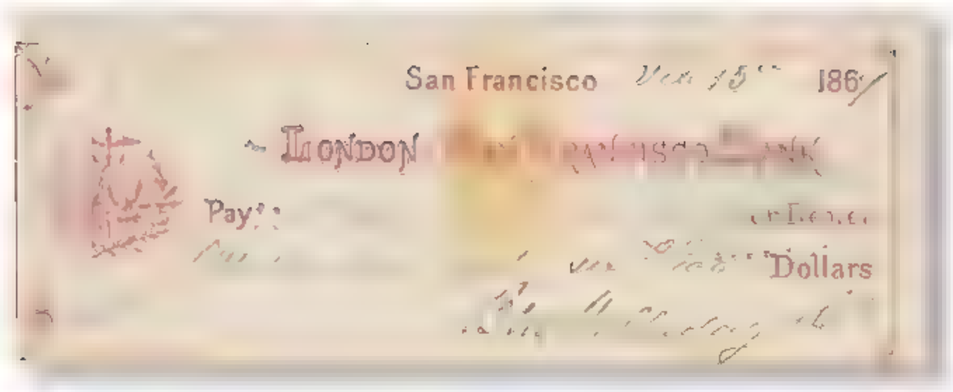
Goodyear, Charles. Two autograph letters signed, 3 pages octavo, Paris, 22 September 1849 to 16 October 1855. The first letter addresses travel to New York with his children. The second letter, written to his niece, *sorry to hear…how much you have suffered from illness, and I know well how to pity you.* He continues to tell her that her health will improve with age.

Holladay, Benjamin. Check signed, San Francisco, 15 February 1869, drawn on his account at the London and San Francisco Bank and made payable to Draft, T.R. Brooks in the amount of $186.50.

Morris, Robert. Two partly printed documents signed, each 1 page oblong quarto, Philadelphia, 28 May 1795 and 15 October 1795. Conveying ownership shares...*in the entire property of the North American Land company, the dividend whereof shall not be less than six dollars, on each share annually…*

Stanford, Leland. Partly printed document signed, 3 pages legal folio, San Francisco, 21 September 1885. The document is a deed for the sale of land in Tetrama, California by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to George M. Lowrey for the sum of $1224.40.

$5,000 - $8,000

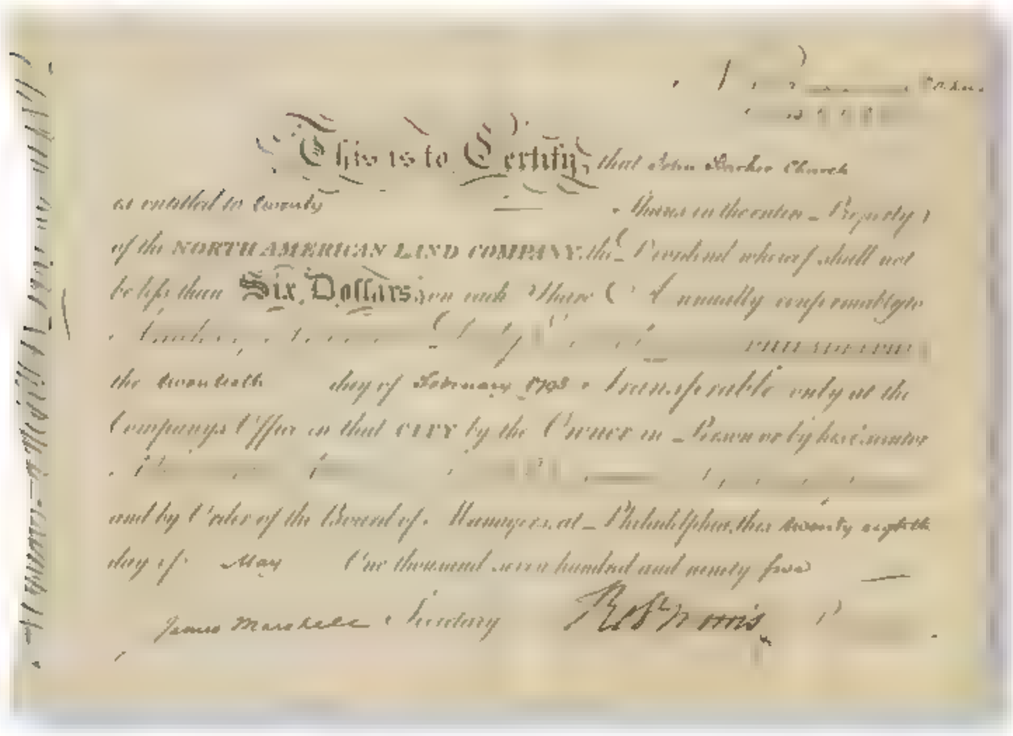


San Francisco ... 186...

LONDON ... SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Pay ... or Bearer

... Dollars



This is to Certify that John Parker Church

is entitled to twenty shares in the center Property

of the NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, the Dividend whereof shall not

be less than Six Dollars per each Share of annually computable

from the

the twentieth day of February 1798 transferable only at the

Company's Office in that CITY by the Owner in Person or by his Attorney

duly authorized

and by Order of the Board of Managers at Philadelphia, this twenty eighth

day of May One thousand seven hundred and ninety four

James Marshall Secretary

... has been in succession ...

... since 1850, has a board of able business ...

... I believe well entitled to the confidence and patronage of

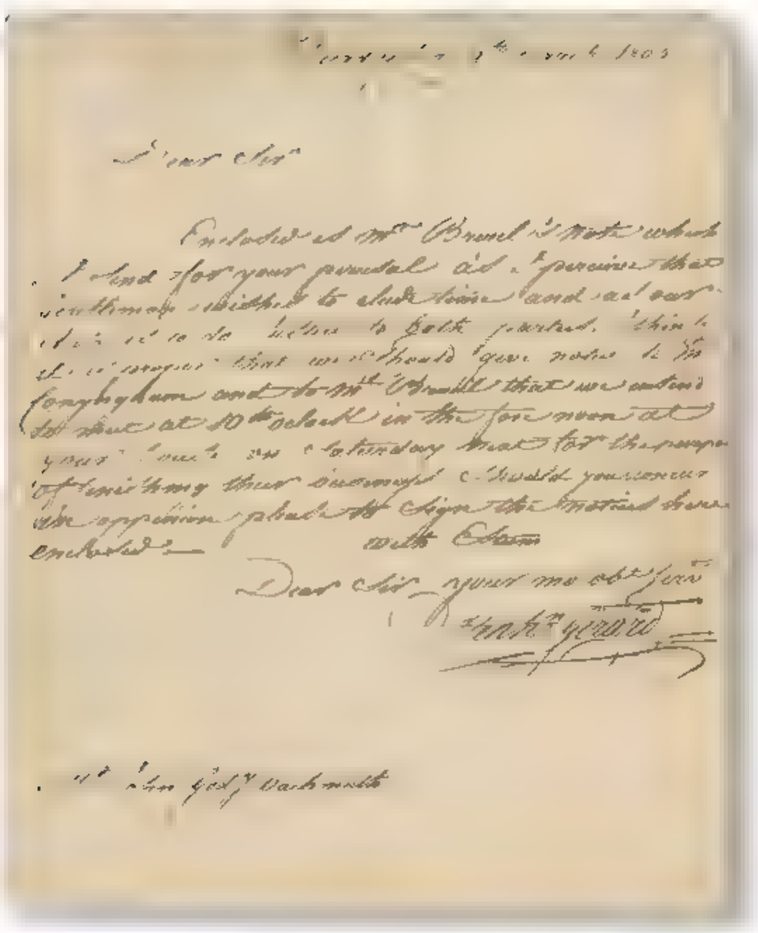
... citizens.

Any assistance you may extend to the Rev or

... Churchills, in the accomplishment of the object they

have in view, will be duly appreciated by

Charles Lanning



... 1865

Dear Sir

Enclosed is Mr Brand's Note which

I send for your perusal & opinion that

... we might decide to sue him and as our

... this is to be done to both parties, think

... it is proper that we should give notice to Mr

Longhurst and to Mr Brandt that we intend

to sue at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at

your Court on Saturday next for the purpose

of enforcing their immediate ... would you accept

the application ... sign the Writ and have

it with Seal

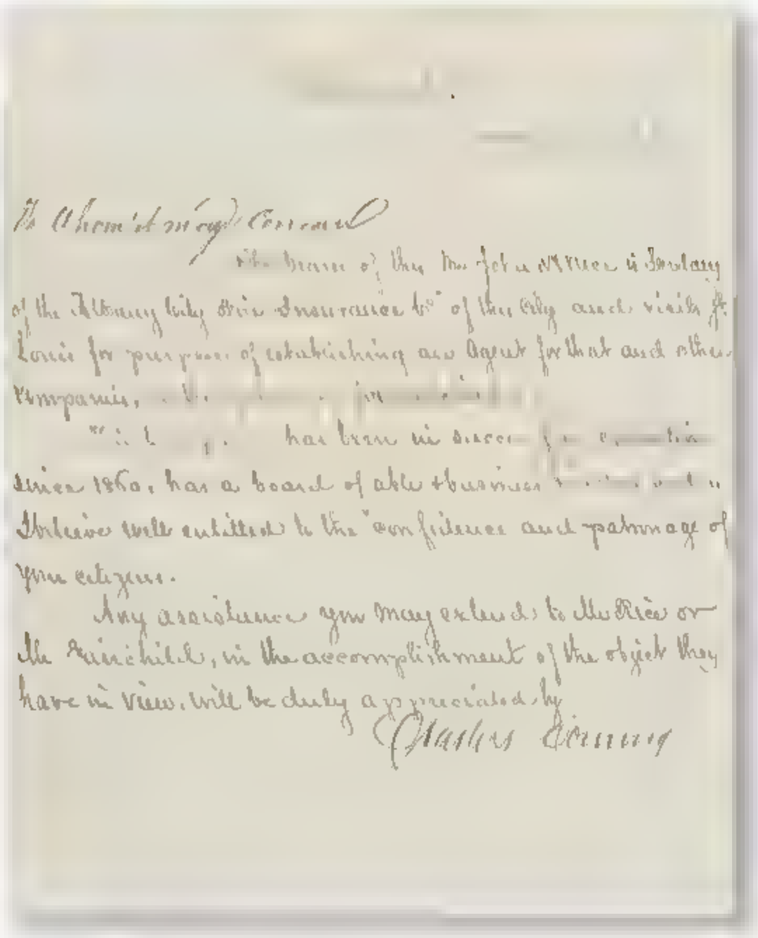
enclosed

Dear Sir your mo obt Servt

... Gould

To ... Esq Yarmouth

... 1865



To Whom it may Concern

... the Board of the Mayor Aldermen & Burgesses

of the Albany City Fire Insurance Co of the City and State of

... for the purpose of establishing an Agency for that and other

Companies, ...

... has been in successful ...

since 1850, has a board of able business ... and

I believe well entitled to the confidence and patronage of

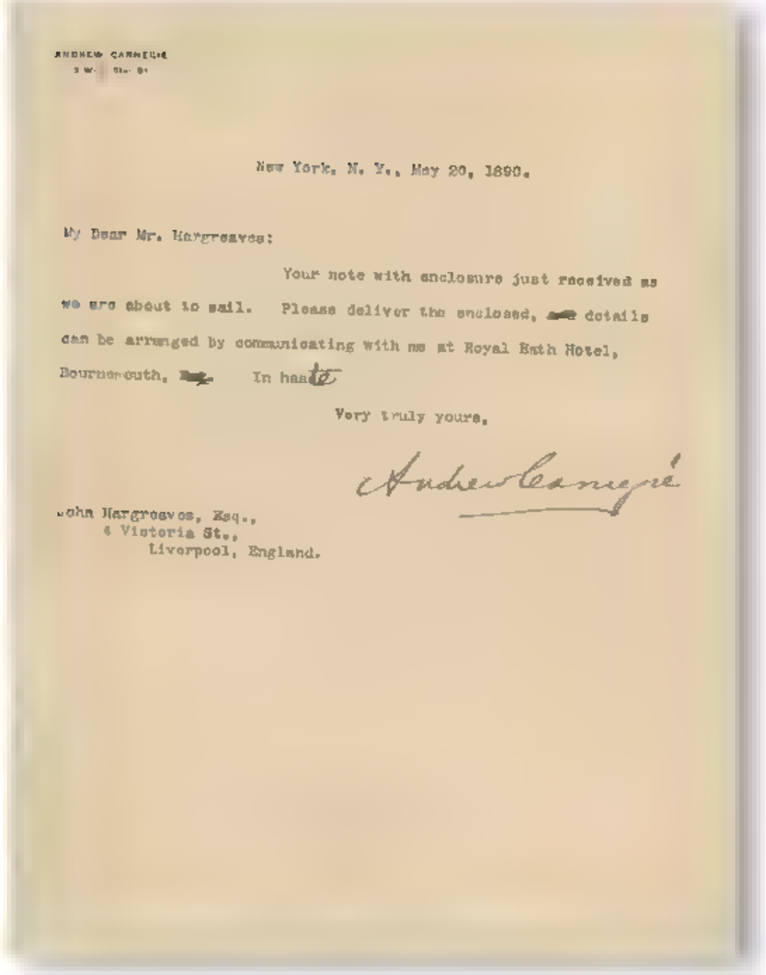
... citizens.

Any assistance you may extend to the Rev or

the Churchills, in the accomplishment of the object they

have in view, will be duly appreciated by

Charles Lanning



ANDREW CARNEGIE

... 5th St.

New York, N. Y., May 20, 1890.

My Dear Mr. Hargreaves:

Your note with enclosure just received as we are about to sail. Please deliver the enclosed, ... details can be arranged by communicating with me at Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth, ... In haste

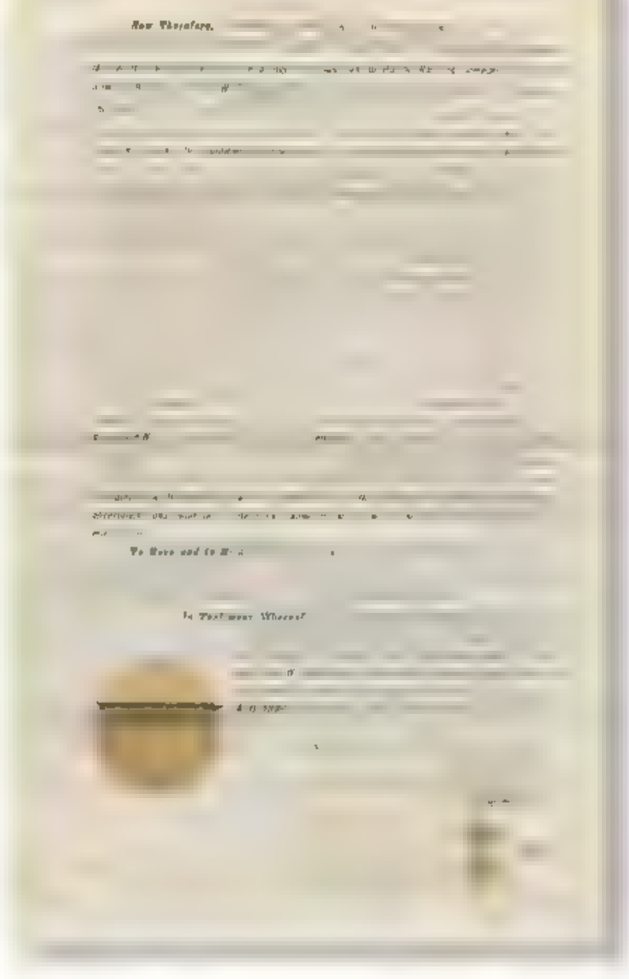
Very truly yours,

Andrew Carnegie

John Hargreaves, Esq.,
4 Victoria St.,
Liverpool, England.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

... 5TH AVENUE



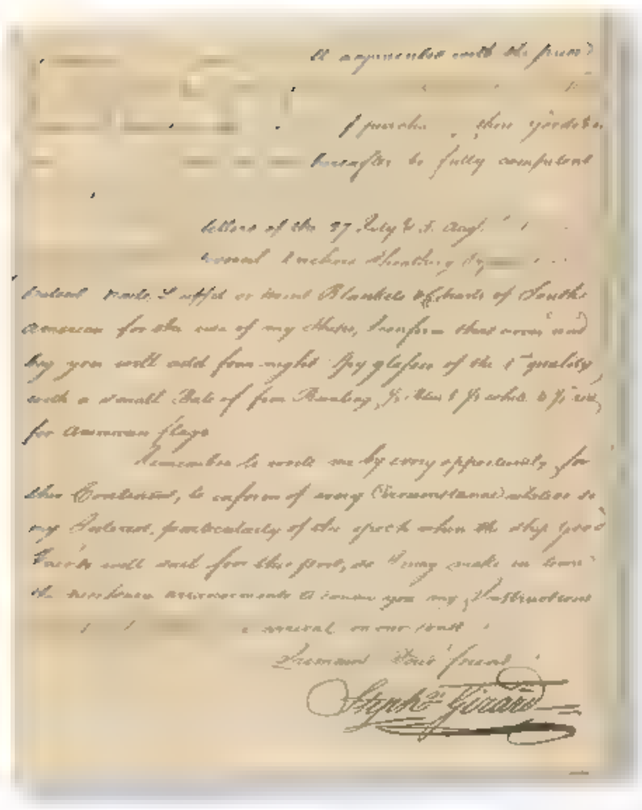
New Therefore,

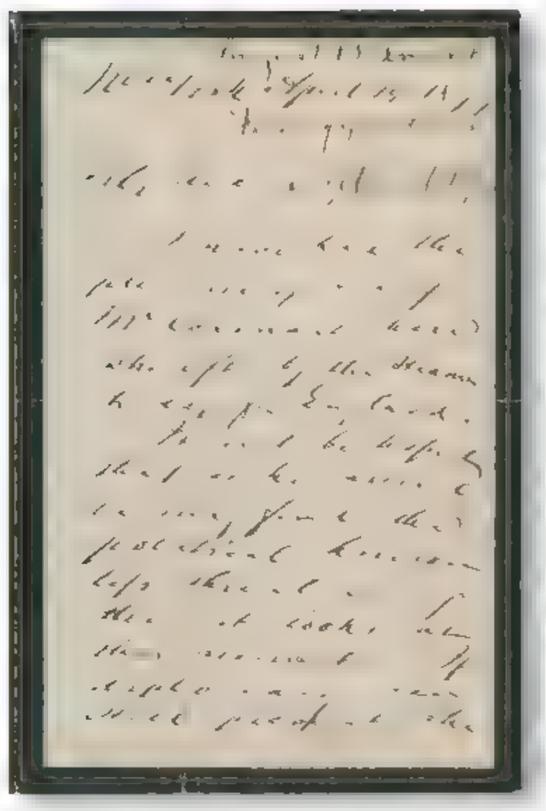
In Testimony Whereof

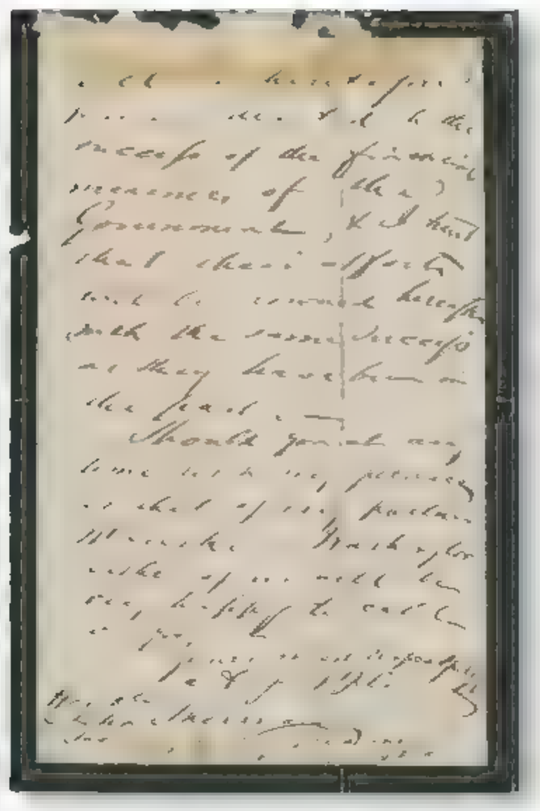
7. [American Financiers.] A fine group of eleven letters written by signers of the Declaration of Independence and generals in the American Revolution that outline financial matters of the Continental Congress. This collection includes:

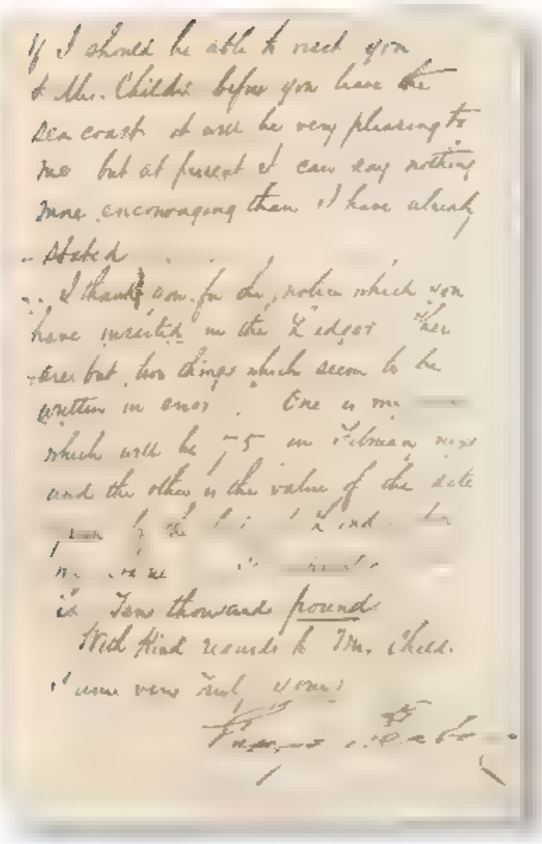
1-Ames, Fisher. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages legal folio, Dedham, [Massachusetts], 13 April 1799 to John Worthington with a one-page note from Mrs. Ames written on the integral address leaf. The letter addresses the possibility of procuring investors in Early America. **2-Cabot, George.** Letter signed, ("GC"), 4 pages quarto, Brookline, [Massachusetts], 20 January 1801 to [Mr. Mason]. With the concluding three lines in Cabot's hand and a lengthy docket by J. Lowell. The letter addresses the disputed presidential election of 1800 and upholding the Federalist cause. **3-Gallatin, Albert.** Four letters signed and a partial document signed, 7 pages, various sizes, New York and Washington, 7 August 1801 to 16 September 1838 to various recipients regarding land acquisitions and eliminating public debt. **4-Lee, Richard Henry.** Autograph letter signed, 1 page large legal folio, New York, 2 June 1785, to Colonel John Fitzgerald, with integral address leaf. The letter examines entering trade with wealthy houses in Holland. **5-Morris, Robert.** Secretarial copy of a letter, 9 pages, legal folio, Office of Finance, 9 February 1782 to the President of Congress. From the papers of John Lowell, Massachusetts member of the Continental Congress. This important letter to the Congress outlines the state of the country's finances and offering a number of recommendations for establishing public credit and recruiting men for the army. **6-Thomson, Charles.** Document signed, 3 pages quarto, [Philadelphia], 27 July 1784. A resolution of the Continental Congress, revealing the central government's financial and administrative weakness under the Articles of Confederation. **7-Osgood, Samuel.** Letter signed, 2 pages quarto, [Philadelphia], 11 November 1788. As a member of the Board of Treasury to Nathaniel Appleton, Loan Officer for Massachusetts. Also signed by Walter Livingston, member of the Continential Congress from New York. The letter addresses the national debt in 1788. In part: *We have hitherto deferred transmitting to you directions for issuing one years Interest on the Domestic Debt in pursuance of the Requisition of Congress of the 20th of August last, in hopes of being able before this time to have had all the Accounts of the former issues adjusted by the proper Officers of the Treasury…*

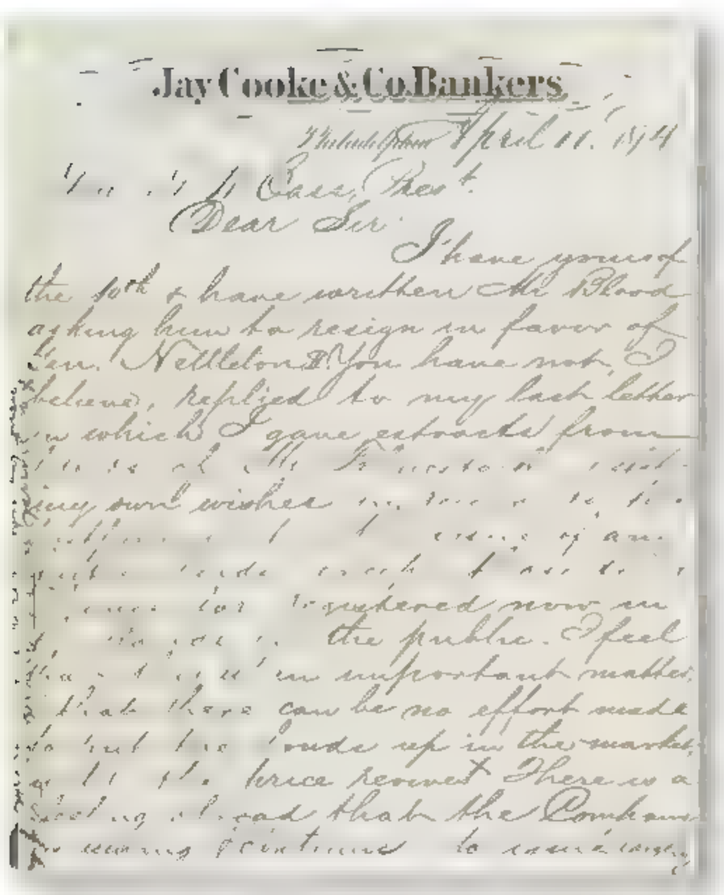
$5,000 - $8,000

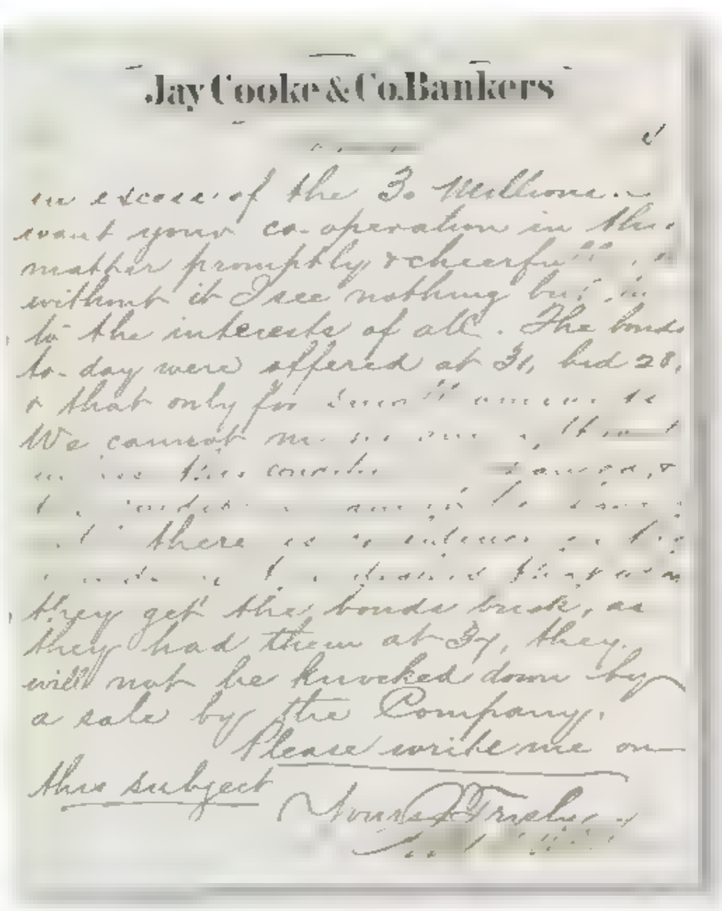


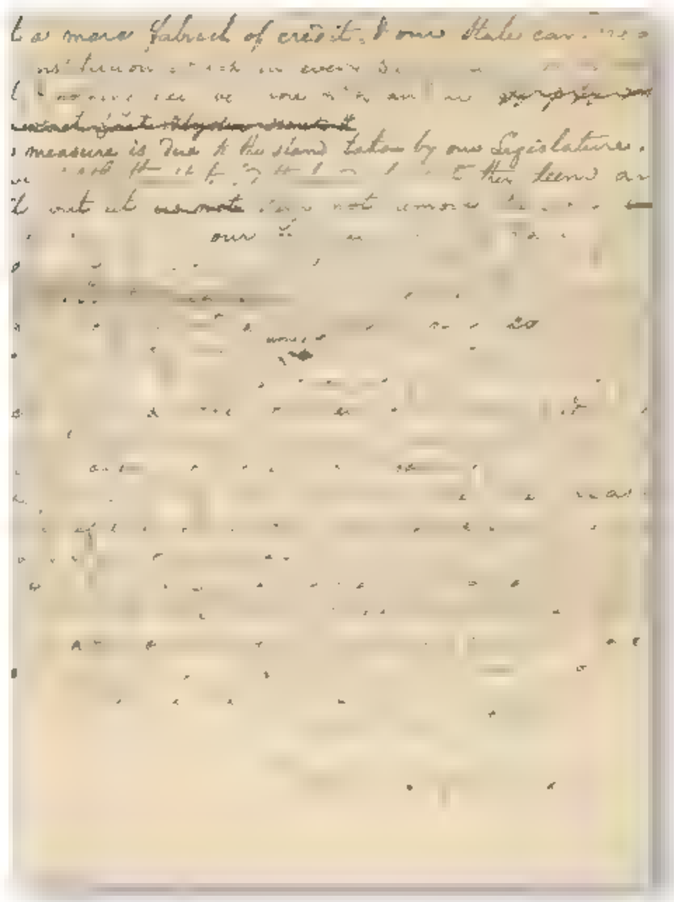












8. [American Financiers.] Fine group of nine letters by important figures in the world of banking in America including:

Belmont, August. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages octavo, New York, 14 April 1877, to John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. Letter discusses funding of Belmont's operations.

Cooke, Jay. Series of five autograph and typed letters signed, 6 pages various sizes, 11 April 1874 to 28 September 1899, to various correspondences on stocks and bonds.

Girard, Stephen. Letter signed, ("Stephn Girard"), two pages quarto, Philadelphia, 28 September 1811, to William Adgate, London, concerning the supercargo of the ship, *Good Friends. I have not yet heard of your arrival at your destination, no change since your departure, our poli*[ti]*cal affairs remain in statu*[s]*-quo, and will perhaps continue in that state until the opening of Congress when the President's message &c will devellope our situation with the several Belligerent Powers, should any interresting circumstances appear I will advise you in time…*

Johnson, A.B. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages legal folio, Utica, [New York], 18 March 1834, to W[ilia]m L. Marcy on what will save the ailing banks. …*The Chenango stock will save the banks, but it cannot very greatly relieve the country. It may perhaps accomplish much relief even to the country, butr not permanently I think. If the Bank of the United States is to die, we need something in its stead that shall supply the capital which will expire with the bank…*

Peabody, George. Letter signed, 2 pages octavo, Salem [Massachusetts], 13 June 1869, to Mr. Childs. The letter discusses his ailing health and mentions *two things which seem to be written in error* in the Ledger. *One is my age, which will be 75 in February next, and the other is the value of the site give by the City of London for my statue.*

$5,000 - $8,000

9. [American Financiers.] Fine group of eighteen letters and documents by important figures in the world of American finance including:

Durant, William C. Typed letter signed ("W.C. Durant"), 1 page quarto, New York, 13 April 1920, on imprinted stationery of General Motors Corporation, to C.W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau. Durant sends an advance proof of the Annual Report for 1919.

Eastman, George. Typed letter signed ("Geo Eastman"), 1 page quarto, Rochester, New York, 18 April 1927, on his imprinted stationery to Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn. Eastman extends an invitation for the Osborns to visit him during the music season.

Hill, James J. Typed document signed, 2 pages legal folio, 15 November 1899 regarding an agreement between the Lake Superior Company and C.X. Larrabee.

Huntington, Collis P. Typed letter signed, ("CP Huntington"), 1 page quarto, 22 December 1898, to Dr. Stephen Bowers, editor of "The California Voice" regarding a request for line passes.

Lorillard, Peter. Two documents signed ("P Lorillard" and "Peter Lorillard"), 5 pages legal folio, New York, 3 January 1870 and 7 November 1870. The first document grants power of attorney to *Charles S. Huntoon* to sign checks on the fourth National Bank of the City of New York. The second document is a bond of indemnity wherein *Peter Lorillard, Charles Siedler, and Jacob Lorillard all of the City of New York, are held and firmly bound unto the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars…*

Rockefeller, John D. A series of 9 typed and autograph letters signed and a document signed ("J.D. Rockefeller" and "John D. Rockefeller Jr."), 12 pages various sizes, 29 January 1883 to 28 July 1933, to diverse recipients on personal matters of thanks also including a check payable to Wetherbee and Fuller drawn on the account of The Standard Oil Company.

Rosenwald, Julius. Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, Chicago, 30 January 1928, on imprinted stationery of Sears, Roebuck & Co to C.W. Barron. The letter concerns the promotion of General Wood: *We have in him the best president this company has ever had.*

Stanford, Leland. Letter signed, 1 page quarto, 1 February 1892, on imprinted stationery of United States Senate to Aviel Lathrop on an interest of the Grand Duke Demetrius of Russia's request to see property in Palo Alto.

Westinghouse, George. Letter signed ("Geo Westinghouse Jr"), 1 page quarto, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 10 June 1874, on imprinted stationery of The Westinghouse Air Brake Company, to D.J. Harris, Springfield, Massachusetts responding in reply to a letter regarding faulty vacuum brakes.

$5,000 - $8,000

United States Senate.

Washington, D. C. Feb'y — 1912.

[illegible]

by Mr Solovieff, General Superintendent of the Stock farms of the Grand Duke Demetrius, of Russia. Mr Solovieff desires to see Palo Alto. Please afford him every opportunity of seeing all that may be of interest on the ranch.

[illegible]

Know all Men by these Presents,

That We P. Lorillard and Charles Scribner Composing the firm of P. Lorillard & Co. have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Charles S. Pierce Esqr our true and lawful attorney for us and in our name, place and stead to [illegible] Bank of the United States in the City of New York, for the purpose of drawing money from said Bank, also to endorse checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and bills of Exchange to be deposited in said Bank for collection.

[illegible] full power and authority to us and [illegible] whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done [illegible] to all intents and purposes, as We might or [illegible]

In Witness whereof, [illegible]

P. Lorillard

Office of Westinghouse Air Brake Company

Works, Forrest 24th & 25th Streets.

Pittsburgh, [illegible] 19[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New York

[illegible]

Light Mercury [illegible]

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
[illegible]
ROCKEFELLER
NEW YORK

July 22, 1919.

Dear Miss Downer:

I thank you for your kind message of congratulation on my birthday. Be assured of my appreciation, and of every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Miss Sophie W. Downer,
Bread Loaf Inn,
Bread Loaf, Vermont.

December 22,1898.

(Personal)

Dr. Stephen Powers,
Editor "The California Voice",
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th has come to hand and been read with interest. I note your request about passes. I do not like to give them from this end to California residents, preferring that the office should send them from headquarters, and I will write to my nephew, H. E. Huntington, and request him to renew the pass for yourself and Mrs. Powers over California lines, unless he knows of some reason to the contrary, and I certainly am not aware of any myself.

Reciprocating your kind wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Forest Ro.
Cleveland Ohio

July 10, 1908.

Dear Dr. Stanton:-

I have yours of the 8th, advising that I secure a copy of "The Autobiography of Andrew D. White." I thank you, and will order the book at once.

If we know we are right, it is not so difficult to be patient under adverse criticism.

[illegible] yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

April 18th, 1907.

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn,

New York City,

Dear Dr. Osborn:

I am leaving for the South tonight for a three weeks' stay. When I get home about the 10th of May there will only be a few weeks more in the music season and I hope within the few weeks I will be able to have the long looked for visit from you and Mrs. Osborn. So I am writing this to ascertain whether Sunday, the 15th of May, or the 22nd would suit you. If you could come up Saturday night, or Sunday morning, and stay over Monday either of those weeks would be highly satisfactory to me, or even the 5th of June.

My address for the next two weeks will be Enfield, North Carolina, Route 2, Box 11.

Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
[illegible] OFFICE
CHICAGO

January 30, 1920.

[illegible]
46 Kilby Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Barron:

Due to complications of various kinds I have been unable to get to my correspondence, and as a result of Mr. Kittle's death, it has been unusually heavy.

Thank you for your congratulations on the promotion of General Wood. I have no hesitancy in saying that I think we have in him the best president this company has ever had, and that the prospects for its future are brighter than they have been at any time.

We appreciate your friendly interest and that of your very attractive son-in-law, Mr. Kendall Endicott.

With kindest personal regards, I am

[illegible]fully yours,

[illegible]

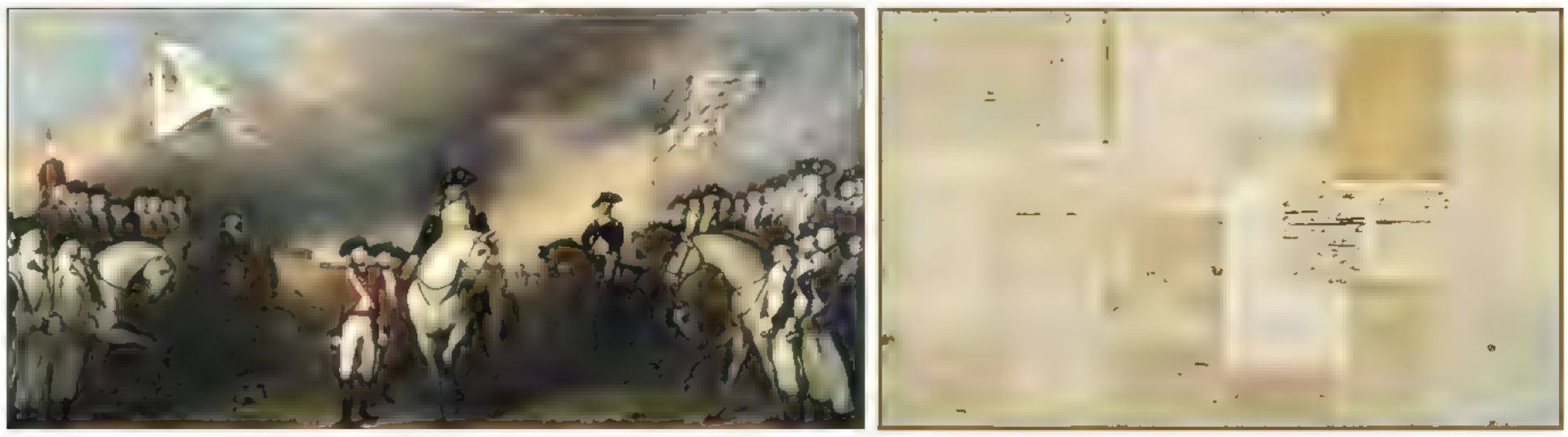
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
[illegible] BROADWAY
NEW YORK N.Y.

OFFICE OF [illegible] PRESIDENT

[illegible]

[illegible] the morning papers of Friday, April 16, 1920.

[illegible] realizing the difficult conditions



10. [American Revolution Officers.] A comprehensive archive of twenty-one letters and documents relating to major incidents and battles of the American Revolution.

An exceptional archive providing highly important information regarding major battles during the American Revolution.

The present archive of letters and documents on the Revolutionary War is a superb chronological testament of the war written, first hand, by major war Generals. The earliest letter in the archive, an autograph letter by **John Thomas**, Major General in the war, mentions the desperate situation in Boston. *I…am sory for your Situation but at present it is not in my power to Give Releaf unless you Petition to the Committee of safety which if you will forward to me I will Doe Every Thing in my power to Serve you it if…I Should be glad that you and all my old friend was Clear from the Town of Boston as I must Suppose it will not be Long before that Situation will be Desparate.* Thomas led his troops to the invasion of Boston in February 1775 and the Congress made him brigadier of the Continental Army.

With disease and sickness rampant, in an autograph letter signed, **Horatio Gates** writes to *His Excellency General* [George] *Washington* discussing the prevention of spreading small pox. *Sir Yesterday Evening I had the Honour to receive your Excellency's Letter of the 28th. Instant; I immediately consulted with Doctor* [William] *Shippen, & Mr. Morris, upon the best method of preventing the spreading of The Infection Small Pox, & have Issued Orders to Oblige all the Troops, & Recruits, upon their March from the Westward, to Avoid this City, & take their Route through German Town.* Gates was given command of the Canadian Department and was quite disorganized with the retreat from Quebec. At this time, disease, especially smallpox, had taken a significant toll on the ranks. He eventually made it to Fort Ticonderoga, but had a tiff with Phillip Schuyler, as that was his territory. It was eventually worked out between the two.

Sickness did not elude the Generals. **John Sullivan**, whom Horatio Gates replaced, became ill and needed to leave the field. In an autograph letter signed he writes: *At a time when the rapid and alarming decline of my health forces me (reluctantly) from the field, so flattering a testimony respecting my conduct by two brigades, which have so eminently distinguished themselves on sundry occasions…It is with great truth I assert, that while I feel the most lively sentiments of gratitude for the regret you are please to express on my retiring from the Army, I sincerely lament the misfortune which alone could have forced me to adopt a measure, so repugnant to my own wishes, and so contrary to these repeated solicitations of my friends…*

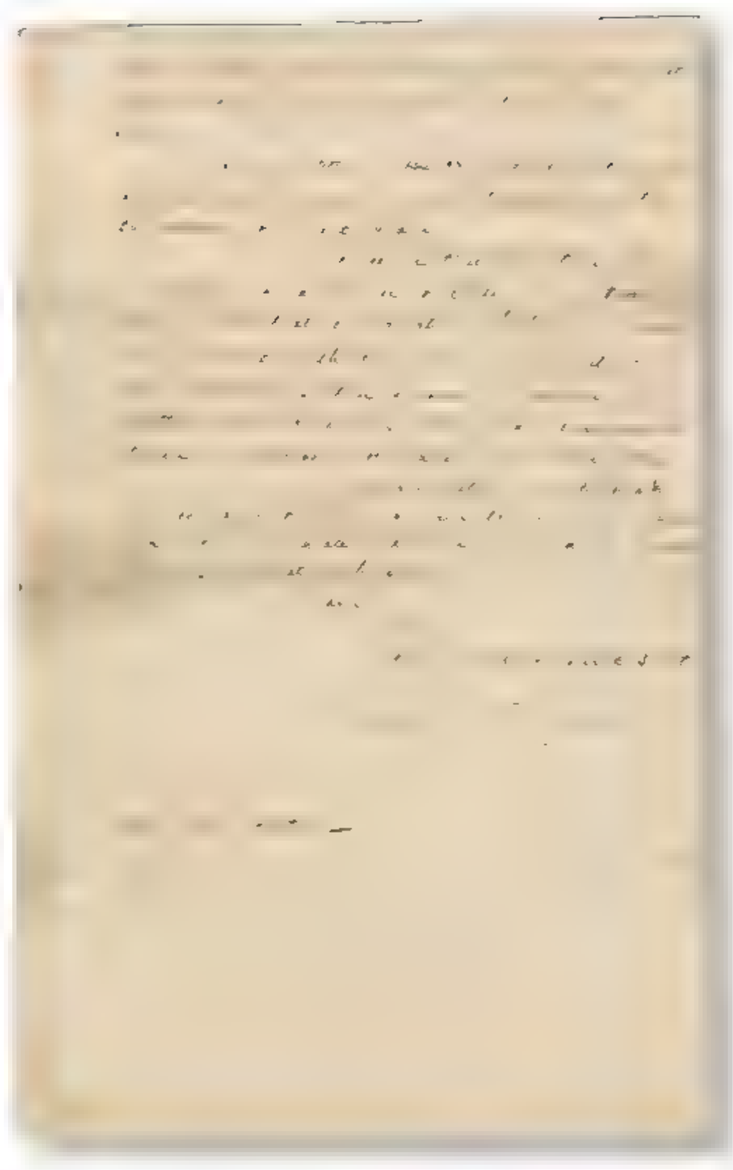
However, not all battalions fell ill and many fought strongly. In an autograph letter signed, as **Lieutenant Colonel William Stephen Smith** reports to Baron von Steuben that: *The Enemy detached a small party to engage those stationed at this post. I have the satisfaction to inform you that they retired with more expedition than they advanced and at present remain quiet but still keeping possession of the Main Bridge…A small party are again advancing. We Will Drub them and send you the account there.* After receiving several wounds while holding the command of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, Smith subsequently served for a short time on Baron von Steuben's staff before becoming aide-de-camp to General Washington. Springfield, New Jersey, the town to which Smith addresses this letter, was the scene of a Revolutionary battle on 23 June 1780, at which time General Greene repulsed the British. The town of Elizabeth was an important point in General Washington's maneuvers during the Revolution.

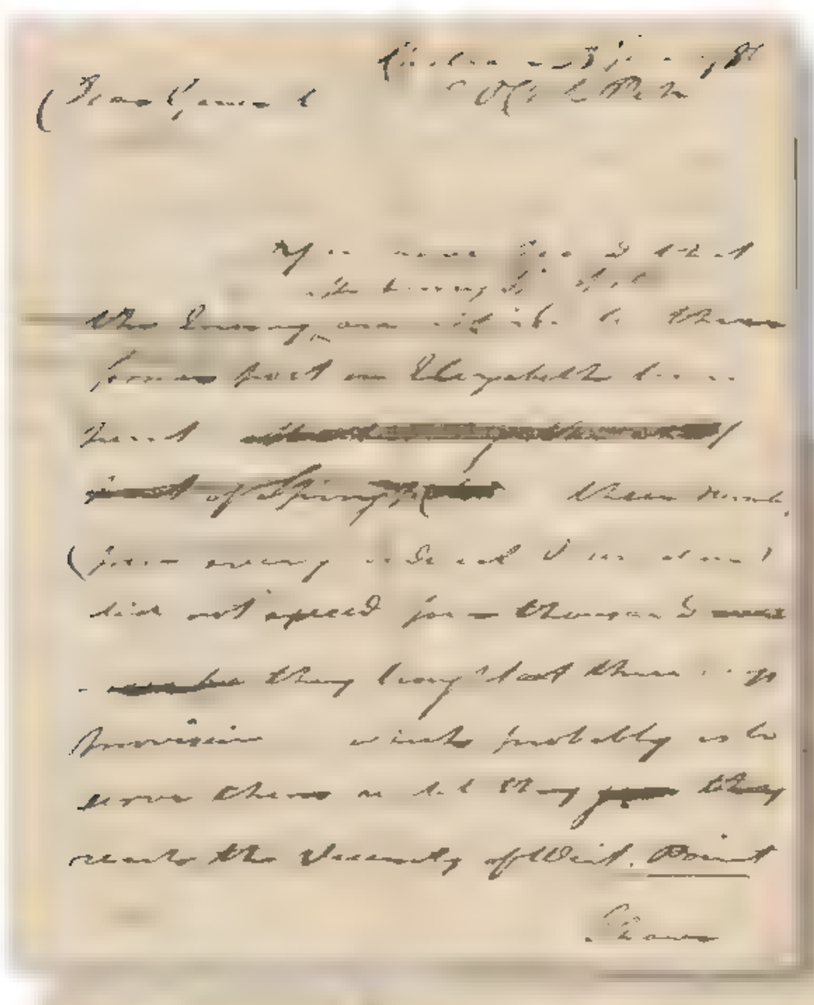
In an autograph letter signed, **Major General Nathanael Greene** writes to General George Washington on 23 June 1780 at *8 O'Clock P.M.* about the Battle of Springfield that took place on the same day. Docketed *23rd June 1780 to Genl. Washington.*

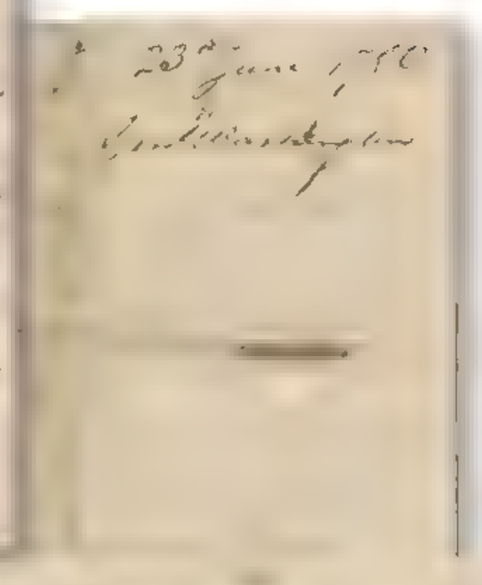
This archive concludes with a retained copy of **John Burgoyne's** letter in which he is negotiating an exchange for Ethan Allen. On 2 October 1777, the letter to General Horatio Gates says *Mr. Allen is detained as a prisoner of State; but without entering into that consideration, I think it would be inconsistent with the powers or propriety of Sir Henry Clinton's station or mine, to interfere in a matter which has already been under discussion between Sir William Howe and General Washington…*Ethan Allen was captured by the British following his disastrous attack on Montreal in September 1775. He was a liability to the English, who were afraid of reprisals if they executed him. As Burgoyne wrote his letter, the Crown was in the final stages of negotiations with the Americans to free Allen in New York City, an event, which occurred a month later.

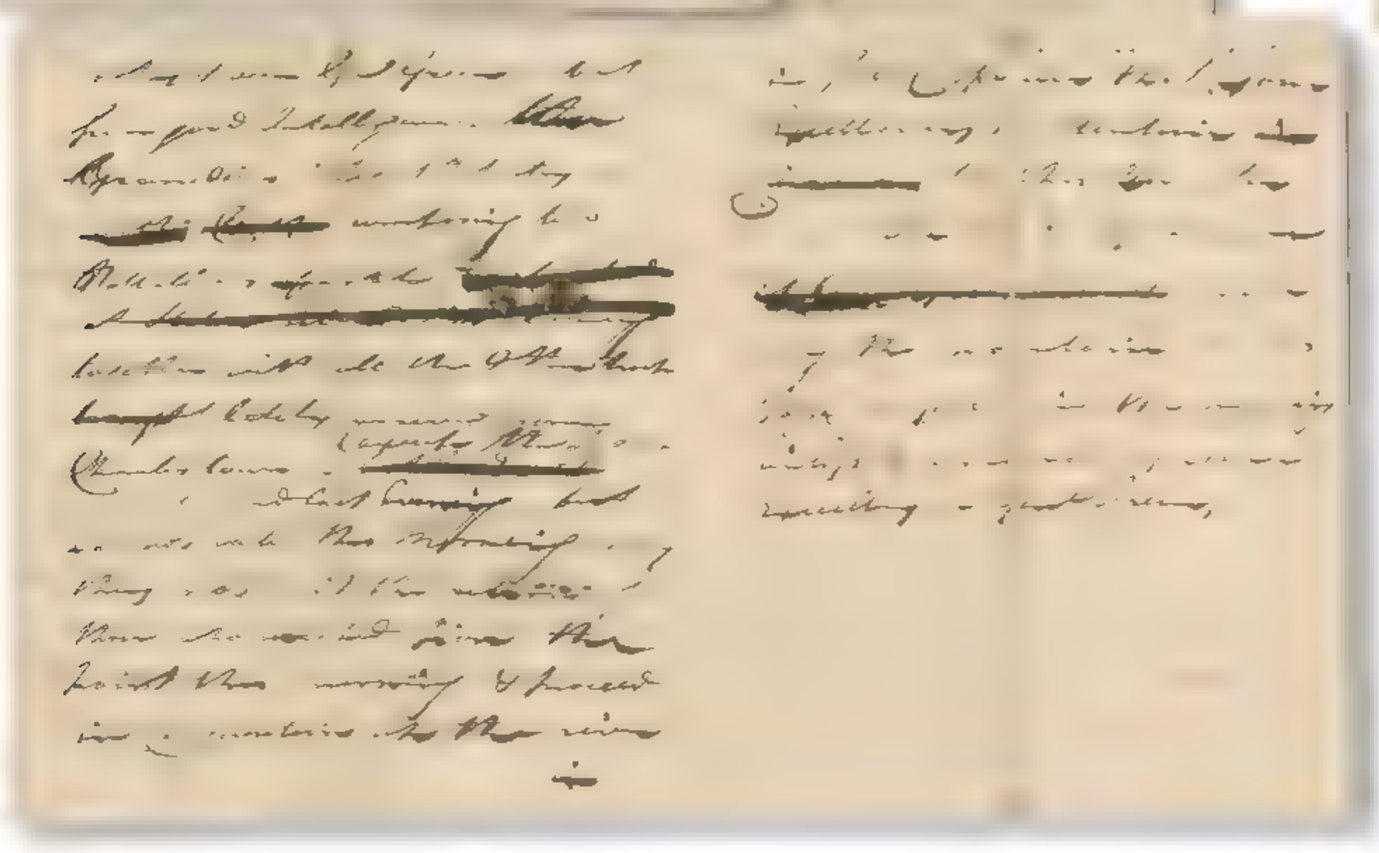
Included in the archive are documents relating to Joseph Trumbull, Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Lincoln, William Howe, David Wooster, Philip Schuyler, Baron von Steuben and Israel Putnam. A significant archive that documents the personal accounts of defeat and triumph during the American Revolution.

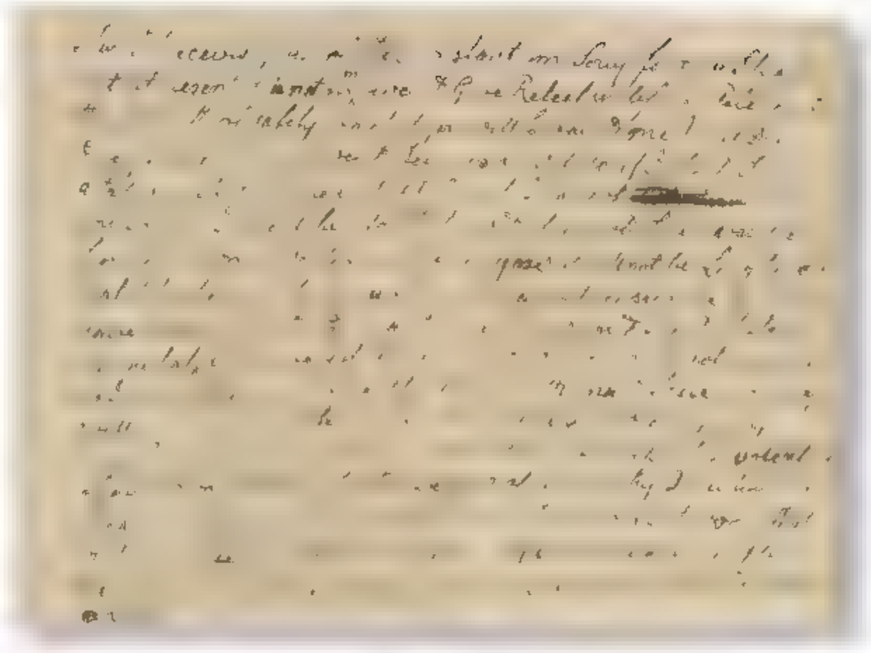
$6,000 - $8,000











11. Armstrong, Louis. A group of three letters, a signed contract and a photograph of Armstrong inscribed and signed accompanying one of the letters.

Quintessential Satchmo.

Included in the group: Autograph letter signed (*"RED BEANS & RICELY,* Louis Armstrong*"*), 1 page octavo, Chicago, Illinois, 29 May 1949, to John B. Elwood, Jackson, Michigan; with integral blank leaf attached and original envelope. He writes in full: *Man, -- I've just finished reading your Script concerning the Crosby Cavalcade - I'm tellin' yooo you really came on. You sure ought to see that my Boy Pappa Bing Crosby get one of these Scripts. That would really Gas him no End. And I wanna thank 'ya too. Regards to your wife and your staff. Thanks again.*

Typed letter signed ("Louis Armstrong Satchmo"), in green ink, 1 page large quarto, in green typewriter ink, Corona, New York, 21 December 1957, to Midori Tsuji in New York City, on the verso of a printed diet plan entitled "Lose Weight the Satchmo Way"; with several handwritten corrections and with the original envelope. He writes in full: *Before I say another word, please allow me to wish you the best Merry Christmas that you've ever had in your fine life. I hope that the Lord will keep you -Ernie Anderson -Lucille and Joe Glaser- for ever 'n' ever. Thanks, very much for keeping your promise to send Mr Todd's Book (around the world in a 'gang of' days) to me. Although I saw the picture, I immediately started reading it all over again, just like I'd never seen it before. Thanks again. Well, our dear boy, Breir Anderson has cutout from these shores of our's. I hope, it won't be for too long. Ernie is my man. His heart is as big as my trumpet case. I miss him just like a brother. I hope that I never have to travel anywheres, abroad without him. He and I speak's the same language. And also speaks' the same words of the Hot Clubs -all over the world. Thats, WHY we both appreciate the same music and the fans (no matter how big- they come) appreciate us along with the music that we dish out. Thats, why -when ever we're on tour through the Foreign Countries I usually meet Presidents, Ambassadors, etc, who's also, 'Cats, who 'Digs' life and music (our music) the same as we. . . And, as for you, you are one of the 'Hippiest 'Chicks' that I've met, in a 'Hollywood Long Time.' Tee Hee. . . . I am sitting here at home after one of those big nights at the Copa. Recording some of the fine recordings that I picked up in Europe, and all points, South America. Great kicks. And thats, for sure. It's now eight o'clock in the morning. Lucille has an appointment with her hair dresser. They think -it best to get in the shop before the mad customer's rush starts. The same way that my dentist used to do for me. I'd always get into his chair before the mad rush of his clients. And it would give us chance to have a few good laughs, -while he'd be standing on my Chops. Wow. My dentist Dr Gottleib would tell me – 'You're the Damdest Patient that I've ever had.' After finishing work at Bop City three thirty & four o'clock in the mornings, I'd be so 'beat for my youth' until I'd fall asleep while he would be working on me. He'd be justa gri[n]ding in my chops and would have to awaken me in order to have me tum my jaw over so he could grind on the other side. [I]'d do just that and return back to sleep, just like a 'Mall Tees Kitten . . . . Cute? P.S. Now why would I say all of this? I only wanted to thank you. But since I've started, I'm happy...I am very happy to have met you. You are real fine people. Lucille 'sez' the same thing. Goodluck and don't make yourself a total stranger to us. You're always welcome anywheres 'you should see the sign saying Louis Armstrong. You Hear?*

Typed document (mimeograph copy) signed, in green ink, 26 pages quarto, 24 September 1958 being a contract between Paramount Pictures Corporation and Associated Booking Corporation (Armstrong's agent), concerning the trumpeter's performance in the role of himself in the motion picture photoplay, *The Five Pennies.* Terms of the contract include the period of employment (beginning on 30 September 1958), cancellation and obligation clauses, Armstrong's commitments to render his services outside of Paramount, compensation, breaches and damages, transportation and living expenses, Armstrong's appearances at the studio for various purposes, rights, royalties on phonograph records, and various other provisions.

Autograph letter signed, 3 pages quarto, Corona, New York, 16 June 1970, to Chris Clifton; with hand-addressed transmittal envelope. Louis Armstrong's words of wisdom for a budding trumpeter who played with the Tuxedo Brass Band, the same band Satchmo played with 50 years earlier: *Dear Chris Man. I received your letter and as usual very happy to get it. The presents were beautiful. The photo of you blowing with the Tuxedo Brass Band is very good of you. I see that you really enjoyed playing with them. That's the Brass Band that I was playing with* [when] *I left New Orleans in 1922 to join King Oliver in Chicago and met Lil* [Lillian Hardin, Armstrong's second wife, of four. It was she who was credited with getting Louis out from under Oliver's shadow]. *She was blowing/PLAYING with the King -Johnny -Baby Dodds Outrey - and Bill* [William K.] *Johnson. Man what a Band. They live my memories.*

I haven't seen or heard from our boy Jack Bradley since he was here with you. Guess he's a busy man these days. I am coming on better each day. Soon as my legs strengthen up a little more, I'll be straight and I can put the cane aside. I am glad to hear about you doing so well with your horn. That's right. Blow with everybody. And see for yourself you'll be glad you did. Nowadays you just can't depend on one certain bunch of musicians to back you up. And good musicians will be very glad to Blow behind a good Trumpet Man that plays like you. Because there aren't too many, if any at all playing the way that you play. Understand? So keep it up - playing with Lil will do you some good. She's from the Old School and can do wonders for you, don't you think so? I am looking to hearing you playing with your own Band some day. You have everything to work with. You are young & strong and knows your Horn, so there you are. Take advantage of it Gate, and you know that I am with you all the way. Lucille sent regards. Thanks again for everything from your Boy. Satch LouisArmstrong

Accompanied by a photograph signed being a publicity photograph (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm) of Armstrong in a half-figure portrait. He is dressed in a white suit and holds his trumpet in his right hand. Boldly inscribed in green ink on the image: *To Chris Clifton Oh those Duets on Tape were wonderful Louis Armstrong Satchmo.*

$5,000 - $8,000

Dear Midori:

Before I say another word, please allow me to wishe yo
the best Merry Christmas that you've ever had in your 'fine life.
I hope that the Lord will keep'you – Ernie Anderson – Lucille and
Joe Glaser – for ever'N'ever... Thanks, very much for keeping your
... to send Mr Todd's Book(around the world in'a 'gang of'days)
... Although I saw the picture, I immediately started reading it
... 'Brelh Anderson has 'cutout from
... of our's... I hope,it won't be for too long...Ernie'
... a brother... I hope that I never have to travel anywheres,
abroad without him... He and I cheak'o the same language...And also
speaks'the same words of the Hot Clubs–all over the world...Thats, why
we both appreciate the same music and the fans (no matter how big–
(they come) appreciate us along with the music that we dish out.
Thats,why – when ever we're on tour thraugh the Foreign Countries
I usually meet Presidents, Ambassadors, etc, who's also, ', who
... so we...And, so ... you,
... sitting ... at home after ... those big ...
... of the ... thats,
for ever... Its' now ei ... 'clock in the ...
appointment with her ha r dresser...They ... – it best to get
the shop before the mad customer's rush ...The same way that
my dentist ... r me... S'. ... his chair before
the ... rush ... nts... And it ... give us chance ...
few ...
my ...
that ...
& fo ...
S'd ...
ME
But,
You are real fine people...Lucille'sez' the s ...
don't make yourself a total stranger to us...
anywheres'you should see the sign saying Louis ...

June 16th, 1971

I received your letter and immedi
lapsing to get it. The pictu
beautiful. This P. S. is rt.
sing both the
is very good of y
with. Tha
playing with with
received in 1932
Swing Shiner.
I'll. Lu

adly. Just to make
Much here a busy man
I'm Coming in three
Jerry to my light straight
Mardi Gras Straight and
Lord wide. I am glad
you're doing it with
That's my Lil' Bloo
... I can't
you did. Because
spend on one certain
I back you up.

playing with Lil will do you
ing good. Then from the old
Dual and can do wonders for
you think. So I
Looking. Keeping ... day.
with your own Band some day.
have everything to work with.
Be young (YOUNG) & strong and th
Hadn't there you go.
Late. and
know that I am in ...
the way Lucille ... regards ...
... figure for everything.
your Boy.

12. Barnum, P.T. A collection of six letters and documents outlining the business dealings of the "Greatest Show on Earth." Known for unethical business practices, the circus' sole purpose was to make money, at any cost. That cost often came at the expense of the animals and performers outlined in the letters herewith. Included in this group:

Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, Bridgeport, Connecticut, 23 April 1877, on his imprinted stationery bearing a wood engraved vignette of his seaside mansion, Waldemere to Mr. Talmadge.

He writes in part: *I hope you will see the monkey mother & her infant 5 weeks old in my menagerie 27th St. She is a pattern for many a human mother in America. She fondles hugs kisses & nurses her baby with more apparent fondness than my mother ever exhibited in the same vocation! Also I hope you will see the baby lions & the…Stallions. They are wonderful…*

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, Bridgeport, Connecticut, 15 May 1878 to Reilly. Barnum writes in full: *My managers and myself in consultation this year and last summer agreed that if the London show saw fit to abandon the plan of attacking us as they did early last year, we would not in any manner attack them or stand in their way. Indeed as long as they pursue an honorable and legitimate course they and you have my best wishes. I have heard (I hope incorrectly) that they have recently concluded to pick up any unfavorable notices they could find of me and my show and have them surreptitiously published in other papers. This thing cannot be done long without its coming to the knowledge of myself, my press agents and managers. I therefore write you this friendly letter and shall send a duplicate to your manager to say that if this thing should be done, or any other unfriendly allusions to me or my show be made by them I must of course in justice to my own interests, take such steps as I may think best calculated to retaliate, and also to vindicate myself. The world is wide enough for all to get along friendly and in peace—but those who sow them must not expect to gather grapes.*

By the late 1870s the Greatest Show on Earth was in existence long enough to inspire several serious rivals. During this period smaller circus owners began suing Barnum for libel and damages, claiming he was using their names and ruining their profits. However, larger circuses such as Adam Forepaugh's circus, the Sells Brothers' Great European Seven Elephant Show and the London Circus, presided over by James A. Bailey were also taking away large shares from the market. Cut throat advertising wars with the London Circus exhausted Barnum to such an extent that in 1880, after meeting several times with Bailey, he signed a contract to form what was later to become the Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus.

Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, New York, 14 November 1878, on letterhead stationery with an engraved portrait of Barnum in the upper left-hand corner to W.H. Vanderbilt, Esq. Barnum writes in full: *Dear Sir-I have consulted my managers about the Hippedrome building & find they feel as if this is our last visit here. This makes twice that we have lost money here & we give it up. The expenses of the building are far too high for these times. The building requires many repairs, the room leaks badly and the whole sadly needs painting.*

Barnum, General Manager and Sole Proprietor of *The Greatest Show on Earth* built the Hippodrome in 1874. He writes to financier Vanderbilt that he can no longer afford the facility. For twenty years of its existence, Barnum opened each spring in New York City, usually at the Hippodrome, now known as Madison Square Garden.

Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, Bridgeport, Connecticut, 10 February 1881, on imprinted Barnum Building stationery to A. Houghton. Barnum writes in full: *I own only $2500 worth of Cattle Bonds and I never give them a thought. I paid par for them but had rather seen the amount in some other way then to fret over them. Daniel W. Sherwood is considered here where he was born an honest man, and he certainly is also a worker. He may misjudge sometimes & perhaps be too hopeful. I am nearly 71 years old & have no ambition to embark in any enterprise. Any plan which the majority of bond holders prefer I shall undoubtedly agree to unless it involves the investment of more money.*

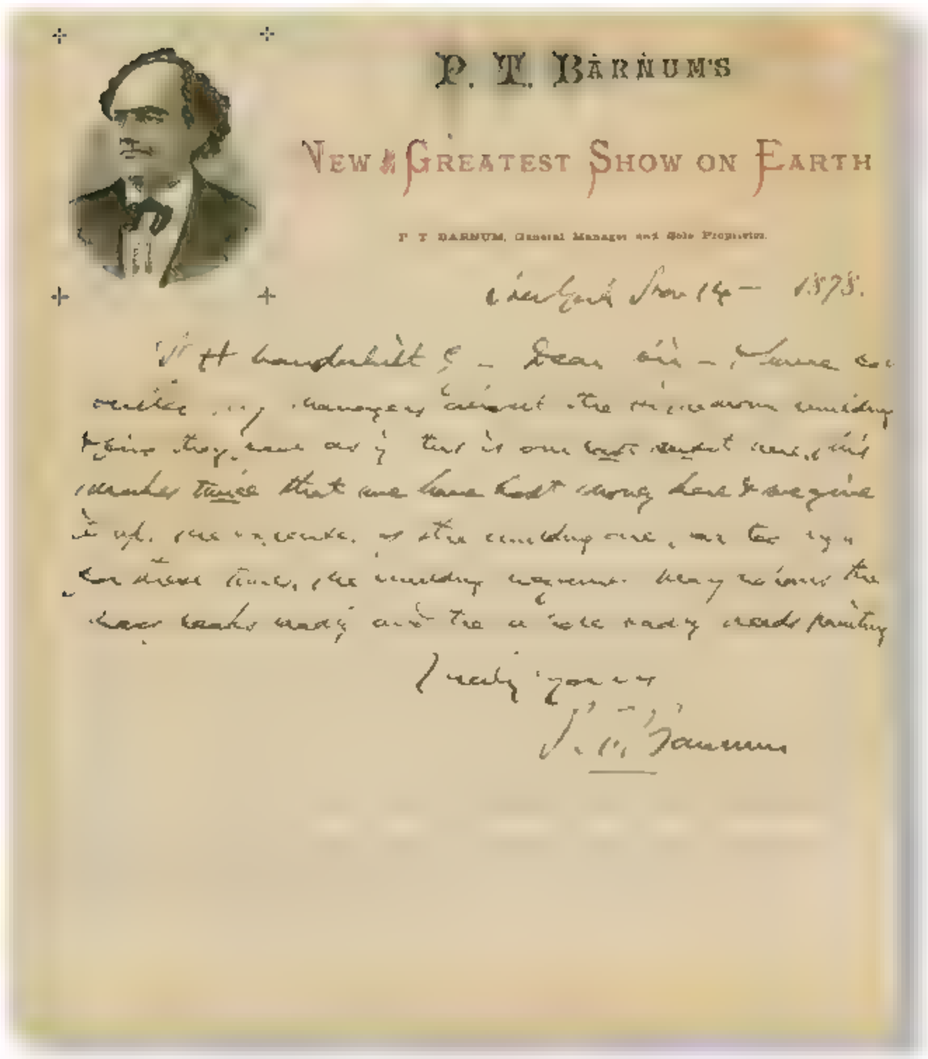
Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, octavo, Adirondack Mountains, New York, 22 August 1888, on imprinted stationery of Paul Smith's to [James A.] Bailey, his partner. Barnum writes in part: *Forepaugh says our man Cook is slippery –cares only for Cook and needs watching badly… He says Adam is training a pony to turn a double back summersault. He has 2 double summersault dogs, who perform at the same time in one ring. He pays much less salaries than we do. He says that in Boston he turned them away at each & every performance.* Barnum mentions Forepaugh being Adam Forepaugh, a rival circus manager from Philadelphia.

Among Barnum's major concerns in the circus business were earnings and the performers who generated those earnings, both of which are reflected in this letter. The 1880s proved to be a decade of continued prosperity for Barnum and his business partners, James A. Bailey and James L. Hutchinson.

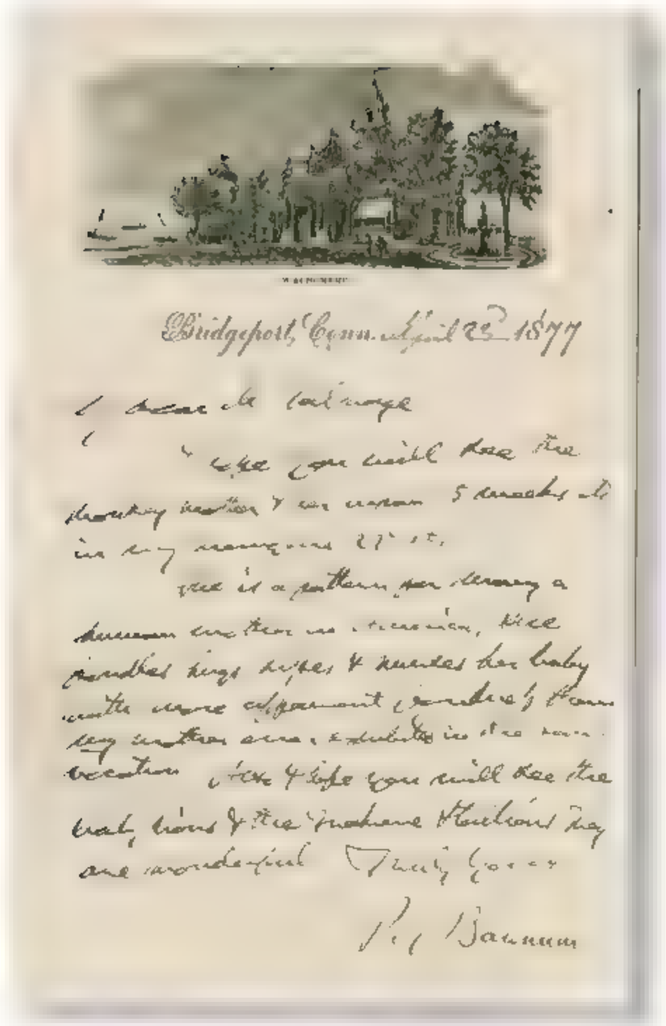
Ringling, John. Document signed, 1 page, Bridgeport, Connecticut, 29 April 1911 on a check imprinted with color portraits of Barnum and Bailey surrounded by filigree and circus animals to M B Bulter-Agent and endorsed by him on the back.

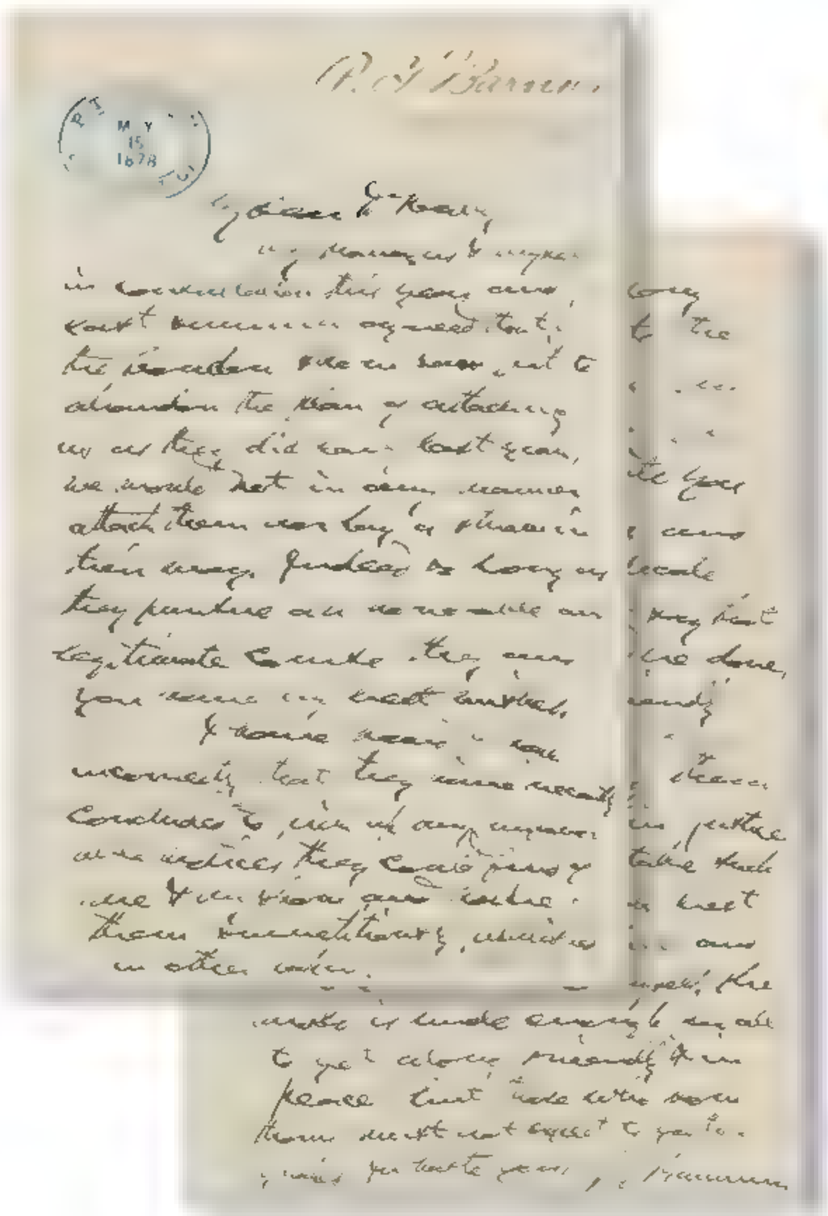
$6,000 - $8,000

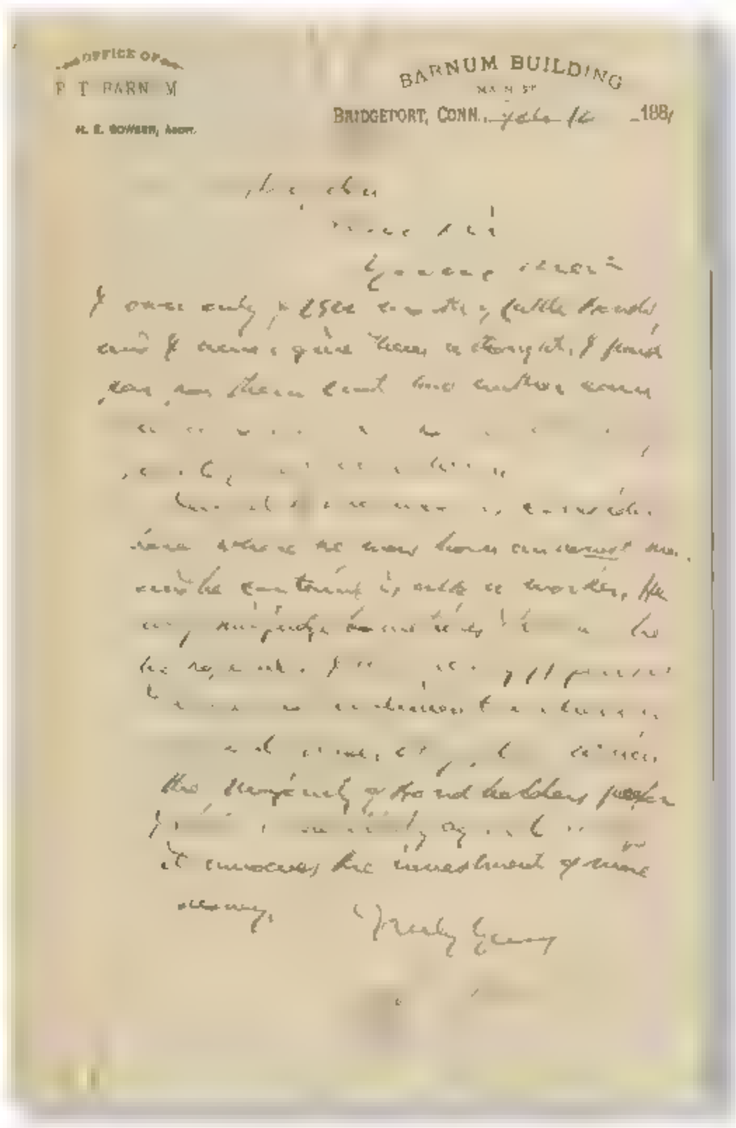
Barnum & Bailey
Greatest Show on Earth
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
April 29 1911
DOLLARS
BARNUM & BAILEY

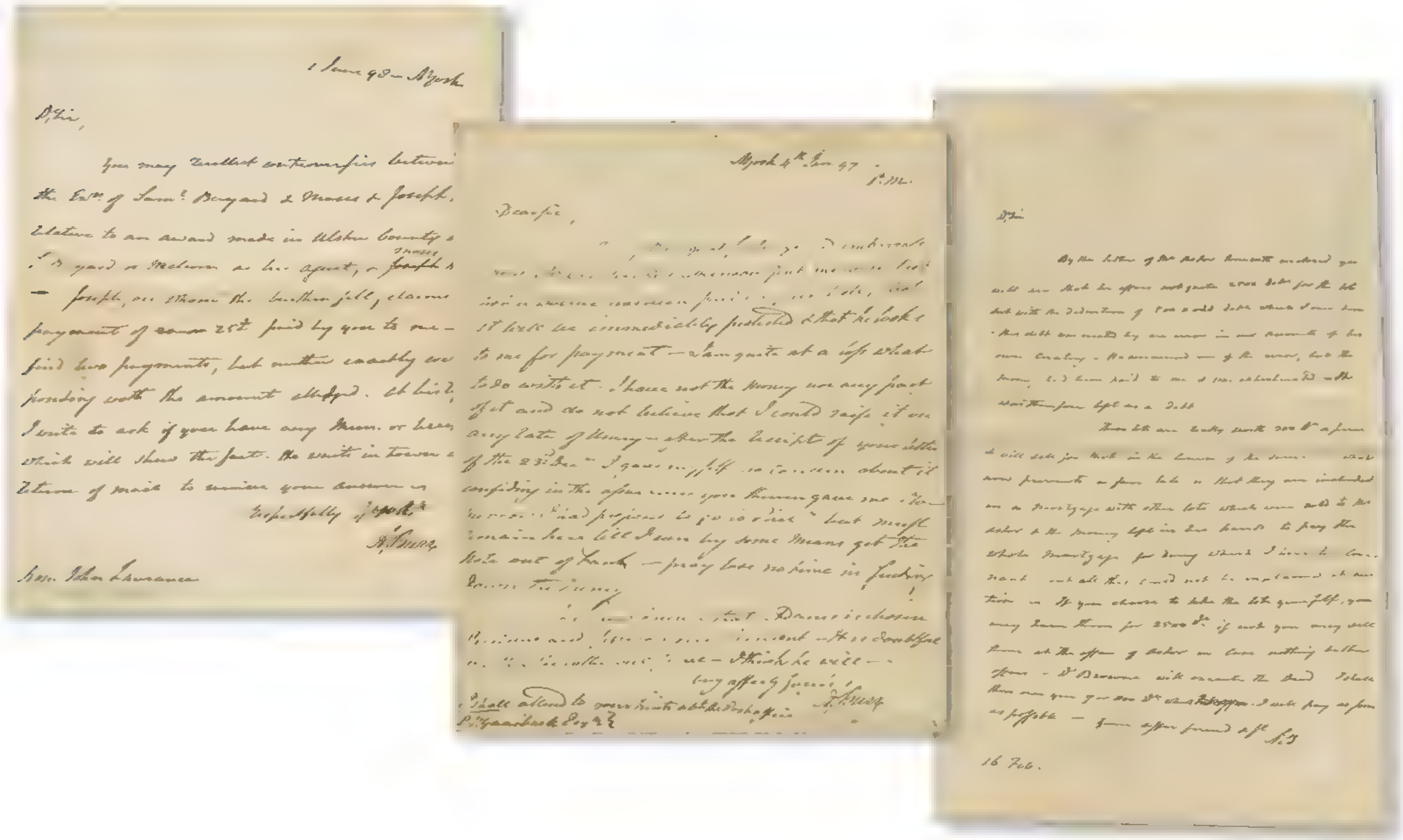

P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW & GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM, General Manager and Sole Proprietor.
New York Nov 14— 1878.

Adirondack Mountains


Bridgeport, Conn. April 22 1877


MAY 15 1878


OFFICE OF
P T BARNUM
BARNUM BUILDING
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



13. Burr, Aaron. A fine group of three autograph letters signed by the third Vice President of the United States, including:

Autograph letter signed ("A Burr"), 1 page quarto, New York, 4 January 1797, to Peter Van Gaasbeck of Kingston, New York; integral address leaf; seal hole repaired, light spotting.

In the present letter, Burr comments on the election of both Adams and Jefferson. He writes in part: . . . *It is now known that Adams is chosen President and Jeferson* [sic] *Vice President. It is doubtful whether the latter will serve—I think he will* . . . As Burr predicted here, Jefferson did interrupt his retirement from public life to hold the office of Vice President and successfully ran against Burr for the office of President in the election of 1800. *Provenance:* The Estelle Doheny Collection, Christie's New York, 21 February 1989.

Autograph letter signed ("AB"), 1 page folio, February [1804]. To David Gelston, Collector of the Port of New York. With the integral docketed leaf attached. An interesting letter, written only two days before his fateful nomination for New York governor. During that unsuccessful campaign, Burr's simmering quarrel with Alexander Hamilton culminated in their fatal duel, on 11 July:

By the Letter of Mr Astor herewith enclosed you will see that be offers not quite 2500 dolrs. for the lots - but with the deduction of 500 & odd dolrs. which I owe him. This debt was created by an error in our accounts of his own creating. He convinced me of the error; but the money had been paid to me & was appropriated. It was therefore left as a debt. Those lots are really worth 300 Drs. apiece & will sell for that in the Course of the summer. What now prevents a fair Sale is that they are included in a mortgage with other lots which were sold to Mr Astor & the money left in his hands to pay the whole mortgage for doing which I have h.is Covenant; but all this could not be explained at auction. If you choose to take the lots yourself, you may have them for 2500 Drs. if not you may sell them at the offer of Astor in case nothing better offers. Dr Browne will execute the Deed I shall then owe you 7 or 800 Drs. which I will pay as soon as possible... In July, Burr's duel with Hamilton effectively ended his career in politics. John Jacob Astor, having made substantial sums in the fur-factoring trade, began at this period to make large purchases of city real estate which later formed the bulk of the Astor family fortune. *Provenance*: David Gelston (1733–1828) of Long Island, delegate to the Provincial Congress in New York and to the Constitutional Convention, appointed Collector of the Port of New York by Jefferson in 1801 - A direct descendant of the above (sale, Christie's New York, 19 December 1986, lot 24)—to the present owner (sale Christie's New York, 14 May 1992, lot 43.

Autograph letter signed ("A Burr"), 1 page quarto, 1 June 1798, to the Honorable John Laurance U.S. Senate, regarding controversies between Samuel Bayard and Moses and Joseph Hunt of Ulster County over payment claims; paper loss at margin of horizontal fold and on the integral address leaf.

$5,000 - $8,000

14. Chandler, Raymond. A fascinating series of eight letters vividly documenting Chandler's thoughts and ideas on famous mystery novels.

Included in the group: Partly printed document signed, three times, 4 pages folio, Los Angeles, California, 3 July 1941. Chandler initialed two amendments within the body of an agreement and signed his name in full at the conclusion. Also signed by the Vice-President of RKO, Ned E. Depinet. In the contract with RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., Chandler grants all televised motion picture rights, radio-broadcasting rights and television rights for his novel, Farewell My Lovely, published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1940 to RKO.

After months of hard work, Chandler finished his greatest detective novel, Farewell My Lovely, on 30 April 1940. The book was published by Knopf in August and was highly acclaimed by critics. Before long, Chandler's literary reputation as the foremost exponent of the tough-guy school of writing paved the way for Hollywood. This signed contract for the price of $2000 was what later Chandler described as *a contract of almost unparalleled stupidity on the part of my New York agent.* He gave all other rights to RKO as well [Frank MacShane, *The Life of Raymond Chandler*].

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, La Jolla, California, 18 March 1948, on his name imprinted stationery to James Keddie, Jr. in Boston, Massachusetts. With one handwritten correction. Chandler expresses his preference of American detective stories over the English counterpart: *I do think that what might be called the second-grade English detective story is better reading than an equivalent accomplishment over here. But I think the best American mystery stories are ahead of the best English stories, for the reason that they recognize and accept the inherent fallacy of the form; whereas the English practitioners prefer to disregard it and go on talking about logic and deduction as if these words actually meant something in this connection. From the English point of view the mysteries of Freeman Wills Crofts and R. Austin Freeman, both of whom you mention, are rigidly honest simply because they don't tell lies or conceal material facts or, as Agatha Christie so often does, ring in violent reversals of character in order to justify an unexpected motivation.* Chandler continues to criticize English detective stories stating is *transparent* and a *physiological fraud*. Finally, he mentions Sherlock Holmes again: *As for the enjoyment of Sherlock Holmes, it appears to me at this date to rely partly on nostalgia and tradition and partly on qualities which did not originally make the principal interest of the Holmes stories. Doyle understood the uses of eccentricity, but to a person with any knowledge of the police and how they operate his policemen are utterly absurd.*

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, La Jolla, California, 23 August 1949, on his name imprinted stationery to James Keddie, Jr. With nine handwritten corrections. Chandler offers literary advice to fellow mystery writer, James Keddie, Jr. He writes in full: *THE LITTLE SISTER was published by Hamish Hamilton on June 24th, and will be published by Houghton Mifflin on Sept. 15th., the last I heard. Hamilton's edition has far too many errors, some mine, some the copyist's and some just a combination of stupidities. Hamilton was in such a hurry to get into print that I had no chance to correct proof and he had no American galleys to set from. Yes, it's a Marlowe story. Hamilton printed a first edition of 20,000 copies and had sold 14,000 a month ago, but I don't suppose many have been sold since and I'm sure the booksellers will have plenty. They tell me this is a very good sale for this kind of book as things go over there now. I mention this only because if you should have any trouble getting what you want, I have a couple of spares. But they got a little bent in shipping. I'd rather not give them up, but I would, rather than have you go without. Haven't ever understood this collecting bug myself.*

I'm still waiting to be told about the detective story with the logical analy (s or z?) able plot. The one I can't tear down. You mentioned Warrant for X, which I had read and which I read again on your advice. I cannot pass it. Philip McDonald, whom I know, has a lot of natural charm and a nice easy style. There is much good deduction in the story. But 1. Anthony Gehlryn is dealt far too many cards. He has helpers, an organization, and can break the traffic laws with impunity. The atmosphere of the search therefor becomes far too fantastic. 2. The electrical impersonation in the hotel is right out of Oppenheim. It also becomes fantasy. 3. and worst of all, the actual capture (discovery) of the criminal is a result of pure chance, is not accomplished by the detective, but by the sub-hero who just happens to hang on to the back of the cab, being in the right place.

Continued next page

Lot 14 continued

*These, I admit, are small matters in one sense. But the whole point with me is that the deductive type often cannot rest its case on anything but a fool-proof and analysis-proof construction. However great its merits in other ways, they do not compensate for a lack of mathematical purity in the plot. I will not give them an inch, because once you give them an inch, you give them a mile. You have to admit a fraud like Sayers' HAVE HIS CARCASE. The whole problem there turns one alibis. The strength of the alibis is linked to a certain period of time. This period of time is determined by the time of death of the victim. This time of death is falsely assumed up to that point, quite late in the story, when it is discovered that he was a hemophilic. The discovery of this fact destroys the alibis and there ceases to be a mystery. The ALL *IMPORTANT CLUE is concealed from the reader, and the problem created is a false problem.*

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, La Jolla, California, 24 September 1949, to Vernon Howard. He writes in full: *It has taken me all this time to get a bibliography of Austin Freeman's books in order to tell you what I should like to have. A professor of bibliography I know finally came through. He says these are fairly easy to get and should not cost more than a dollar or so. At that rate it may not be worth your while to look them up. But if so: 1911, The Eye of Osiris, 1912, The Mystery of No. 31 New Inn, 1926, The d'Arblay Mystery, 1930, Mr. Pottermack's Oversight, 1932, Pontifex, Son and Thorndyke, 1935, The Penrose Mystery, 1937, Death at the Inn (English title Felo de Se), 1938, The Stoneware Monkey. These of course are not all, merely the books I should like to have.*

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, La Jolla, California, 15 August 1950, on his name-imprinted stationery to James Keddie, Jr. in Boston, Massachusetts. Chandler expresses why he cannot become a follower of Sherlock Holmes to his novelist friend as it would be a waste of time: *Thank you also for the report of the proceedings of THE SPECKLED BAND. No, I don't think you could convert me. This is not due to any superciliousness on my part towards the faithful, nor towards the great Sherlock. It is just that I do not seem to find any hollow place in my life which the cult of the master alone could fill…* Chandler explains that the crimes within the novels are never explained to his satisfaction. *The history of actual trials is so full of these beautiful and impossible tangles that a devotion to the minutiae of the life of Sherlock Holmes seems to me rather a waste of energy—nothing against it of course…*

Typed letter signed ("Ray"), 1 page quarto, La Jolla, California, 30 July 1956, on his name-imprinted stationery to William Gault of Pacific Palisades. With a related copy of a letter to Harry E. Maule. He writes in full: *I was so sorry that we could not get together in Los Angeles, but I really did not feel well enough to face it. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Maule, because I do feel that in this case if it would be of any help, I should break down and say a few kind words about you. I don't really think anyone would suspect me of taking money for this sort of thing. I think my reputations is probably too well established. You seem to know so much more about writers than I do. I didn't know anything about Craig Rice; I never heard Bill Temple, who I suppose is an agent, and you certainly got a raw deal at the Del Charro. I get the best room in the place for twelve dollars and fifty cents. I agree with you that the food there is not as good as it should be. Am I to infer from your letter that Mickey Spillane does this endorsing for money? I should regard it as disgusting, and so would you, and if I may use your recently invented phrase, it does rather put one on the horns of a dilemma. I think you might do one nice thing for me. If you have written other books about Brock and Jan, I think you might send me on, inscribed.*

Chandler's letter to Maule explains why he wanted to *say a few kind words* about Gault as a writer and why *never in this country have I written anything for quotation about any writer . . . A few years ago I learned through my agent that certain perennial quoters were paid for these quotes—something which I consider a little too unethical.* Chandler goes on to say that newspaper interviews often distort what a person says.

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, La Jolla, California, 3 February 1958 on his name imprinted-stationery to Miss Rogers with one handwritten correction. He writes in full: *Thank you for remembering me and for your courteous invitation to meet you when you come to California. But I am afraid you would have to meet me in London, as I am leaving on February 17th, and shall be tied in knots to get away, having just finished a book, and having innumerable things to do. You could always, if you care to, reach me through The Helga Greene Literary Agency… But honestly I don't think I am your kind of writer—I don't mean personally, but as a possible contributor to The Reader's Digest. What sort of thing could I write for you, or attempt to write for you? I am going to London for several years, because I want to try to write plays, and London, with over forty active theaters, seems the best place in which to attempt it. London producers are not very much intimidated by the critics. If they believe in a play, they will give it a chance. In New York, as I understand it, You are sold out three months in advance or they bury the body…*

Typed letter signed ("Ray"), 1 page quarto, [no date], to Mike. He writes in full: *I am absolutely appalled. I haven't any excuse at all. It would almost have been less beastly if I had done it on purpose. Then I should have been merely a bastard. But I clean forgot the engagement I had with you until late last night when I couldn't even call up and apologize. My memory has been paying me some pretty queer tricks lately, I'll admit, but we had been talking about it only the day before, it was quite firmly in my mind (I thought), it was down in the engagement book, and I didn't even look at the damn book. I'm not used to them, you know. In California for years I have of necessity lived a very withdrawn life, and had very few engagements to remember. Tomorrow I get a desk calendar, which is absolutely the only safe thing for me. I am not offering any of the above as excuses. I have been disgustingly rude and I have no excuses. There is nothing for me to say except that I am terribly, terribly sorry.*

This interesting collection of letters clearly reveals Chandler's opinion on writing and good detective literature.

$5,000 - $8,000

RAYMOND CHANDLER
6005 Camino de la Costa [illegible] Calif.

August 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Maddux:

Thank you for yours of July 27. I am afraid there is nothing in the collection of stories in THE SIMPLE ART OF MURDER will be new to you, since all these have been published before and all but one I think have been published in some sort of [illegible]

Thank you also for the return of the manuscript of [illegible] No. I don't have any [illegible] I don't see any reason why [illegible] seem to find any help in my [illegible] I have [illegible] of the [illegible] I have [illegible] Have any [illegible] by explaining [illegible] Farnsworth Wright [illegible] Dashiell Hammett [illegible] Black Mask [illegible] Hammett [illegible] Black Mask [illegible] Hammett [illegible] Black Mask [illegible]

15. [Civil War – Prelude to War] An important collection of nine letters and documents covering the events and central characters leading to the outbreak of war. Highlights include:

Stevens, Isaac I. Letter signed, 3 pages quarto, *Office Coast Survey,* Washington, D.C., 26 November 1852, to a Major; with one handwritten correction; mounted to a larger leaf at the margin on verso of the third page.

A Northern Democrat, Stevens was a General for the Union who would die in action leading a charge at the second Bull Run on 1 September 1862. One thing, as President Lincoln remarked, was certain – Stevens and other political opponents of the Republicans had proven with their blood that their devotion to the Union was second to none. Stevens writes in part: *I take the liberty to offer some suggestions in reference to a bridge across the Potomac. I know your public spirit and the interest you take in the welfare of the City of Washington. The City authorities have already moved in the matter of the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and it seems to me now is the time to strike for a permanent structure to unite us with Virginia, one which will be creditable to the metropolis of a great nation, and which shall make easy of access the neighboring country. My attention has been directed to this subject for a long time, and I am impressed with the connection that the railroad bridge and the bridge for ordinary travel should be united. Both must be solid and enduring structures made of the best materials, and of the same general style of architecture…and I cannot doubt that it would determine without delay to give our City a communication with Virginia. I am ready to do what little I can to bring about so desirable an end…*

Wise, Henry A. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages octavo, *Anly, near Ananicock Virginia,* 28 July 1855, to B.B. French, Winfield Scott's Chief-of-Staff.

Wise became Governor of Virginia in 1855 and later a Confederate general. An active advocate of states rights, he had initially opposed secession, believing that Virginia could defend its rights within the Union. He writes in part: *…The representations to me concerning your connection with Know Nothings were wholly different from your own statements. Your adherence, I was told, continued until late this spring. When you separated from the organization it was said that you made it a donation and it was supposed it had your sympathies. This was affirmed so boldly and often that I believed you were of the order, implicitly, though nothing could have given me more surprise. I confided in you as a Democrat and regretted exceedingly that you had left your old friends for a new 'Ism,' as I still am surprised that you should ever have allowed yourself to be duped by the imposter. I think you may attribute the distrust of yourself as a sound Democrat to your own continuance with the council or to your silence in not disclaiming connection with it. I spoke indignantly to the President and to everybody of those Democrats who were in office and who had joined Sam and had failed to denounce and renounce him as soon as he was known to them. I spoke this of you with much regret because I was warmly attached to you personally and was mad that you should have so blundered. I could not confide in what any man would say as long as he was a member of the order. I think you did right to resign at the same time as I think your resignation makes the proper atonement and that you should not be prejudiced in future. Were I in your place I would publicly announce my withdrawal. Your friend Mr. Lewis is mistaken in supposing I was informed by a person he calls "Bill Robinson." I don't know who he is.*

Parker, Theodore. Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, Boston, 7 July 1855, to Henry Wilson, ardent anti-slavery advocate.

Parker was a abolitionist and theologian who gained notoriety for his public vilification of Massachusetts senator Daniel Webster for voting in favor of the Fugitive Slave Act as well as raising money and providing encouragement for John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. He writes in part: *…Thank you for the noble service you have done for the cause of Freedom. You stand up most mercifully and heroically, and do battle for the right. I do not know how to thank you enough. You do rally at all places, all times. If the rest of your senatorial term be like this part, we shall get times as we only wished for but dare not hope as yet. There is a North, a real North quite visible now. God bless you for your services and keep you ready for more.*

Seward, William H. Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, Washington, 16 April 1856. To W.R.G. Miller, Gloucester, Massachusetts. Seward writes in part: *…I begin to look forward with confidence to a time when I can resign and retire from active service without doing the cause a serious injury. Mrs. Seward joins me in assurances of sincere and devoted respect and esteem for Mrs. Mellon & yourself.*

When Seward wrote this letter, he was an active abolitionist and leader of the antislavery wing of the Whig Party, which he had led into the Republic Party the previous year.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 4 pages quarto, Leavenworth, Kansas, 16 November 1858, to J. E. Williams, President, Metropolitan Bank, New York, New York. He writes in part: *…I see your prediction is now realized, and that the Republicans have succeeded every where this fall. For myself, I have hardly had time to form strong political preferences - My Army life first and Ranching next were not such as to make a choice necessary, but now that I am in a life where all must be classified, I feel the necessity of caution. My brother John Sherman in Congress is Republican enough to suit the most ultra - My two partners here are the sons of the Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, and have been here for two years and have been free-state men. Had I been here I am free to confess I should have opposed Kansas' becoming a slave state, because it is not suited to slave labor. And more especially because it was attempted by unfair means - That question is now forever at rest so far as Kansas is concerned. And I am convinced that Missouri certain, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland also will little by little fill up with white laborers who will displace a corresponding number of slaves, and having votes will soon outvote the owners of slaves. And thereby convert these slave states into free.*

Continued next page

But the extreme southern states will not be free during our time, and I am willing to abide the solution that Providence will indicate in due Course of Development…

I should vote against slavery here in any shape. I would oppose it as a matter of common 'foul play' if the administration should attempt to force it here where it is not wanted – but I should in like manner discourage and even oppose any interference with slavery in Missouri or Kentucky by their free state neighbors…

The State of South Carolina. A formal manuscript ultimatum from South Carolina for the President of the United States, 5 pages folio, on *State of South Carolina, Executive Office, State Department* letterhead, Charleston, 12 January 1861, being the letter of instructions from South Carolina's Secretary of State, Andrew Cordon Magrath, to Isaac William Hayne, *Special Envoy from the State of South Carolina to the President of the United States,* as well as serving as the state's Attorney General; light soiling.

After having voted to succeed from the Union on 20 December 1860, the State of South Carolina attempts to negotiate as a sovereign nation with the United States concerning the removal of US Troops from Fort Sumter. Excerpts therefrom: *The Governor has considered it proper in view of the grave questions which now affect the State of South Carolina and the United States, to make a demand upon the President of the United States for the delivery to the State of South Carolina of Fort Sumter, now within the territorial limits of this State, and occupied by troops of the United States…*

The interruption of these negotiations left all matters connected with Fort Sumter and troops of the United States, within the limits of this State; affected by the fact that the continued possession of the Fort was not consistent with the dignity or safety of the State, and that an attempt to reinforce the troops at that fort, would not be allowed. This, therefore, became a state of hostility in consequence of which the State of South Carolina was placed in a condition of defence. During the preparation for this purpose, an attempt was made to reinforce Fort Sumter and repelled…

The Governor to save life, and determined to omit no course of proceeding usual among civilized Nations, previous to that condition of general hostilities, which belongs to War; and not Knowing under what order, or by what authority, Fort Sumter is now held…You will therefore demand from the President of the United States, the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from that fort, and its delivery to the State of South Carolina…

Carl Sandburg, winner of the 1940 Pulitzer Prize in History for Abraham Lincoln: The War Years, writes in Lincoln Collector: The Story of Oliver R. Barrett's Great Private Collection (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1949), about the letter here offered, which was then in Barrett's collection: "On December 20, 1860, in secret session, the unanimous vote of 169 delegates forming a State Convention, 'dissolved' the bonds holding South Carolina a part of the United States. The delegates, one by one, signed the Ordinance of Secession. Governor F.W. Pickens of South Carolina on December 22 wrote to the president of the Convention: I have recd from the Convention as yet no official notification of the purpose of the ordinance. I would most respectfully suggest that any such notice be given in order that I may issue a proclamation announcing to the World, that we are a free and independent Republic … Governor Pickens named a 'Special Envoy,' I.W. Hayne, to go to the capital of 'a foreign power,' Washington, D.C., there to call on the Chief Magistrate, there 'to make a demand.'" Sandburg continued, "Hayne carried a letter of instructions, an important document."

President Buchanan refused an interview to 'Special Envoy' Hayne and sent word that any communication must be in writing, under the old theory that 'a written paper is the best witness.' After days of waiting and conference with Southern colleagues, Hayne delivered his important document of 12 January 1861, into the hands of President Buchanan. What the President read, if it had to be put in short and simple words, carried the notice: 'We don't want war but you can be sure we are ready to make war if we don't hear the right answers.'" Carl Sandburg proceeded to transcribe the text of the "important document," then in Oliver R. Barrett's collection, the present document here offered.

Provenance: Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York, The Public Auction of Barrett's collection of Lincolniana City, 19 February 1952.

Thompson, Jacob. Letter signed ("J Thompson"), 5 pages octavo, Memphis, [Tennessee], 21 September 1877, to J[eremiah] S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney General; with handwritten corrections.

The Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan writes a letter to set the record straight on Buchanan's role in North Carolina's secession from the Union. Thompson writes in full: *I feel bound in vindication of the truth of history & in justice to the memory of a chief magistrate who held the reigns of Government in the most trying crisis in the history of the Government, to explain some of the facts connected with my mission to North Carolina. Sometime in the December 1860, while I was Secretary of the Interior, the Gov of Mississippi sent me a letter requesting me to act as commissioner of that State to the State of North Carolina and urge her to cooperate with Mississippi in measures for the protection and maintenance of Southern rights. This appointment was unexpected and took me by surprize. I was known as a co-operationist and opposed to separate State action. I believed all the Southern States should have a perfect understanding with each other and when the time came for movement, if movement must be made, they should all act together & simultaneously. At that time Mr Buchanan had sent to Congress, his very able message in which he had denounced secession as a heresy, unconstitutional and unauthorized. I differed from that message in this, that while I admitted that the constitution did not provide this remedy for the States, yet each had retained the right from which they had never parted, to withdraw, for cause, the powers they had conferred upon the General Government & resume the full exercise of them…When the Governor's letter was received and I had determined it was my duty to accept*

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the appointment, I sought and obtained a private interview with the President and told him I wished a leave of absence to visit the Legislature of N.C. At first he endeavored to dissuade me from going: but as I persisted, he insisted upon knowing what I proposed to do. I unbosomed myself to him with the utmost frankness. I told him that an exciting canvass was going on in Mississippi on the subject of Secession. That I was opposed to any hasty or hurried action on the part of the State. But that he knew my conviction was that I owed my primary allegiance to my state and whatever destiny she chose, must necessarily be my destiny. As yet there was no existing cause which would justify secession…If the President preferred, I would at once resign or I would hold my place just as he desired. To this he frankly replied, that while he feared I would be subject of misconstruction, yet he could not say he wished me to resign. And with that leave of absence I visited N.C…I cannot close this letter without bearing my testimony to the greatness, goodness & worth of our old departed Chieftain. It was his fortune to live amid disolving empires. But a purer man, a more sincere friend, a more devoted patriot, an honester citizen and truer guardian of the public interest never lived or wielded power.

In January 1861, Thompson differed with Buchanan over the sending of the relief ship *Star of the West* to Fort Sumter and resigned his post. Returning to Mississippi, he offered his services to the Confederate Army and received a commission as a Lieutenant Colonel.

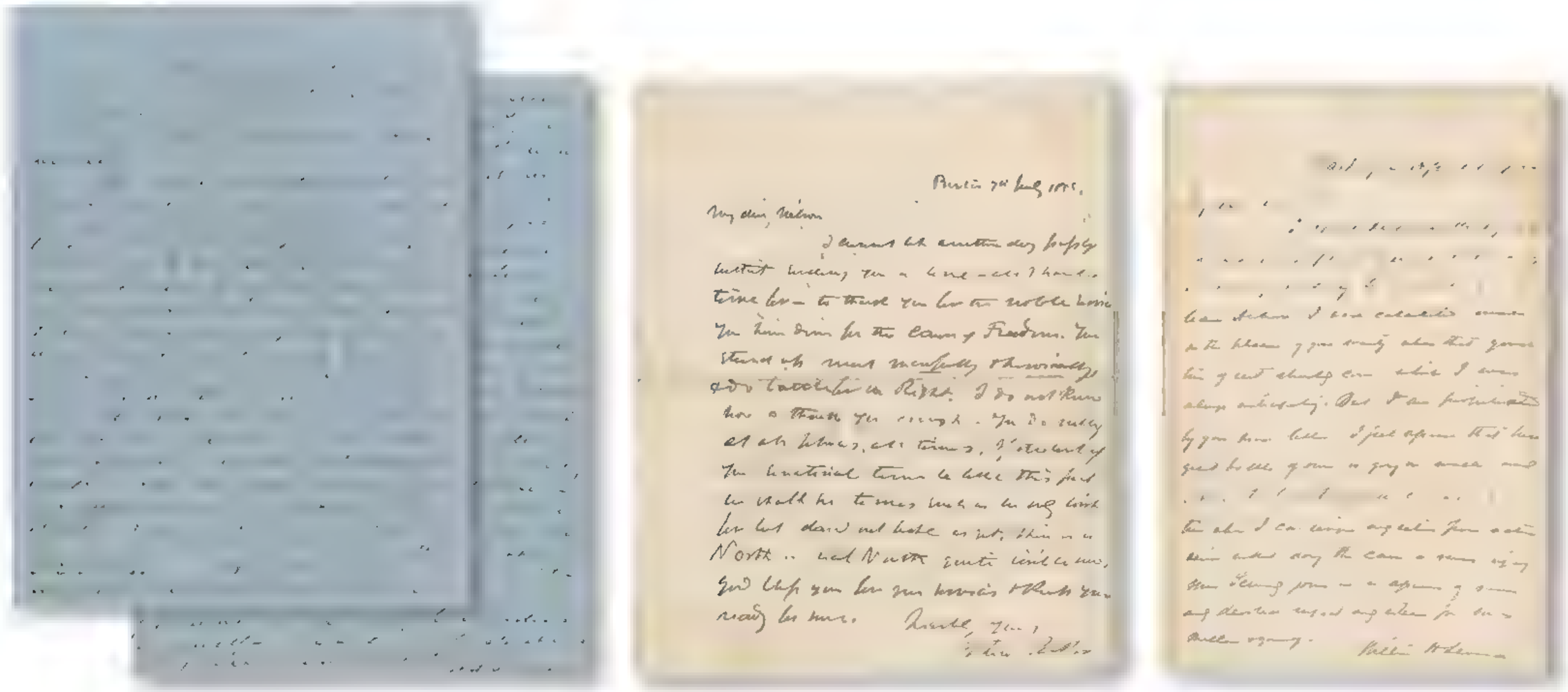
Walker, Leroy P. Letter signed ("L.P. Walker"), 3 pages quarto, Montgomery, Alabama, 1 March 1861, to A[ndrew] B. Moore, confederate governor of Alabama, on imprinted stationery of the *War Department,* as Secretary of War. He writes in part: *The Congress have passed an Act to raise provisional forces for the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes. I beg to enclose a copy of the act Under this act, the President directs me to inform you, that he assumes control of all military operations in your State, having reference to, or connected with question between your State, and powers foreign to it. He also directs me to request that you will communicate without delay to this Department, the quantity and character of army and munitions of war acquired from the United States, and which are now in the Forts, Arsenals, and Navy Yards of your State, and all other army and munitions which your State may desire to tum over, and make changeable to this Government. The President further directs me to say, that he will proceed with as little delay as possible to organize the provisional forces in the respective states, as provided for in the 3rd & 4 sections of said act…*

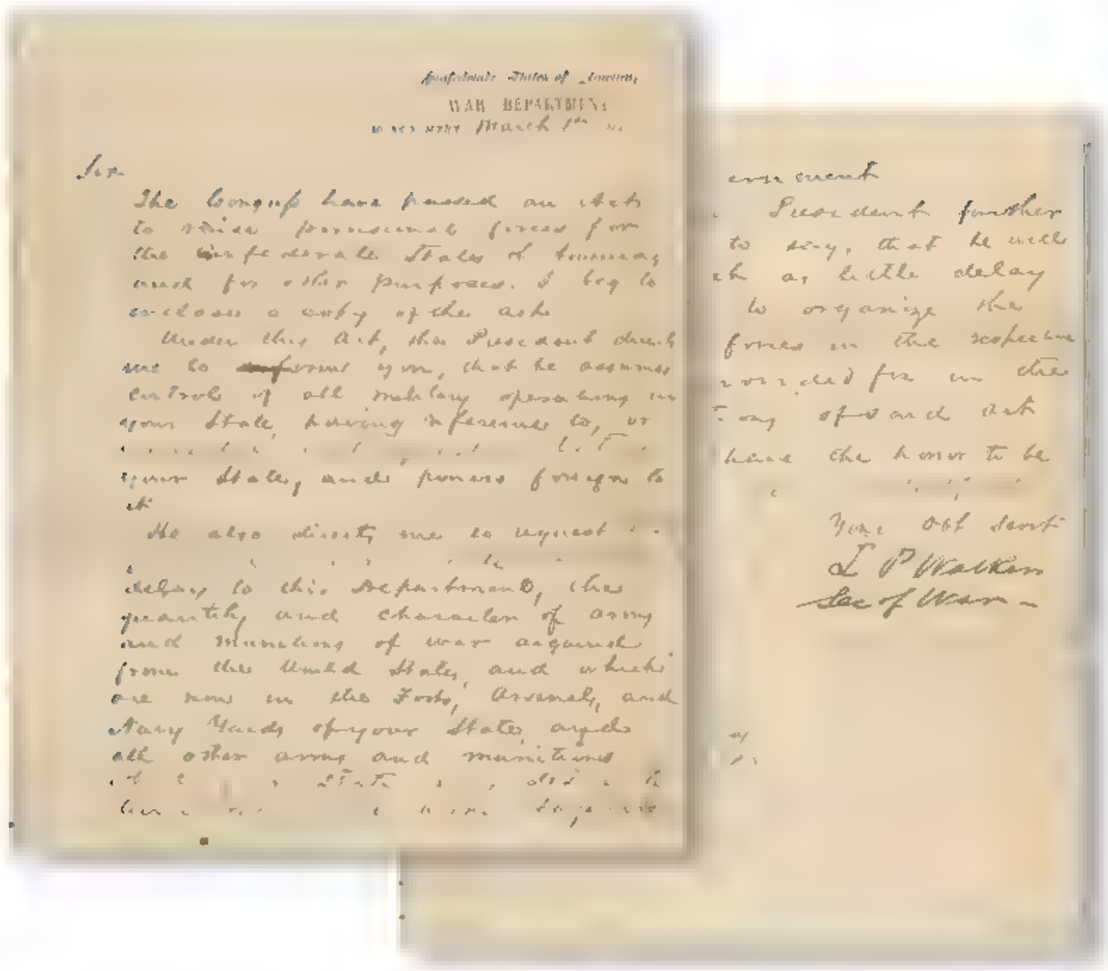
Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederate States of America on 18 February 1861.

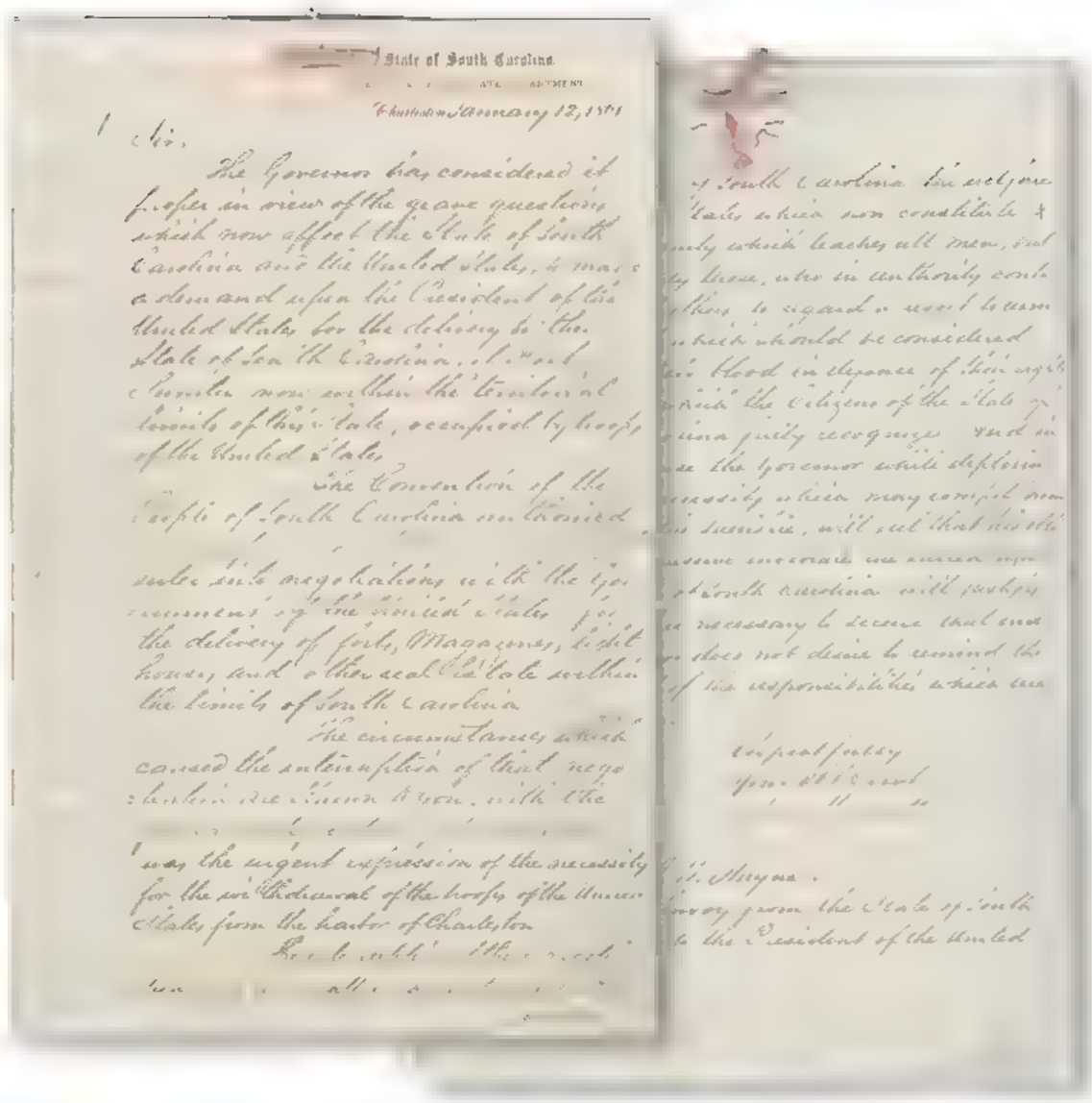
Thomas, Lorenzo. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages octavo, *Head Quarters of the Army,* Washington, 2 March 1861, to B.B. French, Winfield Scott's Chief of Staff and Chief Marshal at Lincoln's first inaugural procession. He writes in full: *The General in Chief [Winfield Scott] proposes that the army shall be represented in the inauguration procession by a company of horse, and one of sappers and miners availing himself of your polite invitation, he requests that you will assign the horse to the lead of the military escort and the sappers and miners to the position immediately in front of the President elect, that is of the national flag which will precede him. The General is particularly desirous that this latter company may be near the President elect to guard his personal safety, having a very great reliance on the superior merit of the company which is composed of picked men.*

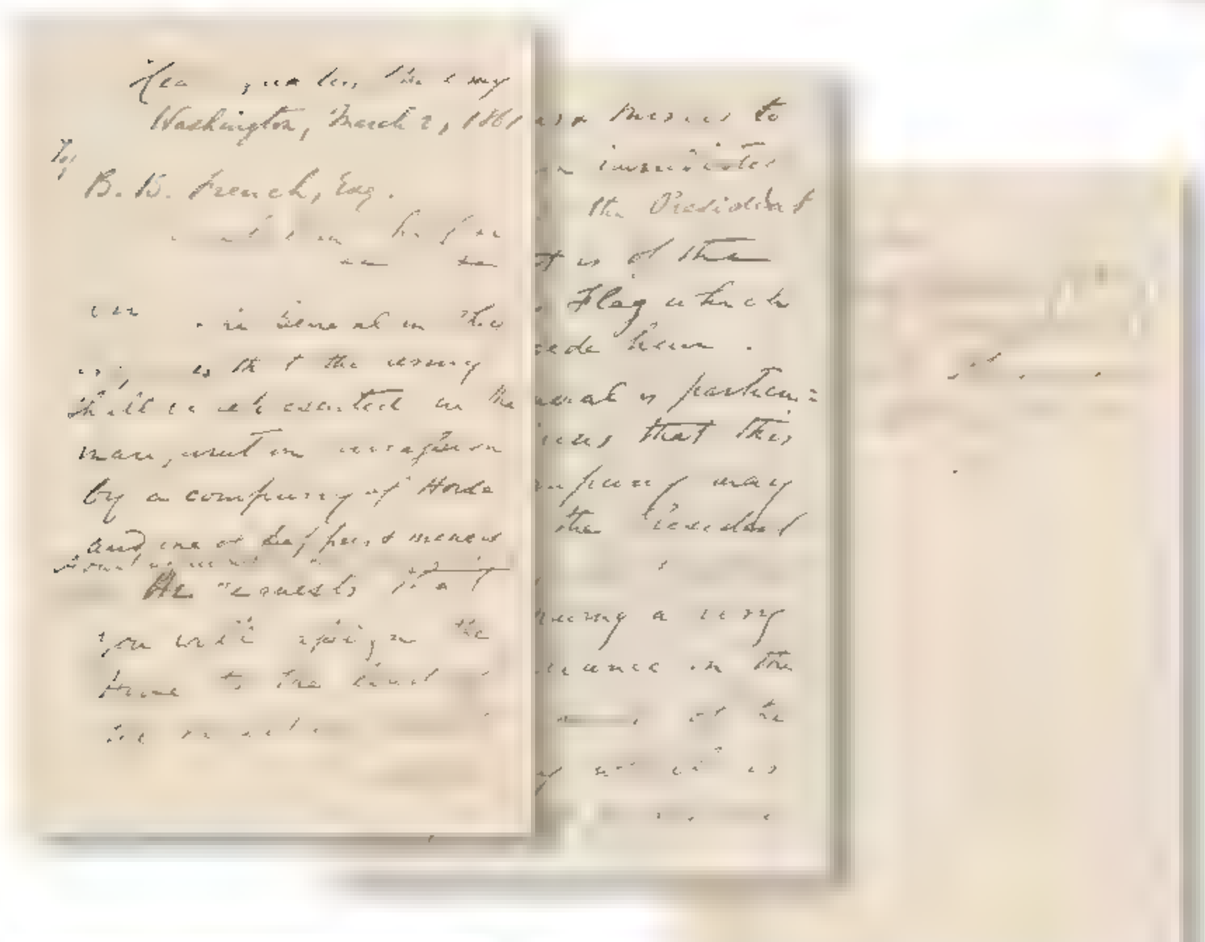
In just one month the country would be at war.

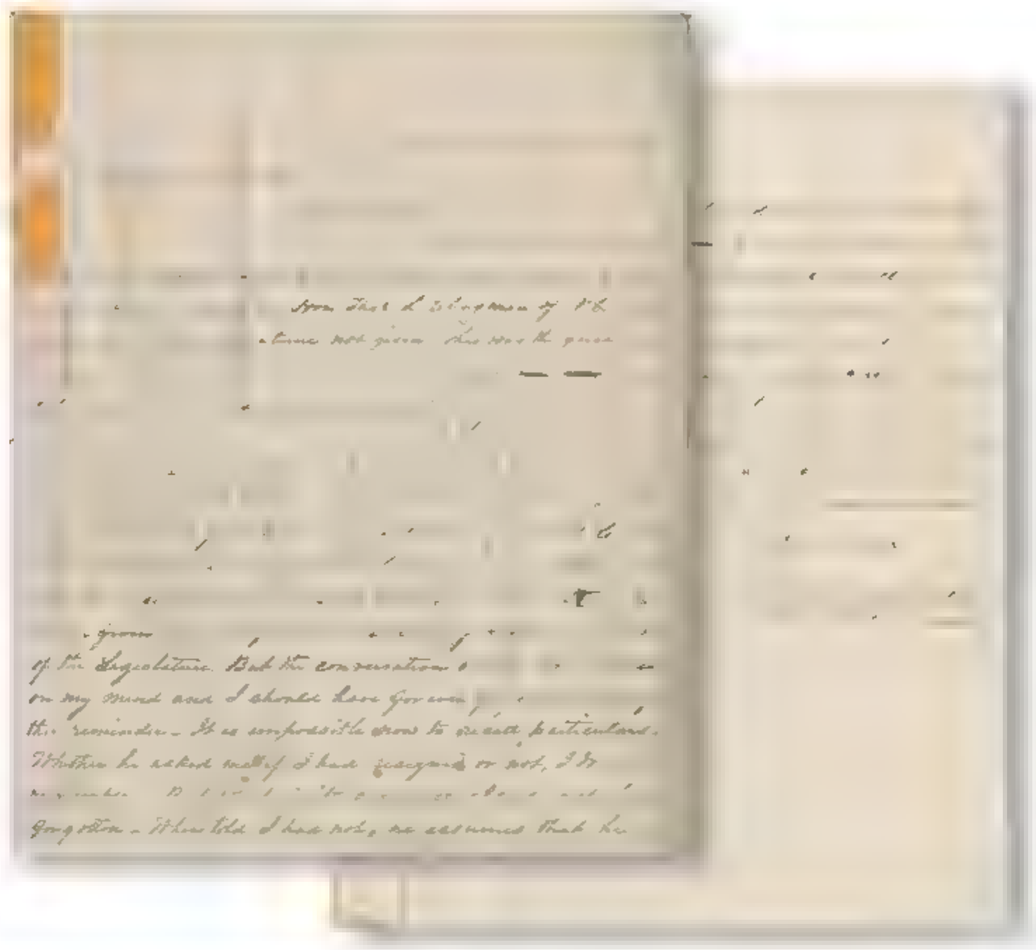
$8,000 - $12,000











16. [Civil War – Opening Days] A fine collection of eight letters documenting early actions taken during the early months of the war in both the North and the South. Highlights include:

1-Cooper, Samuel. Letter signed ("S. Cooper") as Adjutant and Inspector General, 1 page quarto, *War Department,* Montgomery, 15 April 1861. Headed *General Order No 43*; with integral docketed leaf attached. He writes in full: *Lieutenant Worden of the U.S. Navy, having been detected in conveying secret communications, of a hostile character against the Confederate States, to the fleet of War vessels of the U.S. off the Harbor of Pensacola, he will be imprisoned and held as a prisoner of War, until further orders, By order of the Secretary of War.* Cooper was one of the few West Pointers of Northern origins who sided with the Confederacy. John Lorimer Worden, who a year later was appointed to command John Ericsson's *Monitor,* was at the time of this document, captured after he had delivered special orders to Fort Pickens and attempted to return North by train. He was held for seven months and released in October 1861. **2-Cameron, Simon.** Autograph letter signed as Secretary of War, 1 page small quarto, *War Department,* [Washington, D.C.], 18 April 1861, to an army officer. He writes in part: *Will meet Major Pater of the U.S. Army at Baltimore or extend to him all the information in his power regarding the N. Central R. Roads in its capacity to bring forward the troops coming to Washington. He will…aid…all means in his possession to [assure] the speedy arrival of the troops.* Cameron's instructions were issued in response President Lincoln's call for the raising of 75,000 militia and volunteers in Northern states after the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter. **3-Pillow, Gideon J.** Autograph letter signed ("Gid J Pillow"), 3 pages quarto, Memphis, [Tennessee], 15 May 1861, to the Committee of Public Safety and Military Board. The Confederate Commander of the Provisional Army of Tennessee makes an impassioned plea for arms for the regular troops and underscores the difficulty of coordinating the actions of the many independent groups in the south. He writes in part: *I need the public arms that were issued to Col Pickets Regiment to arm Troops that are ready to take the Field, for the defence of the country…So numerous are the Patriotic Volunteers for Home Service that out of 2000 stand of arms issued to Walkers & Pickets Regiments. I have only 380 men Rank & File who could be found ready for the Field, to be mustred into the Service. There Belong to a new Regiment organized by Col I.K. Walker and are now in the Randolph Works.-- Here are about 1600 stand of Arms sent here by the authorities of the Confederate States & the Gov of Louisiana which are not under my controul - but in possession of Citizens of the City of Memphis, the individuals not known to me. Neither the officers nor men are under the power of the military arm of the State. I have had many interviews with officers of those companies & with prominent citizens seeking to be placed in possession of the arms, but to no purpose. There are many Brave men scattered all over the interior of the state ready to be mustered in, and actually mustered into the service of the state ready to fight any where in defence of the right & honour of the country, whom I cannot supply with arms…If you would save the country from Devastation & ruin & your city from ashes these arms must be turned over to me & promptly…* **4-Legare, Joseph J.** Autograph letter signed ("J.J. Legare"), 2 pages octavo, Charleston, South Carolina, 8 June 1861, to Brigadier General [P.] G.T. Beauregard, a few weeks after the firing on Fort Sumter. He writes in part: *Since your departure from this place we have heard but little definite of your movements, except through the newspapers. I have heard nothing of my application for the Army except that Major Gorgas incidentally informed Capt Lee that I had been appointed, but as I was sick when the Major was here and did not see him, I do not know that be was positive in his statement. There is nothing at all occurring here, yesterday 3 more steamers joined the Minnesota off the bar but one, or two of them, (about 600 or 700 tons) left later in the day. The other steamer seems to be larger than the Minnesota. A privateer (a pilot boat fitted up) from this port left a few days ago & very soon captured a brig with sugar &c, & took her into Georgetown! You know that Major Trapier has been tendered a commission in the Confederate Engineer Service but will only accept it on condition that he is not removed from the State? I send you enclosed two bills for the Photographic views of Fort Sumter & Moultrie after the Surrender of the former, which please approve & return for Capt Lee to pay. They (the views) were sent to Montgomery you will recollect….* **5-Letcher, John.** Confederate Governor of Virginia. Autograph note signed, 1 page octavo, *Va. Department,* 27 June 1861. The Governor of Virginia organizes forces during the early months of the war. He writes in full: *If I am compelled to order out the militia as a whole, or to draft a portion of them for service, they will not have the privileges then, of enrolling themselves in volunteer companies. They will then be required to serve with the militia.* **6-Wool, John E.** Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, 24 July 24 1861, to J. Sherman, Washington, D.C. A Union General comments on the First Bull Run. He writes in full: *I give you many thanks for your letter of the 18 instant received yesterday. I regret, greatly regret of the loss of the battle of Bulls Run. It was a battle of blunders. Why should 15,000 men be allowed to contend with a superior force for 7 hours without being relieved, with 30 or thirty five thousand men near by doing nothing. Ten or 15,000 men in addition would have been sufficient to have overwhelmed the rebels before Johnson with his forces of 20,000 arrived.* **7-Hardee, William J.** Autograph letter signed, 4 pages octavo, Greenville, Missouri, 4 August 1861, to Dr. Nagle, Pocahontas, Arkansas. He writes in part: *I am pleased that you are exerting yourself to make the sick comfortable. I approve all you have done. If help were necessary I suppose from what you say that Dr Orme [is] as good a person as you could get Make every effort to put the sick on their feet, we shall want them all. The troops have travelled slowly in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather. The enemy heading afore advance backed up in haste and retreated back to Ironton. It is doubtful whether I shall proceed any further at present, much will depend on the prompt execution of an order I gave to a party of Missourians to burn the bridge and tear up the rail road between Ironton & St Lows. If I can cut them off from reinforcements I shall advance on Ironton. I hope to get the active cooperation of a body of Missourians, better than those I trust who fought under Jackson…Ironton. I hope to get the active cooperation of a body of Missourians, better than those I trust who fought under Jackson…* **8-Wright, Horatio G.** Autograph letter signed ("Wright"), in pencil, 1 page small octavo, [Port Royal], 27 November [1861]. A Union General (acting as Chief Engineer here), while making some preparations for an inspection, shows that the Army has yet to comprehend the long, bitter struggle that has begun. He writes in full: *This is such a beautiful morning that I have sent to Saxton for the boat, knowing that you could not fail to be ready to pay the visits about the harbor. Shall I expect you at 10 1/2 A.M.? And do you propose going in simple undress or en grande tenue?* [full dress uniform]

$5,000 - $8,000

17. [Civil War – Northern Blockade – Anaconda Plan] A comprehensive group of 18 letters and telegrams relating to the Anaconda Plan. With the fall of Fort Sumter in April of 1861 the small Union Army was suddenly tasked with subduing an area in excess of 750,000 square miles with a population of 9 million people. At the beginning, many expected the conflict would be over in a few months. With over 50 years of domestic, foreign and military affairs, Army General-in-Chief Winfield Scott saw the magnitude of the conflict more clearly. For Scott, war was a game of chess and required thinking many moves ahead of your opponent. Scott's Anaconda Plan called for the Union Army and Navy to exert constant pressure on the South and gradually strangle it to death. The plan had two main parts. One was a naval blockade that would cause economic hardship in the South. The other was to use naval and land forces to open the Mississippi and other Southern rivers and split the South into two parts. Controlling these rivers would deprive the Confederate army of its interior lines of communication and transportation as well as allow the Union army to then use them. Ultimately, four years of bloody battles and bitter occupations were also needed to achieve the political goal of victory by means of a strategy of annihilation. The Confederacy's military forces had to be bludgeoned into submission in a methodical, destructive, total war. These weaknesses and shortcomings notwithstanding, Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan did indeed influence the strategy that the Union military eventually used to win the Civil War.

Eventually the Union blockade spread to all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and before the war ended it would employ more than five hundred ships manned by a 100,000 sailors. In its sheer size and ambition, it was the greatest naval operation ever undertaken by the United States. Its effectiveness was controversial at the time and has been debated by historians ever since. But whether the blockade was a key element of Union victory, as many insist, or "a naval sieve," as one authority has claimed, establishing and maintaining the blockade was a central component of Lincoln's strategy for the war that began at Fort Sumter. [Craig L. Symonds. Lincoln and his Admirals, Oxford University Press, NY, NY, 2008, page 38.]

Highlights of the collection include:

Smith, Gustavus Woodson. Confederate General and Secretary of War. Three letters and four telegrams from his letterbook signed ("G.W. Smith"), one signature in pencil, 10 pages legal folio, Goldsboro [North Carolina], 26-27 January 1863. To the Secretary of War, James A. Seddon; railroad administrator, John D. Whitford; and other commanding officers.

In a lengthy letter to Secretary of War Seddon on 26-27 December 1863, Smith outlines in detail his plans for defense. He writes in part: *...With the troops from General Beauregard, General Whiting can hold the enemy in check until our forces from Magnolia and this place can be brought to his relief. The matter to be apprehended at Wilmington is the passage of the iron clads past the forts, which would not only give them the outer harbor but would seriously embarrass and endanger the defences of the city.... In placing the three brigades near Kenansville...we are in position to move against the flank or rear of the enemy in case they attack Wilmington.... I scarcely think they will cross the river. If they do, I have two brigades here... and will endeavor to beat them. ... Rail Roads are an uncertain reliance; they will worry me out of my life yet.... The State of North Carolina owns two thirds of the stock in all of the Rail Roads...and has placed everything possible at my disposal. The only trouble heretofore has been in the condition of the roads and their fixtures.... The works at Kinston are strong against attack from the south side, and the evening will find it a very different place to take from what it was before, even with the same force.... The enemy have put on double guards around Newbern and Beaufort, and our usual channels of communication ...has been cut off or delayed for ten days. But we continue to get information that their forces and fleet are both large -- that all preparations have been made for a movement and that there is much dissatisfaction in their army.*

Smith's letter to the government agent of railroad transportation, John D. Whitford, acknowledges; *his valuable services so willingly and efficiently rendered ...during the operations in this vicinity since my arrival here in December....* and a telegram to General French informs him: *Two wagons are allowed to a regiment, one for ammunition, and one for light cooking utensils. At your urgent solicitation you are allowed to take with you all the wagons that could be spared from here at that time....* In a lengthy letter to General French, Smith reminds him: *we must move with the least possible baggage.... One wagon to one hundred men.... Please have the wagons returned here at once.... Let us do the best we can with what we have and can get. But...I urge you to be stringent, and that is not to allow the means we have to be loaded down with baggage of officers and men....* Smith also questions if *General Ransom know[s] that our pickets are in advance of New River" and notes that "a brigade [at Kinston] can make effective resistance there against almost any force that may be brought against us from the south side. But the road and way is open to cross below and came against us on the north bank....*

Ericsson, John. American Engineer, Inventor and builder of ironclad ships, including the Monitor. Three autograph letters signed ("J. Ericsson"), 3 pages various sizes, various locales, 21 April 1858, 26 March [no year] and 8 October 1886. On 21 April 1858, he writes in part: *I can see no good reason why the two 12 inch internal fire engines should not be sold for pumping when the quantity to be raised is small. I have no question but...that...engine would answer even better, on account of the constant call for starting in order to exhibit. You are aware that very little more than half the time is required for firing up and the cooling down is very rapid.* On 26 March Ericsson writes: *I am just going to Drigg's to instruct Mr. Banks how to fix the new momentum wheel and pulleys, all of which Mr. B. sent there yesterday. Such dispatch & punctuallity merit praise. As soon as I return I will visit 164 in order to direct the placing of the hoisting machine. We will have the [noire villue] made next week, by Mr. Banks.* In his letter of 8 October 1886, he writes: *I request as a special favor that you will instruct the most competent of your torpedo experts to prepare a plan and description showing the safest method of charging the powder chamber of the projectile of my submarine gun, drawing enclosed. I infer from your statement to the Navy Department, concurred in by Secretary Chandler, September 25th, 1884, that you deem it safe to employ wet gun cotton for submarine projectiles.*

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Emory, W. H. Union General in the Civil War. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages quarto, Fort McPherson, [Kansas], 28 September 1869, to Major T.M. Gould.

He writes in part: *I am glad you are to publish the records of the regiment . . . . The 29th Maine was the regiment I put across the road at Mansfield on ...the 8th April 1864 and which ...did such signal service . . . . I wish you would communicate with Dr. Armstrong ...who was left behind that night to take care of our wounded. The slaughter we made that night against the Rebels was immense. . . Armstrong has frequently told me all the particulars as he got them from the Rebels . . . . So far from objecting to be figured amongst the brave men of the 29th who so often stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the battle, and who on all occasions behaved so well, I will take it as a compliment to be classed with them . . .*

On 8 April 1864, during the Red River Campaign, Emory held a command in the Battle of Sabine Crossroads, near Mansfield, Louisiana. On that day, Confederate forces under Taylor surprised and disrupted the Union troops; but Emory's bravery and skill at Pleasant Grove prevented a complete rout. The next day, his distinguished leadership at Pleasant Hill contributed to the Union victory.

Butler, Benjamin F. Union General in the Civil War. Letter signed twice ("Benj. F Butler") and with initials, 2 pages quarto, Lowell, Massachusetts, 24 July 1866, to Major H.C. Lockwood of Albany, New York.

He writes in full: *Many and grateful thanks for your soldier like paper upon the two expeditions against Fort Fisher. You have not access to a few facts which would make your exposition perfect. There was an agreed day for sailing from Fortress Monroe, between the Army and Navy, and an agreed place and time of rendezvous off Fort Fisher. I did not sail until all the Fleet had sailed. I informed Porter of the necessity of putting back into Beaufort after the storm began, and went there by his advice. I sent from Beaufort a staff officer, Capt. Clark, to Porter, to inform him I would be back as soon as we could and watered (over) certainly by the 25th of December. I got there the 24th. Porter sent back word that he should commence on the night of the 23d, before the time when he knew it was possible for me to be back. He is simply a braggart Liar without honesty or patriotism.* In a postscript, Butler has added, *Perhaps you may desire to amend your account. If you do so I will be glad if you will favor me with a copy of it.*

Wright, Horatio G. Union General in the Civil War. Autograph letter signed ("H"), in pencil, 3 pages quarto, James Island, S.C., 5 July 1862, to his wife, Louisa, a few light stains.

He writes in part: *...You have doubtless heard of our affair of the 16th in which we lost so heavily (the enemy lost heavily, too) and for which General Benham who ordered it was condemned by General Hunter and sent north in arrest immediately after that battle. Benham was relieved and I was placed in command -- I at once went to work at the establishment of lines and batteries and had progressed so far as to be able in the course of three or four days more to put in position an armament superior Lo the enemy in weight of metal and range, when I got the order from General Hunter to evacuate. Some of the ordnance was already in position. You may imagine how disappointed everybody was. The men were in fine spirits at the idea of being able to overwhelm the enemy with our fire and worked most cheerfully. But there was nothing to be done but to obey, and I proceeded at once to the task of getting off, with very limited means, the various regiments and all the vast impedimenta of so many troops who had brought everything in the expectation that the movement when made was to be forward and not backward. So far I have succeeded satisfactorily and we have not lost a man or abandoned an article of property. The upper camp has been broken up (where I had my HQs) and a considerable part of the lower camp is also gone. I have been in constant expectation of an onslaught from the enemy now that our forces are so reduced, and I shall look for it till we are all afloat General B., I thought, was very desirous of shifting the responsibility of the failure of the 16th on to the shoulders of someone else. I don't know that he charges me with having any part in occasioning it -- he had better not -- he ought to take it himself. AU the troops fought well and we failed because troops could not stand up against such a fire. In the short contest we lost more near proportionally than in the long contested battle of Bull Run. I go to Edisto in command of that place. I won't like it for I don't want to settle down and do nothing during the summer. I shall therefore hope for some change....*

Of the Battle of Secessionville on 16 June 1862, H.W. Benham was left in command of about 9,000 troops (divisions of H.G. Wright, I.I. Stevens and Robert Williams) with orders not to undertake any offensive operations against Charleston. Over the objection of his Division Commanders, however, Benham ordered an attack against the position around Secessionville, which was defended by N.G. Evans. In three assaults, Stevens and Wright lost 683 while inflicting a loss of only 204 on the Confederates. 500 men under Col. T.G. Lamar repulsed the first assault. For this action, Lamar was voted the thanks of the Confederate Congress. Benham, on the other hand, was relieved of command, arrested for disobedience of orders, and his appointment as B.G. USV revoked by Lincoln.

Butler, Benjamin F. Letter signed, 1 page quarto, New Orleans, 7 May 1862. Written to Col. J. P. Taylor, Commissary General, U.S.A.

Butler writes in full: *There is need for some haste in answering the accompanying requisition, for the reason that it may become necessary to feed the people of this City out of said subsistence stores, in the absence of other food. The requisition of April 6th has not yet been received, we shall need it thirty days from date hereof.*

Benjamin F. Butler became notorious for his administration of New Orleans after commanding the land forces that took the city on 1 May 1862. Despite the controversies he created, Butler preserved the peace there and governed the city effectively – improving sanitation, and providing food for the inhabitants, as the present letter illustrates. At the same time, be ignored the U.S. government, assumed full financial control, collected taxes, and expended monies. He hung William Mumford for hauling down the United States flag. He seized

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Lot 17 continued

$800,000 in bullion belonging to Southern owners, which had been left in charge of the French consul, resulting in protests from many European governments. Then there was Order No. 28, issued by Butler after a woman in the French Quarter leaned out her window and emptied the contents of her chamber pot on the head of Admiral Farrugut. Southerners were outraged, and nicknamed Butler "Beast." On 16 December 1862, be was removed from his post there.

Ashe, William Shepperd. President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad from 1854, Ashe was appointed Superintendent and Director of Railroads for the Confederacy. Letter signed, 2 pages quarto, Wilmington, North Carolina, 22 August 1862. Written to George Wythe Randolph who served as the Confederate Secretary of War (1862), the first Confederate military official to hold the difficult position.

In the month before his death, he writes in full: *Dear Sir Capt Isaac B. Smith of this place, by profession a pilot, who has since the Estab lishing of the Blockade of our ports, been engaged in successfally piloting vessels from Nassau & other places, to this & other points – & who has I am credibly informed brat* [brought] *through safely more vessels than arcy other man engaged in this business; has at last been captured by the enemy. He was in the Steam Ship Memphis. The object of this is to enlist your influence to effect his speedy exchange – He is young & active &: will be of great advantage to the Confederacy, being acquainted intimately with all the intr[ic]acies of our Coast. He & his family are warm friends of mine&: I solicit your aid as a personal favor. Very Respty Yours & c. W S Ashe"*

The incident referred to in present the letter to the Confederate Secretary of War is the capture of the steam ship *Memphis,* which successfully completed one run through the blockade operating in the Atlantic from May – July 1862 – until it was captured by the U.S. naval vessel the *Magnolia* after escaping from Charleston (31 July 1862). Eventually, the ship was purchased from the prize court and taken into the U.S. Navy.

Chase, Salmon P. Letter signed ("S P Chase"), 1 page quarto, Treasury Department, 14 June 1861, as Secretary of the Treasury, to Messrs. Du Bois & Vandervoort, New York.

He writes in part: *I have received your letter of the 8th instant, with three enclosures, requesting the release of the British Barque Hiawatha, seized by the Blockading Squadron in the Chesapeake; the said vessel, as you allege, being loaded with Tobacco for foreign account, and bound for a foreign port. As this case comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of State, your letter and papers have been transmitted to that Department for its action….*

Banks, Nathaniel P. Autograph letter signed ("N.P. Banks"), 3 pages quarto, New Orleans, 28 August 1863, to Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Commander of the Naval Forces in Vicksburg, requesting tin clad boats, reporting on enemy movements in southern Louisiana, and sending news of captured prize vessels, Johnston's weakened army, and the state of military affairs in Mobile and Fort Sumter.

He writes: *...I am aware how strong the pressure must be upon you for light draft boats, and nothing but the positive movement of the enemy would have prompted me to apply to you for assistance The movement of which I gave you notice is still in progress. All the troops have been moved southward from the vicinity of Alexandria and are concentrated to the number of 8000, near Irish Bend, for the purpose of crossing Grand Lake. A part have already crossed. Their purpose is to attack the transport on the River near or between Morganria and Red River, or to come near Plaquemine Bayou for the purpose of intercepting and capturing our forces al Thibcdaux and Brashcan City. They can do us no material harm but we hope not to allow them to escape, if they cross the lake and approach the River. This can be prevented only by the aid of Gun Boats, which would destroy their steamers and flat Boats on the Atchafalaya and in Berwicks Bay, and result in their certain capture on dispersion. The Red River steamers sh[oul]d at least be stationed at the mouth of the Atchafalaya, if they cannot patrol the River. All our Gun Boats draw too much water for this service. We have suffered incalculable evils from the deficiency of light draft Gun Boats. The enemy in Western Louisiana owes the existence of his army to this deficiency alone. The defence of New Orleans is almost exclusively a naval affair, as was its capture. You will confer the greatest favor upon this department by aiding us in obtaining, if it be only for the shortest lime, a few of the Tin Clad steamers drawing four or two feel water. Our information from Mobile is satisfactory. The troops are fighting each other -- the people in great distress & confusion. Our naval officers report the capture of prize vessels laden with Beef and Pork which leads us to believe that their provisions arc not abundant. Johnston is near the Rail Road covering Mobile, his army weakened by desertion and greatly demoralized. The Mobile papers of the 22nd reports that the south face of Fort Sumpter had been broken in by our Batteries, and that the north wall was crumbling. They had moved several of their Guns, from the fort to the neighboring island. The impression at Mobile seemed to be of the most despondent character. The movement of the enemy from western Louisiana to this quarter is obviously to prevent the removal of forces to Mobile or elsewhere .*

Toward the end of 1862, Banks was placed in command of New Orleans and was given the task of holding the city and other parts of the state, which had been reduced to submission, and of aiding Grant to open the Mississippi. After placing his garrisons, he had hardly 15,000 men left for aggressive action, but he did achieve military successes in 1863, including the capture of Port Hudson in July, which removed the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. This letter reflects on his subsequent movements -- his advances up the River and along the coast toward Brownsville.

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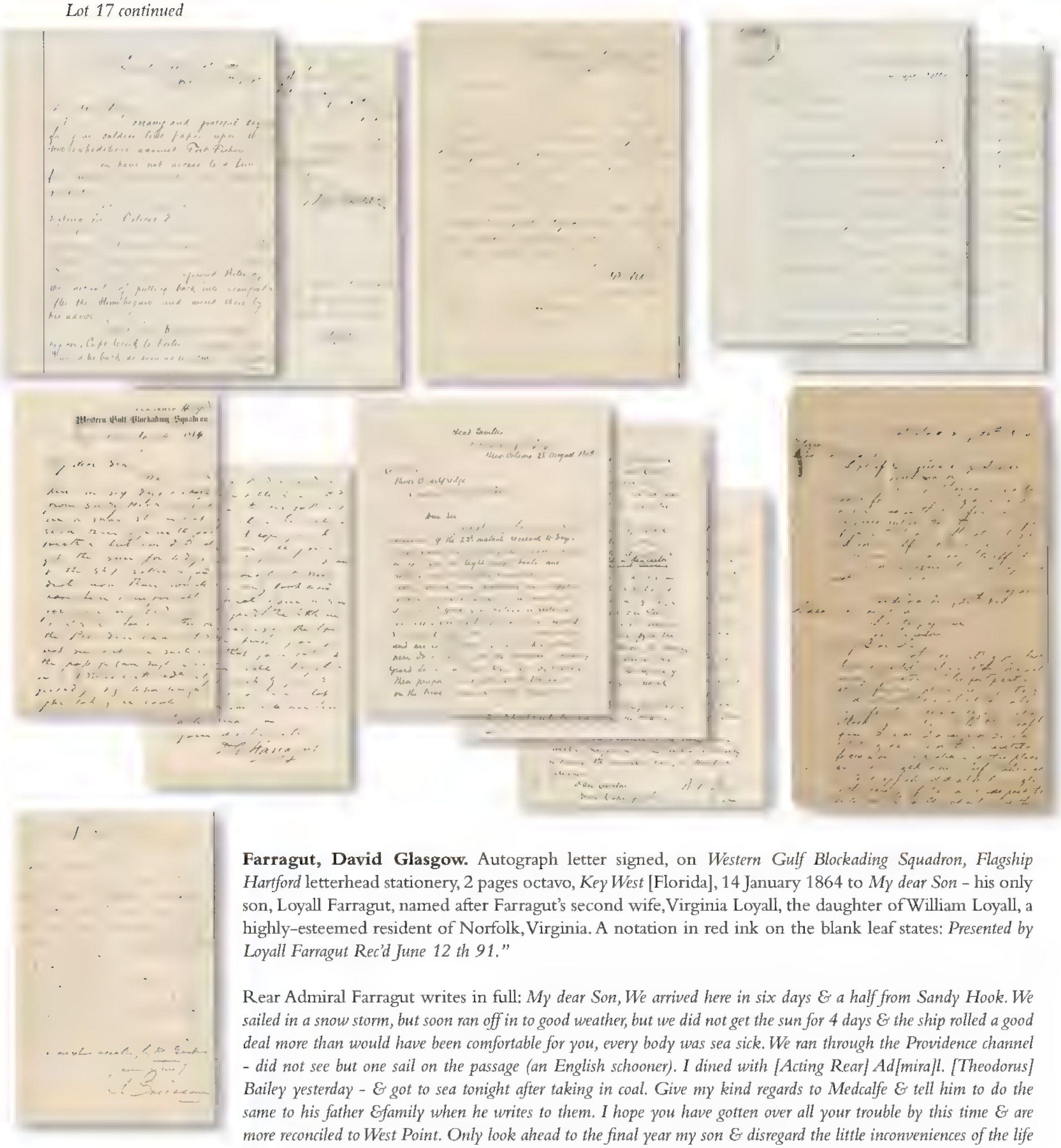

Farragut, David Glasgow. Autograph letter signed, on *Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, Flagship Hartford* letterhead stationery, 2 pages octavo, *Key West* [Florida], 14 January 1864 to *My dear Son* – his only son, Loyall Farragut, named after Farragut's second wife, Virginia Loyall, the daughter of William Loyall, a highly-esteemed resident of Norfolk, Virginia. A notation in red ink on the blank leaf states: *Presented by Loyall Farragut Rec'd June 12 th 91."*

Rear Admiral Farragut writes in full: *My dear Son, We arrived here in six days & a half from Sandy Hook. We sailed in a snow storm, but soon ran off in to good weather, but we did not get the sun for 4 days & the ship rolled a good deal more than would have been comfortable for you, every body was sea sick. We ran through the Providence channel - did not see but one sail on the passage (an English schooner). I dined with [Acting Rear] Ad[mira]l. [Theodorus] Bailey yesterday - & got to sea tonight after taking in coal. Give my kind regards to Medcalfe & tell him to do the same to his father &family when he writes to them. I hope you have gotten over all your trouble by this time & are more reconciled to West Point. Only look ahead to the final year my son & disregard the little inconveniences of the life for the first year. You know that your father & mother will always love you & stick by you so long as you are what you now are an honorable man. Your devoted father. D. G. Farragut*

In January of 1864, at the time of the present warm letter to his son, Farragut returned to the Gulf, visiting Ship Island and Pensacola on the way, where he established depots of supplies - all in preparation for his long-mediated attack on the Confederate defenses in Mobile Bay. The entrance to Mobile Bay, thirty miles from the Gulf, was defended on its east side by Fort Morgan, and nearly three miles distant on its west side by Fort Gaines. Close under Fort Morgan was an open channel used by blockade-runners. The rest of the passage was obstructed by a double row of mines. On 4 August 1864, Farragut, with four monitors and 14 wooden ships ran past the forts into Mobile Bay intent upon destroying the ironclad ram *Tennessee* and three wooden gunboats under the command of Admiral Buchanan. Narrowly escaping death in the attack, Farragut was successful; at approximately 10am, Captain J. D. Johnston surrendered the *Tennessee.*

$10,000 - $15,000

18. [Civil War – Financing the Confederacy] A collection of four letters providing insights as to how the newly formed Confederacy was organizing a monetary system for a new country and financing a war simultaneously. Three letters from the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury on policy and tax issue and a letter from a General showing a practical side of funding the army involving commanders in the field (separate from foraging in the field and the confiscation of enemy property, etc.).

Memminger, Christopher G. Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. Letter signed ("CG Memminger"), 4 pages legal folio, *Treasury Department,* Richmond, [Virginia], 5 October 1862, to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Still early in the war, Memminger reports on the current monetary and financial conditions in this extraordinary letter. Memminger warns of impending disaster if issues of notes continue to be made. He discusses, in great detail, remedies for obtaining capital to redeem these notes and to safeguard the depreciation, which would be inevitable because of the circulation of so many additional issues. His two proposals to solve the problem include loans made to the government based upon a portion of all income and a reduction of the interest on bonds in which Treasury Notes are authorized to be funded. He also emphasizes the high cost of carrying on the War and the importance of continuing the War Tax without raising it.

He writes in full: *At the opening of the present session of Congress, estimates were furnished for the support of Government for the single month of December. Since that time Congress has determined to extend its appropriations to a later period and the large additional sums in Treasury Notes which are required to meet these appropriations render it necessary now to consider the proper means for sustaining the credit of these Notes. In my Report made to Congress upon these estimates it was shewn that in order to pay them, the issue of Treasury Notes must probably reach the sum of $433,000,000; and that after making every allowance for interest bearing notes, the amount of Currency Notes left in circulation would be at least $340,000,000. It was further stated that a just consideration of the case required that the expenditures for February, March and April should also be had in view; and that these would probably add about forty millions per month, thus making an aggregate on 1 May 1863 of about four hundred and sixty millions of Treasury Notes circulating as currency, besides about one hundred millions outstanding of interest bearing notes. When it is remembered that the circulation of all the Confederate States before the present war, was less than one hundred millions, il becomes obvious that so large an increase must produce depreciation, and final disaster, unless sufficient remedies are provided. It has been already shewn in my Report made at the opening of the present session, that the funding of Treasury Notes in 8 per cent Bonds and 6 per cent Call Certificates, although working well, had not proved sufficient to absorb the large issues which the necessities of the war required. While therefore it is proper still to pursue with energy all these plans which have thus far assisted the public credit, it is necessary to add other measures which will retire from the circulation and absorb the very large issues which each succeeding month compels us to add.*

The original foundation which was laid for all our financial plans, is the War Tax. This can, on no account be dispensed with. It furnishes the basis of our credit, and rests upon a direct pledge made by the Provisional Congress that sufficient Revenues would be provided to pay both interest and principal of the public debt I take it for granted therefore that a War Tax will certainly be imposed annually by Congress; and the only question will be as to its amount. According to the Returns and Estimates, the War Tax of last year will reach about twenty millions of dollars. This tax is laid entirely upon property and is so small that it can certainly be paid for the ensuing year. If no duty other than this were laid by the Confederate Government, the tax could easily be doubled, as even then it would only amount to one per cent upon the property of the citizen. But as one of the measures which I shall recommend calls for other contributions from the same parties, I propose to leave the War Tax at the same rate as last year. Congress having thus provided the foundation for the system, I would respectfully propose to them two measures of relief against depreciation of the currency. The first of these is a loan to the Government of a portion of all incomes. The statements herein before submitted, shew that unless some absorbent is provided within the next three months for at least one hundred millions of Treasury Notes, very serious evils may be anticipated. The increase of the currency from a nonnal circulation of one hundred millions to four or five hundred millions compels its depreciation; and it is obvious that if instead of allowing this increase, the citizens will place back in the hands of the Government a portion of the currency, great and mutual benefits will result proportional exactly to the amount returned. The portion remaining in the hands of the citizens will to the same extent be enhanced in value, and the Government will be furnished with means capable of purchasing so much larger an amount of army supplies. The value of the circulating medium will thus be preserved, while at the same time the credit of the Government is sustained. Such a loan may be made fair and equal to all, by graduating it in proportion to the incomes of the citizens, and by excusing those who have no income. Assuming four thousand millions as the value of the property in our Confederacy, and ten per cent as the value of gross income, the total of income would be about 400 millions, and if the loan be set down at one fifth of the income, it would realize about 80 millions of dollars.

The other measure which I would propose is the reduction of the interest on Bonds in which Treasury Notes are authoured to be funded The rate of 8 per cent was adopted for our securities, because at the commencement of our Government that rate prevailed in the majority of the States of our Confederacy. The Treasury Notes hitherto issues are all fundable in 8 percent Bonds. But that rate may be charged as to Notes hereafter to be issued. If after a certain date no Eight per cent Bonds be issued except to fulfil existing contracts, it is obvious that the currency now in circulation would have an advantage over that afterwards issued; and the effect would be, a general effort on the part of moneyed men to get possession of and hold those notes which were fundable in Bonds at the higher rate of Interest This effect is now exhibited by the Two year Treasury Notes which were first issued. These Notes have an advantage over the others afterwards issued being fundable in 8 per cent call certificates, and although about seventeen millions of them have been issued, they have disappeared from the circulation. A similar effect will be produced upon a large portion of the present circulation, of a distinction were made between it and future issues. To what extent it would operate is merely to be conjectured; but it may I think be assumed that the united effect of both absorbents herein proposed would not be short of 200 millions of dollars. Should they fall short, an additional force could be given to the last by fixing a period within which all funding at 8 per cent shall be claimed. If this period should give full time to the holders of Notes to come in and claim their privilege, there would be no just objection to the measure.

Continued next page

Martin, William T. Confederate general in the civil War; fought at Chickamauga; commanded a division of Wheeler's cavalry in the Atlanta campaign. Autograph letter signed ("Will T. Manin"), 1 page quarto, Red Qrs Manins Cav Div, Alexandria, [Virginia], 2 August 1863, to Major D.G. Reed, repairs to folds. A letter from a Confederate General in the field demonstrating the financial difficulties the South was facing in waging war with the North.

He writes in full: *I have a communication from Col Prather in relation to the picketing in the Tennessee River between* [Eustusville] *& Decatur, in which he asks that his line may be shortened to 40 miles. This distance is, I think, quite as much as he can well attend to. One company of Ruddy's men is picketing the River between Decatur & Whitesburg, under the direction of Gen Pillow. Col Ruddy's regular line commences at Decatur. A portion of the 3d Confederate is at [Eustusville], at Depoint…& Whitesburg. I would respectfully ask that Col Ruddy may be required to picket on the river as far as ten miles above Decatur and that the 3d Confederate may picket as far down as Depoint This would leave to Col Prather 40 miles of the River, between Depoint & a point 10 miles above Decatur -- 40 miles is quite as long a line I think as he can well attend to. $40,000 are due my men for horses killed in action. I have had the estimate forwarded to Maj Chaffin. It is very hard that the men have many of them waited 6 & 8 months for their money. I would urge the furnishing of this money, as necessary and but just.*

Memminger, Christopher G. Autograph letter signed ("C.G Memminger"), 2 pages quarto, Richmond, [Virginia], 22 October 1863, to Alex[ande]r Masyck, South Santee, South Carolina. The Secretary of the Treasury attempts to explain the complex tax laws governing the Confederacy.

He writes in part: *Your Letter of 15 with that of Mr Pope of 10th has been received, and before sending it for the formal answer of the Commissioner of Taxes, I address you a few lines. I think you have overlooked the special definitions of a Dealer contained in the Law. It is a person whose business is to sell or to offer to sell groceries, goods, wares, merchandise or other things of foreign or domestic production. If the term Dealer had been used without definition, there would be ground for the views you express. But Congress has carefully avoided one of the usual incidents of Dealers and really intended to include the very cases to which you refer, with the exception of those who pay a Tax in kind. The Tax act is not exactly in conformity with any settled principle. Many things are taxed several times, this [estate] debt being first taxed specifically -- then again whenever sold by a Retail or wholesale Dealer and again in the shape of income when profits are realised on the sale. Congress found itself embarrassed by the clause in relation to the apportionment of Direct Taxes, and not finding itself able to Tax land…resorted to the best practicable substitute. I hope you will be able to concede your doubts to this difficult position of the laws.*

Memminger, Christopher G. Letter signed ("C.G Memminger"), 1 page quarto, Richmond, 26 May 1864. As Secretary of Treasury, on imprinted stationery of the *Treasury Department, C.SA.*, to F.C. Barrett of the C[onfederate] S[tates] Depository in Gainesville, Florida; with an original unaddressed envelope of the Treasury Department. In his continuing effort to protect the value of the Confederacy's currency, Secretary of Treasury Memminger gives detailed instructions on cancelling notes being taken out of circulation and forwarding them so they can be accounted for.

He writes in part: *In reply to your letter of 12 inst[ant], stating that there is no express from your place by which to forward cancelled notes, and proposing to send them by mail, I would state that the suggestion is approved. You will, however, be careful that the notes are thoroughly cancelled and unfit for circulation, tho' not too much mutilated for examination by the accounting officers…*

Less than three weeks after Memminger wrote this letter, on 15 June 1864, the unpopular Secretary of the Treasury resigned. During his term of office, which had begun in 1861, he was faced with an undiversified economy, which he attempted to fund through the sale of bonds and treasury notes. By 1863, military reverses and redundant notes had caused rapid depreciation of the currency. Prices rose alarmingly, increasing governmental expenditures that could be met only by more treasury notes. Bonds were taken sparingly. His various funding schemes failed, partly because of business conditions and partly because of the tinkering of Congress. The blockade prevented the exportation of cotton, the only resource that could command cash. When the government's credit completely collapsed, with a public domestic debt of $1,371,000,000, Memminger was generally held responsible for the disaster. After his resignation he retired to his country home at Flat Rock, North Carolina, remaining there until after the war.

$5,000 - $7,000

Continued next page

Lot 18 continued

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,

Richmond May 26 1864.

(7)

F. C. Barrett Esq
C.S. Depositary,
Tuscaloosa Ala

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 12 inst, stating that there is no express from your place by which to forward cancelled notes, and proposing to send them by mail, I would state that the suggestion is approved. You will, however, be careful that the notes are thoroughly cancelled and unfit for circulation, tho' not too much mutilated for examination by the accounting officers.

Respectfully,

C. G. Memminger
Secretary of Treasury

19. [Civil War – the Ladies of Robert E. Lee.] A collection of three wartime letters from the female family members of Robert E. Lee, including:

Lee, Mary Custis. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages octavo, Lexington, Virginia, 5 November [no year,] to Mrs. Nixon; marginal browning.

Robert E. Lee's wife moves family heirlooms to safety in wartime.

She writes in part: *I should have answered your letter sooner, but that I have been very much occupied preparing for my departure to Europe, having expected to sail yesterday, the 4th. However, I had requested my sister to hunt up some things, & now that I find I am not to go until the 22 of Decem*[ber], *I have a little more time to attend to the matter myself. I send you by tonight's mail, a box containing a saddle cloth, worked for my father by some ladies…(at the South) though the past is so long ago, that I cannot recall just now by whom. It should be sufficient to label it saddle [cloth] worked by & presented to Gen R.E.Lee, by southern ladies, & doubtless it will then come out who were the donors, which I shall be glad to know, & am ashamed to have forgotten. The old silver mounted pistols belonged first to Gen. Washington, & then to his adopted son, my grandfather, George Washington Parker Custis, of 'Arlington.' He had always intended them, he said afterwards, for my brother Custis, his namesake, & to whom he left 'Arlington.' However, when my father returned so distinguished from the Mexican War, he presented them to him with great Pride & affection, & now they are my brother's in the natural course of inheritance. You can imagine how we prize these articles, & I need not, I am sure, commend them to your special case.*

I add on my own account two pieces of Japanese embroidery which I bought myself in 'Kioto,' the old capital of Japan. They are intended to be hung on the wall as pictures, are very old, & I had them relined at 'Yokohama' with silk, instead of the original dull red, & much faded, Canton crepe. Each tells a mythological story which I only half remember. In one, the old saint or priest, is receiving messages from his storks, while his little servant is fanning the charcoal burner where his tea is making. In the other a 'Daimio' is coming to consult a sainted recluse & a monkey god figure, I know not why! The embroidery is all done by men . . . Congratulate us on our triumphs in . . . Virginia!

Lee, Mary Custis. Autograph letter signed ("Maiselle"), 4 pages octavo, Richmond, [Virginia], 7 December 1863, to *My dear Miss Lettie;* light browning.

Mary Custis Lee gives a detailed description of life in wartime Richmond.

She writes in full: *I have been intending to write to you for a long time, but I need not remind you of that unmentionable locality that is said to be paved with 'good intentions', nor of the innumerable distractions incident to a city life, even to such a quiet family as ours. I had but written so far when I was interrupted by persons who insisted on being admitted, in spite of my positive orders to the servant, & now they have just left, & it is 2 p.m. & Mag Smith said I must produce my epistle by four, at the latest Alas! Alas! Is it that we are so peculiarly attractive, or that people have so little to do! From breakfast till dinner, from dinner till tea, & from tea till bed-time, there is one ever flowing, never ceasing, stream of men, women & children, black, white & copper colour, interesting & uninteresting; till really, I commence to fear that my poor little tongue, which already is said to have some proclivities that nay, will make discovery of the secret of perpetual motion, & drag on mechanically through all time & space. If I had the 'flood' of Rosa &Aggy I might bear up under this overwhelming tide of conversation, but as I have not, I find myself sinking into the merest common places, the weather being the most prominent topic. We were agreeably surprised last night by the apparition of my youngest brother, just from the Cavalry, & this morning Custis, who has been absent ever since our arrival here, also presented himself. A perfect wave of feminines washed them off the scene, & as it was Monday morning & I had some mending to do, I just composedly gathered together my tattered garments, & sat & sewed persistently in spite of a strong infusion of the masculine element into our cup of horrors.*

To change the subject, last Tuesday (a bitter day) we went down on the flag of truce boat to visit a french man of war lying off City Point. We were much edified, especially the champaigne administered on board the Grenade, & I talked french, until I was in great danger of forgetting the vernacular, & was complimented like true parisien blarney on my proficiency. Capt. Bayot was not remunerative, but Lieut Rosseau was charming, & commencing with Les Misérables, we roamed over the field of literature that we had in common with great satisfaction to ourselves, & increasing fluency of speech on my part. He like About's books as much as I do & moreover was personally acquainted with About, so I was really quite sorry when I thought it [close] *to the occasion to present him to some of the other ladies, & turn my own attention to a very promising (?) specimen of the genus, Young America. I had a nice little note from Mrs. Bowyer some time since, to which I replied, informing her that the stockings & socks, to which you also alluded, had never made their appearance in Richmond. As I was rather misty about her address I am more than doubtful whether my letter has reached her. We heard yesterday from Aggy Dabney, a very amusing epistle indeed, & while we are on the subject of correspondence, Agnes begs me to thank Rosa for her acceptable letter to which she will reply on some future occasion, and so the 'bark' still each & all of your pleasant circle. Tell Dr. B. his 'form' is still bound in grateful remembrance. Ever yrs truly Maiselle*

Continued next page

Lot 19 continued

Lee, Agnes. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages octavo, the last portion cross-written over the top part of the first page, octavo, Richmond, [Virginia], 5 January 1865, to Rosa Burwell.

The daughter of General Robert E. Lee comments on social topics disrupted in wartime.

She writes in full: *And is it possible dear Rosa, that you at this period of your country's perils seriously contemplate this step y[ou]r <u>best friends</u> accuse you of? At a time my uncle Capt*[ain] *Lee says he can understand why persons might apply for <u>divorce</u> but to be bound by new ties!! Ah the Richmond contagion has reached Bedford. Young women here are married in church & out of church with a recklessness as to time & place & spectators that almost takes one's breath away! Thank you dear for y*[ou]*r kind wish to have us with you. How much we w*[oul]*d enjoy it! But we think considering this season & the great & constant derangement in the railroads it is better not to attempt it. I know we will miss a great deal of pleasure & 'nice times' besides being with you. I do hope some one will have time to write us all about it. Who are to be the bridesmaids? Men you know are of no possible interest at weddings. I suppose Kitty & Aggy will 'assist' will they not? but I see no hopes these war times. But you will live upon romance & poetry of course! Do send Mr. D's last effusion on the subject. Think of this frantic little missive that will be rushed across…by lantern light. I seem destined never to finish this disjointed epistle. Company have talked me into a state similar to that of an exhausted receiver, so I must not tire the bride elect with stupidity from common people. You mustn't quite forget & tell Aggy or Billy, if with you, to write us glowing accounts of all that is done. My very warmest wishes dear Rosa for a life long of brightness & happiness…*

In a lengthy postscript, Agnes has written, *I have a secret wish you will be badly scared! I don't know why I should have such kind wishes for you my dear, but there seems a fitness in it! The poor 'bark.' how could you Rosa allow him to destroy all of his clothes & provisions! his poetry might be replaced! I think I'll send y[ou][r cousin Mr. Burwell up to spend the festivities with you. He wishes to marry in V*[irgini]*a he says. I wish there was any way in which we could assist you, if there is you must be very sure to call upon us. Mama sends her best wishes & congratulations, & says she has a p*[ai]*r of gloves for you whose highest recommendation is they passed direct from Paris without Yankee contamination. I wish I had some substantial way of showing my good wishes. Mama is afraid the gloves are too large. I hope not. Will find out. Y*[ou]*r father, I sent them by him. Best love to Mrs. Burwell & Mrs. Boyer. Maj*[or] *B. came to us before Christmas, said his wife was coming down.*

$5,000 - $8,000

20. [Civil War - Missouri] A collection of 18 letters (mostly from General Thomas Ewing Jr., the foster brother of William Tecumseh Sherman) chronicles the operations in western Missouri immediately following the Lawrence Massacre. The letters give detailed accounts of the two matters upmost in Ewing's mind: the Confederate Colonel Joseph Shelby and the leader of the massacre at Lawrence, Charles Quantrill. The dispatches give one as close to a moment-by-moment update to the movements of the engagement as one could experience 150 years later.

While the nation's attention (both North & South) was with the epic battles taking place in Virginia and Pennsylvania, a brutal guerrilla war was being waged in Western Missouri and the bordering areas of Arkansas and Kansas. Missouri was a state uniquely divided with the population roughly divided between Missourians of Northern or foreign birth vs. natives of the South. The state divided with the nation. As a consequence, few adult men did not bear arms.

The guerilla, Charles Quantrill, led the Massacre of Lawrence, Kansas, less then 40 miles from the Missouri border. Quantrill managed to secure a captain's commission from Richmond after a successful raid on Independence, Missouri. Approximately 450 men conducted the raid on the morning of 21 August 1863. At least 150 men were killed, with less then 20 of them soldiers. They were killed in beds, shot as they ran, burned to death as they hid in their houses and dragged from their homes to be murdered in front of their wives and children. In the days immediately following, any of the men involved in the raids who were captured were then killed. Even Ewing, who just five months before issued his General Order No. 9 governing the expected good conduct of his men, stated, "No prisoners have been taken, and none will be." It was at this time Ewing issued the infamous General Order No. 11 that would effectively depopulate four Missouri counties.

While all this was going on, Ewing was pursuing regular Confederate forces under Colonel Joseph Shelby. Shelby was considered one of the best Cavalry Officers of the South and in September of 1863, he headed from Arkansas to the Missouri River for what would be one of the longest and most successful raids of the Civil War.

Highlights include:

Ewing, Thomas Jr. Document signed ("By order of Thomas Ewing Jr. Col. Com^{dg} 2nd Brig^{d}") in the hand of an aide, 2 pages legal folio, 29 March 1863, headed General Order No. 9. This general order written five months before the massacre at Lawrence, gives newly promoted Brigadier General Ewell's expectation of the conduct of those under his command: *...If any man in any company commits an act of violence or pillage he must be arrested and the facts reported to their Head Quarters, and a punishment shall then be inflicted commensurate with the crime...*

Autograph draft of letter, 2 pages quarto, 7 October 1863, to the commanding officer in Warrensburg. General Ewing tries to coordinate the campaign against Shelby: *Send messengers to Genl. Brown wherever he is telling him that I leave here tomorrow forenoon with five hundred men...with five pieces of artillery, for Rose Hill, & may go six or eight miles beyond there tomorrow...send me all the information you have as to Shelbys movements & force & Genl Browns whereabouts...*

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages quarto, 8 October 1863, to Colonel Lynde. Ewing brings a subordinate up to speed on intelligence he has just received from General Brown (see below, letter of 7 October): *Last advices from Shelby he was at Stockton at 3 p.m. day before yesterday with 2000 men and 3 pieces of artillery, going north. Genl. Brown will have force enough at Clinton by tonight to head him off...*

Autograph letter signed, in pencil, 1 page quarto, 9 October 1863, to Major General J[ohn] M. Schofield in St. Louis Missouri. General Ewing continues to relay troop movements: *Dispatch from col Weer 6 miles south of Fort Scott yesterday 6 a.m., just starting for Clinton via Papinsville. I expect to meet him to day about Johnstown unless he or I encounters Shelby. He reports Genl Blunt surprised by Quantrill losing 42 & baggage trains burned. Maj Curtis & 11 others & prisoners. Don't say where or when; but says Genl Blunt puts Quantrills force at six hundred, & has taken all troops from Fort Scott southward...*

Letter signed, in pencil, 1 page oblong octavo, 9 October [1863], to Colonel Lynde. More orders from Ewing trying to balance the engagement of Shelby vs. the capture of Quantrill: *In pursuance of suggestion of enclosed dispatch, I turn off from this point in direction of Rose Hill & Warrensburg & send word to Col. Weer to conform to changed movements. If Quantrills gang has gone out of the way and needs no liking after by you, join me, otherwise not.*

Letter signed, in pencil, 2 pages quarto, *13 miles from Sedalia*, 13 October [1863], to Colonel Weer. Ewing continues to try and engage Shelby: *James Wright living near the crossing of the Lamine by the Georgetown & Booneville road says that he left Gen. Brown at about two hours before sunet yesterday – that Gen Brown was then near the crossing of the Black-water nearest to the Lamine, at Sutherland's place, and about 2 miles below the Marshall bridge – that Gen. Brown's advance there skirmished with Shelby's rear, and after I left, I heard artillery firing which continued for about an hour, until dark...*

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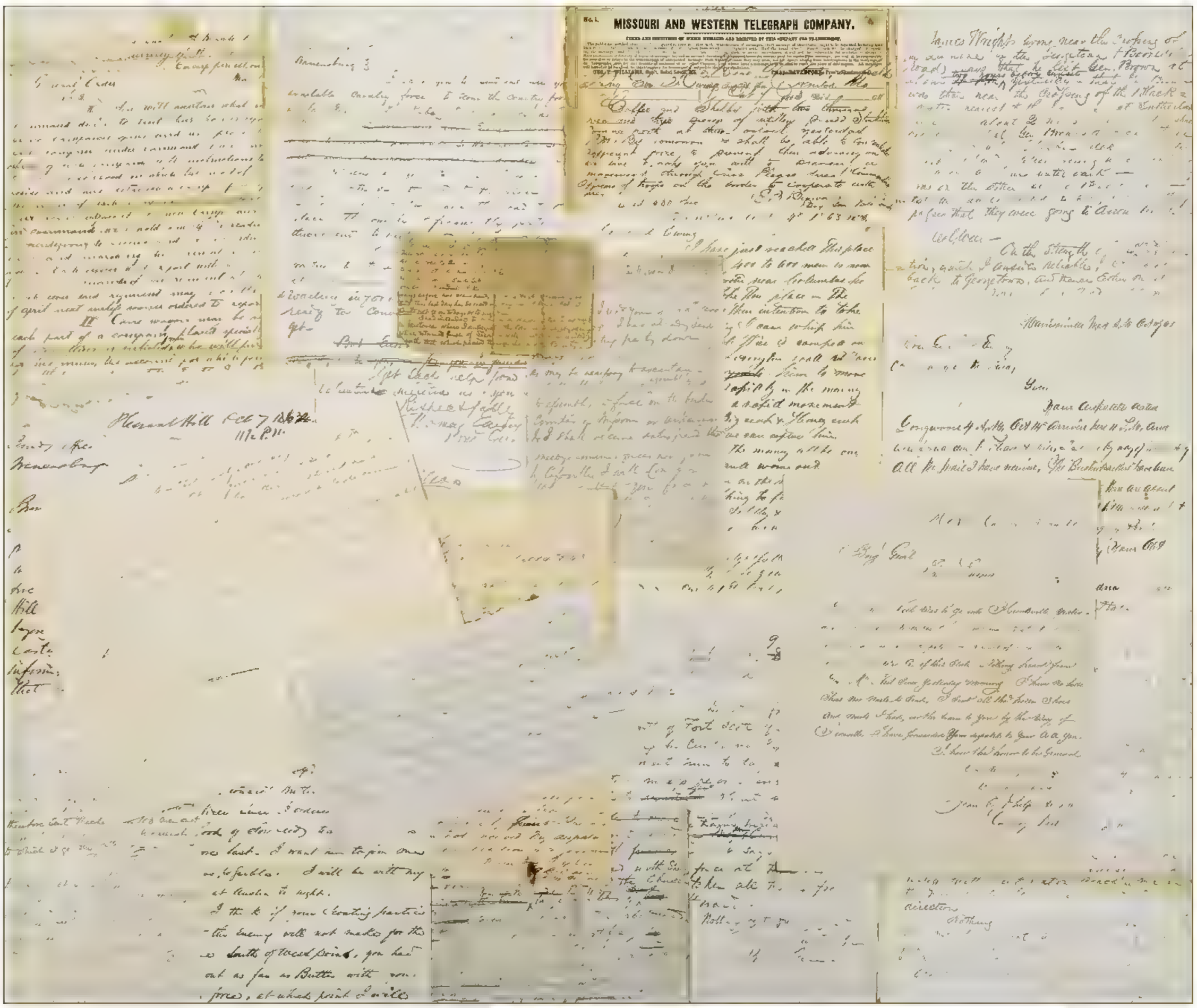
Lot 20 continued



Autograph letter (draft), in pencil, 2 pages oblong octavo, Carthage, [Missouri], 18 October 1863, to Major General J[ohn] M. Schofield in St. Louis, Missouri. General Ewing reports on his pursuit and the difficulties in pursuing the wily Confederate Cavalry Officer, Joseph Selby: *After a march of 16 miles in twenty four hours I reached here at daylight expecting to encounter Shelbys whole command. He passed through here however last night for Neosho leaving a small command of about thirty to run the mill & collect stragglers. These I captured with their horses, arms & equipment…He has no transportation nor artillery, keeps no roads & is hard to follow rapidly by night…*

Brown, Egbert B. Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, 4 October 1863, to General Thomas Ewing Jr. The brigadier general reports on engagements with the guerrillas: *The enemy after their defeat yesterday scattered as usual – My information is that they will concentrate about the head waters of the…where Quantrill & Jackman will join them – and move south from there by Kansas or such other route as may be open…*

Autograph letter signed, 1 page oblong octavo, 7 October 1863, to General Thomas Ewing Jr. The generals continue to try and coordinate their efforts against Shelby: *Coffee and Shelby with two thousand men and three pieces of artillery passed Stockton coming north at three oclock yesterday p.m. by tomorrow I shall be able to concentrate sufficient force to prevent their advance on this line & hope you will to prevent a movement through Cass. Please direct commanding Officers of troops on the border to cooperate with me.*

Lazear, B[asil] F. Autograph letter signed ("B.F. Lazear"), 1 page legal folio, Warrensburg, 14 October 1863, to general [Thomas] Ewing [Jr.]. The Union Colonel reports to General Ewing: *I have just reached this place. Shelby and perhaps 400 to 600 men is now probably on Blackwater near Columbus. He may attempt to take this place in the morning, as it was their intention to take this place this evening. I can whip him if he comes in…*

$5,000 - $8,000

21. [Civil War – Shiloh.] Collection of seven letters relating to the Battle of Shiloh. With Grant's capture of Fort Donalson in February of 1862 the Union was in a position to deal the first major blow to the Confederacy. This was in following with Lincoln's strategic plan to pressure the South at several points at once. This was not lost on the Confederacy and troops were moved from other fronts in anticipation of the Union march to Corinth (the key railroad link less then 20 miles south of Shiloh). This was arguably the first major victory for the Union and the beginning of the splitting of the Confederacy. Up to that date, it was the largest battle in American history and one of the bloodiest of the war. The present collection of seven letters demonstrates how the CSA understood the importance of upcoming events. The collection further provides eyewitness accounts from the men who fought and led troops in the field and provides the views of Union and Confederate Officers commenting on events soon after the battle on the effective start of the splitting of the South in two. The collection includes:

Botheler, Alexander R. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages (10 x 7.75 in.; 254 x 197 mm.), Richmond, 23 February 1862, to a colleague. The Confederate Congressman and aide/confidante to Stonewall Jackson comments on the dangers facing the South after the loss of Fort Donalson: *Our recent disasters in Roanoke* [Island] *& Ft. Donalson have aroused our govt…to a proper realization of the perils that surround us and the most prompt & energetic steps are being taken to repair the damage & ward of*[f] *the dangers…Nashville having no defences has been evacuated. This Donalson affair is a staggering blow to us in that region but if it arouses our People to a sterner resistance, as I feel assured it will, this loss will eventuate in gain & do good to the cause of our country. I am working to have yr general reinforced…*

Ruggles, Daniel. Autograph letter signed, 1 page (5 x 7.87 in.; 127 x 200 mm.), Corinth [Mississippi], 5 March 1862, to General [Braxton] Bragg. One month before the Battle at Shiloh one of the key Confederate commanders reports on units reinforcing the overall command. Ruggles writes in part: *Col. Samm's Reg[ime]t 25th Ala[bama] & Col Smith's 10th Miss[issippi] Reg[imen]t and Major Chadwick's Batt[alio]n Ala[bama] arrived today. Three Artillery Copanies 1st So[uth] Regulars proceed to Memphis Today at 12….*

Claiborne, John. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (8.62 x 7.25 in.; 219 x 184 mm.), Corinth Mississippi, 9 March 1862, to Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles; mounting remnants on integral docketed leaf attached. The Quarter Master reports on the ability of the two key rail lines that meet in Corinth to supply large-scale transport at short notice. Mayor Claiborne writes in part: *In obedience to your instructions of this morning, directing me to ascertain the amount of rolling stock which might be made rapidly available for the movement of troops by rail from this point…*

Ruggles, Daniel. Autograph manuscript, 3 pages (12.12 x 8 in.; 308 x 203 mm.), Corinth [Mississippi], [April 1862], to General [Braxton] Bragg; tear on bottom right margin 1st page recto. A detailed report from the General who took the "Hornet's Nest" in Shiloh. General Ruggles writes in part: *…A Cavalry force under Captain Jenkins, surmounting to some four hundred men was divided into nearly two equal parts and turned upon the flanks of the Division for such appropriate Service as they could render. On his left, when the whole line gave way and out advance soon too possession of the Camp and batter against which the charge was made. At this time Colonel Gibson's 1st Brigade was united with Brig. Genl. Andersons Troops making repeated charges against the Enemys lines, now taken on the margin of an open field which he swept with his batteries.*

Smith, Marshal J. Autograph letter signed, 8 pages (12.5 x 8 in.; 318 x 203 mm.), Camp McPheeters, 14 April 1862 to Colonel Preston Pond (Brigade Commander reporting to General Daniel Ruggles). A detailed report that conveys the passion and ferocity of the battle. Smith writes in part: *We remained in this position until about 1 ½ o'clock P.M. when we received orders through Colonel Beard, Aid to General Bragg to come immediately to the front. We moved both regiments by the right flank rapidly forward and to the right, my me throwing off their blankets and all*

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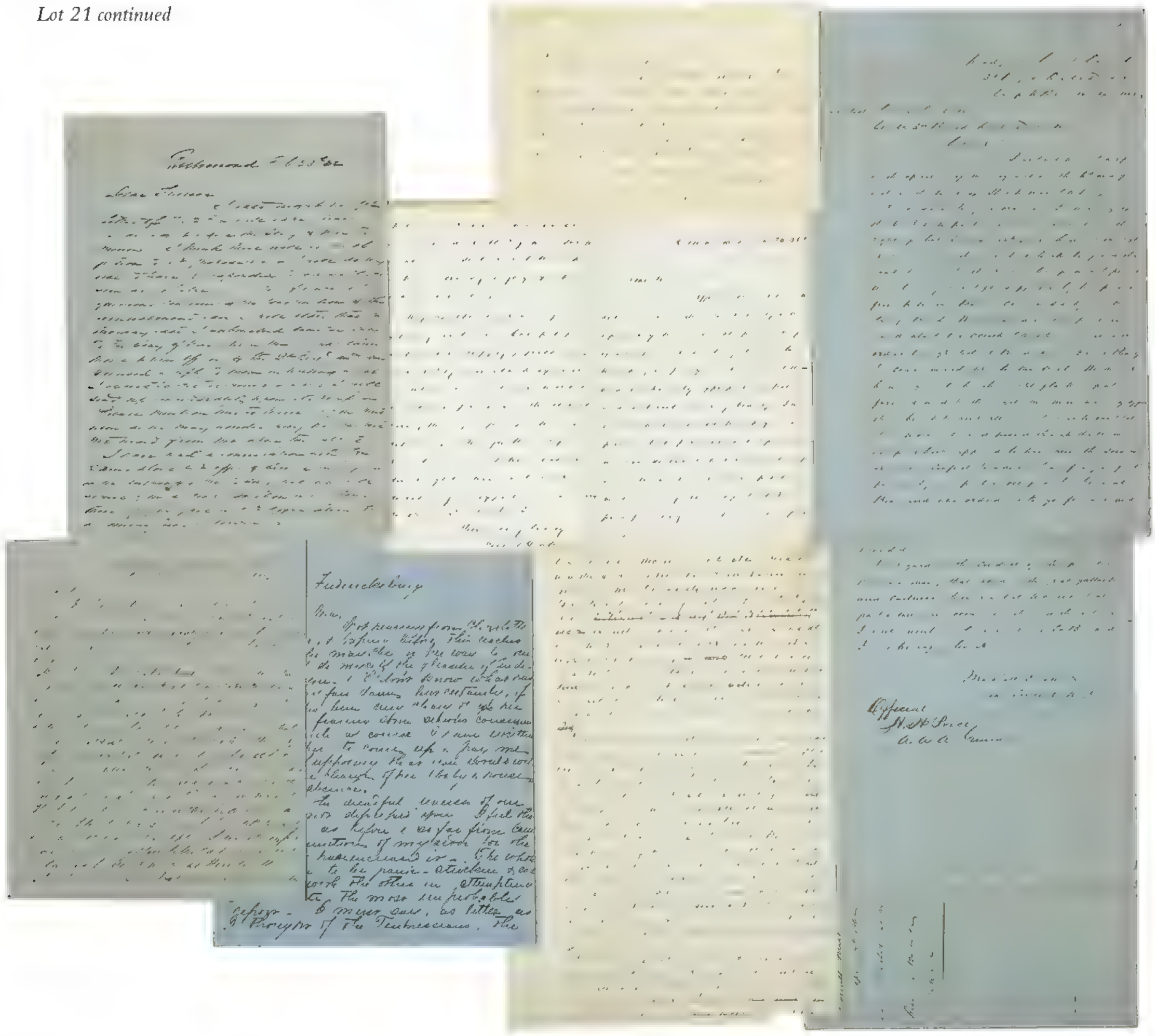
Lot 21 continued



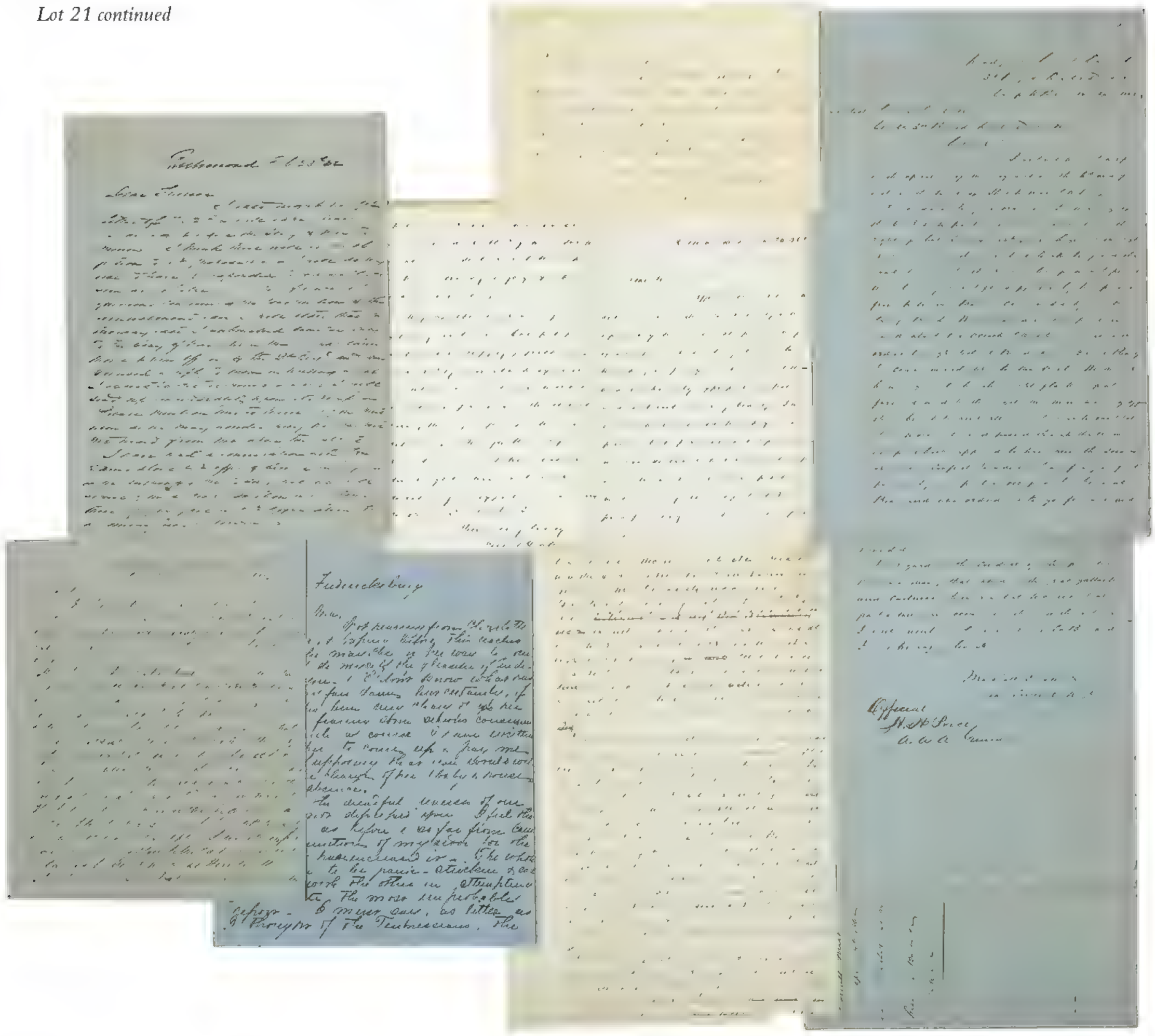
encumbrances to facilitate their movements, and passed through the enemy's Camps which appeared to have been the scene of severe Conflict, towards the heavy firing in front, passing by the position occupied by General Beauregard who ordered us to "go forward and drive the enemy into the Tennessee" – Advancing about three hundred yards further through open woods, raked by Shell from the Enemy's batteries we came up with Genls Polk, Ruggles and Anderson- The Enemy's battery sustained by Sharp Shooters were posted in considerable force…

Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh. Autograph letter signed (*"W. H F Lee"*), 4 pages (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 248 x 197 mm.), [c. June 1862] to his mother, Mary Custis Lee. The son of Robert E. Lee writes to his mother on the losses suffered by the Confederacy during the entire campaign from Forts Henry and Donelson to Shiloh. Lee writes in part: *…I hope the dreadful reverses of our armies has not distressed you. I feel the same now as before and so far from causing a diminution of my adore for the cause, they have increased it…General Floyd and General Pillow I think, ought to be shot for disgracefully leaving their commands…I hope if Genl. Sherman intends attacking that he will do it very soon and that he may get a good thrashing which he deserves…*

Cullum, George W. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages (8.37 x 5.25 in.; 213 x 133 mm.), Corinth [Mississippi], [April], to General [Braxton] Bragg; tear on bottom right margin 1st page recto. The Chief of Staff to General Henry W. Halleck comments on the successful campaign resulting in taking Corinth after the Battle of Shiloh. General Cullum writes in part: *…The newspapers have given you the details of our progress from Pittsburg Landing to this place. To us it was a most anxious period, not only for our professional reputation but for the nation's existence. A failure here would have given a lock-jaw to the Union…The hydra of secession is already nearly dead in the taking of the Mississippi…*

$5,000 - $8,000

Lot 21 continued



encumbrances to facilitate their movements, and passed through the enemy's Camps which appeared to have been the scene of severe Conflict, towards the heavy firing in front, passing by the position occupied by General Beauregard who ordered us to "go forward and drive the enemy into the Tennessee" – Advancing about three hundred yards further through open woods, raked by Shell from the Enemy's batteries we came up with Genls Polk, Ruggles and Anderson- The Enemy's battery sustained by Sharp Shooters were posted in considerable force…

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$5,000 - $8,000

22. [Civil War – Closing Days] A collection of seven letters from Officers of the Union and the Confederacy as the war entered its final months and finally ended.

1- [Morgan, John T.]. Autograph document signed in the hand of Whitfield Walker, 1 page small oblong quarto, *Head Quarters Negro Rendezvous*, Eutaw, Alabama, 14 April 1864 [1865?]. In this document concerning the arming of Black troops for the Confederacy in the waning days of the war, Morgan appoints Private James M. Oxford a First Lieutenant *for the enlistment* [of] *Negro Troops under the late Act of Congress for the organization of Negro Soldiers, and will enter at once upon his duties as recruiting officer for Pickens County....*

Lee had already surrendered, but Morgan continued the fight; and in desperation, he resorted to the use of Black soldiers. Even though some of the states had passed enlistment acts, the Confederate Congress hesitated to do so until 6 March 1865 when Lee finally endorsed the plan, stating, "I think we could do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance." The *Negro Soldier Law* authorized slaves to perform military service, with the same rations, clothing and pay as were allowed others. Although no significant results were hoped for, as England was not induced to extend diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy, recruitment was carried out, as is evident in this document. In all probability, the document is incorrectly dated 1864, since Black enlistment did not begin until March of 1865.

2-Cooke, Giles B. Typed document signed, 2 pages small quarto, 20 February 1923, [Virginia]; with handwritten biographical sketch.

The Aide to Robert E. Lee on the days immediately following Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox.

He writes in full: *A quotation from my diary written at Appomattox. "Monday, April 10, 1865.- Raining all day. Did not leave my camp except to dine with the General and Staff. Had no heart for conversation with anybody. Wrote to my dear mother. "Tuesday, April 11th.- Broke our camp and left for Richmond at 6 a.m. with the General and Col. Taylor. I rode in an ambulance loaned me by Gen. Grant, (another instance of his kindness to the general and staff) and driven by my colored servant, William. This ambulance and two fine mules I turned over later to a U.S. Quartermaster at Richmond. I traveled with General Lee and Colonel Taylor until Thursday, 13th, when they stopped at the home of his farmer brother, Charles Carter Lee, and I went on my way to join my mother and sisters, refugeeing near Richmond. Farewell war; farewell brother staff officers and companions in arms. I am now a citizen slave and what will become of me and the people of our Southland, God only knows. Thus ends the diary that I have kept since the commencement of the war." Twice since the war I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with my dear old commander. Once when in the Summer of 1865, he was living in a house loaned him in Powhatan Co., Va., by a dear friend and kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Cocke, just before he became President of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, and I was on a visit to a dear friend, Mrs. Philip Saint George Cocke, living near Belmead, about six miles from Mrs. Elizabeth R. Cocke's house. The last time I saw the General was at the marriage of his son, 'Roney' Lee, to Miss Tabb Bolling, in Petersburg, Va., a few years before his death. During his Presidency of Washington College, I had the pleasure of corresponding with Gen. Lee, and I have in my possession five letters which he wrote me -- two others have been lost The five that I have been able to preserve shall be handed down as sacred mementoes to my children and children's children.*

Below his signature, Giles has written, *Major & Asst Inspector General I Staff of Gen. R.E. Lee - 1864-1865. Now 20 Feby. 1923, a retired minister, nearly 85 years old, at Mathews Court House Virginia, and also Chaplain General of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association / United Confederate Veterans.*

3-Meade, George. Autograph letter signed ("Geo G. Meade"), 4 pages octavo, 10 February 1865, to *My Dear M's. Neil* – probably the mother of William Neil of Columbus, Ohio – a promoter of stage transportation. Neil's daughter married Gov. Dennison of Ohio (mentioned in Meade's letter), on *"Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac"* letterhead stationery.

Meade writes in full: *My dear Ms. Neil – I don't know where your letter of the 15th. ult^{imo}.* [i.e., of last month] *could have been, but it has only quite recently reached me. I had not forgotten my request and am glad to find by the enclosures in your letter, that the request had not passed out of your mind – which from your silence, I feared it had. I decidedly prefer the full length figure, tho' I shall preserve both. I think you are altogether too modest, in attributing so much to the work of time –for I think you appear to be but lightly touched by this formidable adversary to our case. I am sorry I did not see your son, when at City Point. My H^{d} Qrs. are 14 miles from that place, but we have a rail-road running out here & should your son again visit City Point tell him to come out & see me. I have had the pleasure of meeting Gov.* [William] *Dennison* [of Ohio – served 1860-61] *but never his wife or daughter. I have only been in Washington one day since last April, and rarely have a chance to get there. My family you knew well in Philad$^{a.}$ and being a very domestic man, I spend with them all the time I can get away from here and how long do you think this has been in the last 4 years – just Twenty five days – and this when most of the time, it was only a 12 hours journey to reach them. This winter it has been particularly hard on me, because it has pleased God to suffer my eldest boy 23 years old, to be seriously affected with lung disease – and tho I could do him no good – yet my presence would be a comfort to him & great support to his mother and yet when I h.ve made two efforts to get home, I have been each time recalled by telegraph after spending the first time 5 days & the last time 48 hours. I am sure you will agree with me this is pretty hard. Still I am willing to submit, if I can flatter myself that my humble services are in any way necessary to save my country. You speak of Peace – I do hope you & all good people will earnestly pray for it – but it must come on the right basis – the Supremacy of the Union & the final settlement of slavery. I saw the commissioners who recently met with our President – and had a long talk with them – but did not infer from this conversation, that recognition of their independence was to precede all negotiations. I think they have committed a fatal error second only to the one they committed when they went to war. I am glad however our worthy*

Continued next page

Lot 22 continued

President has listened to them & learned their terms. It will silence all opposition to the war and if the people will now only tum out & re-inforce our armies, we will soon conquer a peace. Trusting I may some day have the pleasure of meeting you, I remain, Most truly yours, Geo. G. Meade

On 3 February 1865, just one week before this letter, President Lincoln and his Secretary of State William H. Seward secretly met Confederate leaders Alexander H. Stephen (C.S.A. Vice-President), R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell in an unsuccessful peace conference at Hampton Roads, Virginia. The Southern commissioners were instructed to discuss securing peace to the two countries. Brought about through the efforts of Francis P. Blair, an old-time Democratic friendly with the Lincoln administration, the four-hour conference failed, because the Confederates insisted on independence and because Lincoln and his Secretary of State Seward refused to condone any plan that permitted the continuance of slavery, demanding adherence to Federal law. Armistice was unobtainable. The Southern Commissioners returned to Richmond in failure and the fighting would continue for another two months.

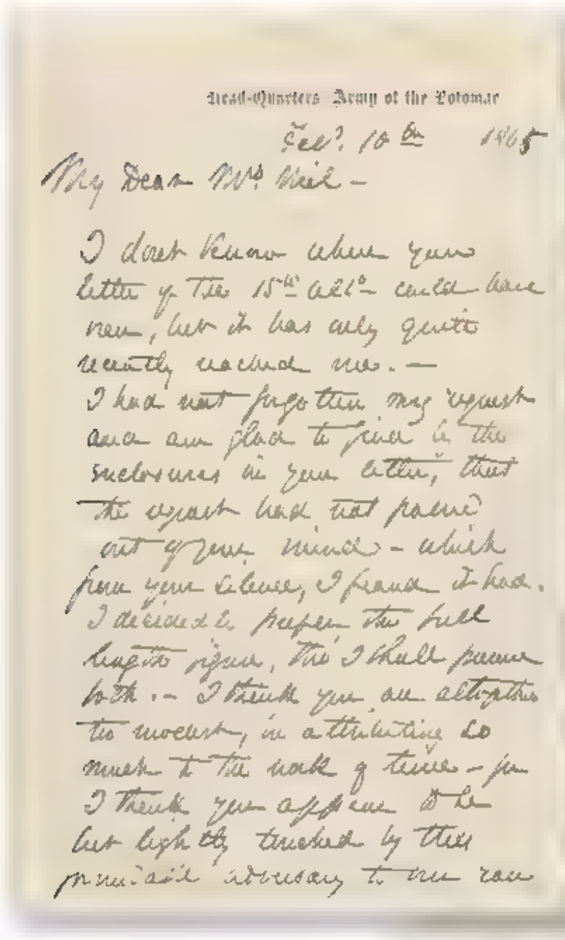
4-Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant de. Autograph letter signed ("G.T. Beauregard"), in pencil, 1 page narrow oblong octavo, Greensboro, North Carolina, 17 April 1865, to Brigadier General R. Semmes at Ready Fork Break, North Carolina. The legendary General gives some of his last orders as a Confederate Officer. He writes in full: G[enera]*l Johnston orders that troops should remain where they are at present -- provisions will be sent -- have guns ready to be destroyed at moment's notice -- no objection to your coming here personally if it would not cause your troops to desert --*

5-Lee, Fitzhugh. Autograph letter signed, ("Fitz-Lee"), in pencil, 1 page narrow oblong legal folio, undated, to Union General [Alexander] Webb (General George Meade's Chief of Staff at the time). The Cavalry General nephew of Robert E. Lee seeks permission to travel to Richmond sometime after its fall on 3 April 1865. He writes in full: *Just arrived at Depot Can be found at Christians Commission. Please send me necessary authority to go to Richmond on first train. There are two gentlemen from Richmond with me who ask to be included.* Fitzhugh Lee wrote this letter at the end of the Civil War, after Richmond's surrender and occupation by Union troops on April 3, 1865. As Cavalry Commander, Lee had served admirably in the defense of Richmond, fighting in skirmishes along the Petersburg Richmond line. On 2 April, however, Ulysses S. Grant's VI Corps broke through the Confederate defense, collapsing the entire right. That night, Robert E. Lee evacuated Petersburg, and the Davis government and army garrison evacuated Richmond with orders that its factories, arsenals and mills be destroyed. Fires soon raged out of control, commissary depots were left vulnerable and invited a wave of pillaging. Union troops immediately set about to restore order and subdue the fires. By midafternoon progress had been made as Richmond slowly quieted down. It was probably under these circumstances that Fitzhugh Lee made his request to Union General Webb for permission to go to Richmond.

6-Toombs, Robert A. Autograph document signed ("R Toombs"), in pencil, 1 page octavo, Augusta, Georgia, 27 April 1865.
The Chief of Staff of the George Militia drafts the final order to stand down. He writes in part: *...It is hereby ordered that all the militia of this state, ordered to assemble at this place under the late proclamation...are sent under command of...Genl. Carswell or me and they are ordered to return to their respective homes...*

7-Johnston, Joseph Eggleston. Official contemporary copy of General Orders No. 18, Johnston's surrender to Sherman, 2 pages octavo, 27 April 1865, Near Greensboro, NC, General Order No 18; marginal chipping, faded, foxing. **The Commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida and the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia (to include his former command of the Army of Tennessee) issues instructions for the orderly surrender of the troops under his command to General William Tecumseh Sherman.** The document reads in full: *General order No 18} By the terms of a military convention made on the 26th inst by Major Genl W T Sherman USA, Genl J E Johnston of the CSA the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not take up arms against the U States until properly relieved from that obligation & shall receive the guaranties from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they may reside for these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made out immediately & after the distribution of the necessary papers the troops will be marched under their officers to their respective states and there be disbanded. All retaining private property. ~~the object of duplicate muster rolls will be made out immediately and after the distribution~~ The object of this convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of The Commanders who made it – Events in Virginia which brake every hope of success by war imposed, the general of this army the duty of saving our country from further devastation and our people from ruin. Signed J E Johnston Genl* After the surrender, Sherman issued ten days' rations to the hungry Confederate soldiers, as well as horses and mules for them to "insure a crop." He also ordered distribution of corn, meal, and flour to civilians throughout the South. This was an act of generosity that Johnston would never forget; he wrote to Sherman that his attitude "reconciles me to what I have previously regarded as the misfortune of my life, that of having you to encounter in the field." Johnston, like Lee, never forgot the magnanimity of the man to whom he surrendered, and would not allow an unkind word to be said about Sherman in his presence. Sherman and Johnston corresponded frequently and they met for friendly dinners in Washington whenever Johnston traveled there. When Sherman died, Johnston served as an honorary pallbearer at his funeral; during the procession in New York City on 19 February 1891, he kept his hat off as a sign of respect in the cold, rainy weather. Someone with concern for the old General's health asked him to put on his hat, to which Johnston replied: "If I were in his place and he were standing here in mine, he would not put on his hat." He caught a cold that day, which developed into pneumonia, and he died several weeks later in Washington, D.C.

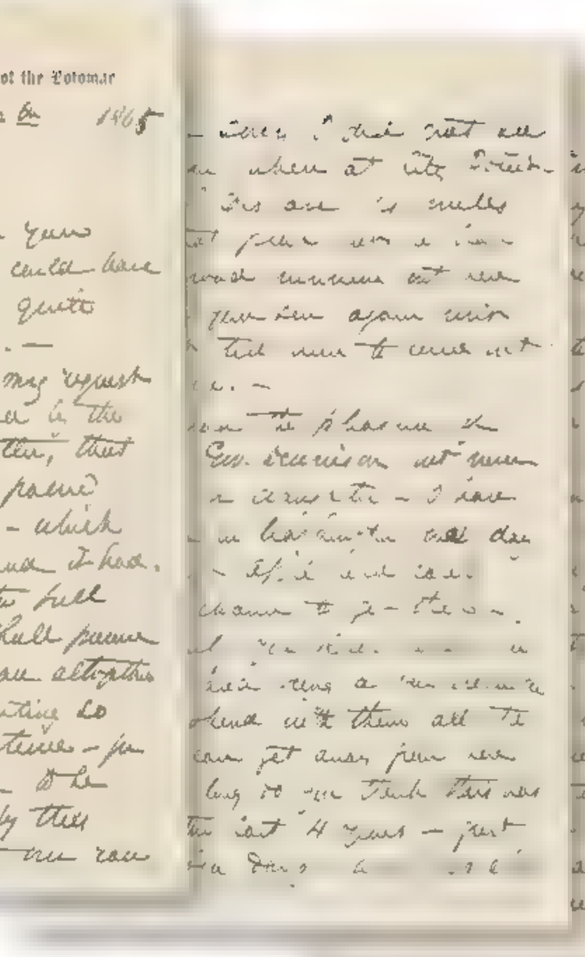
$8,000 - $12,000

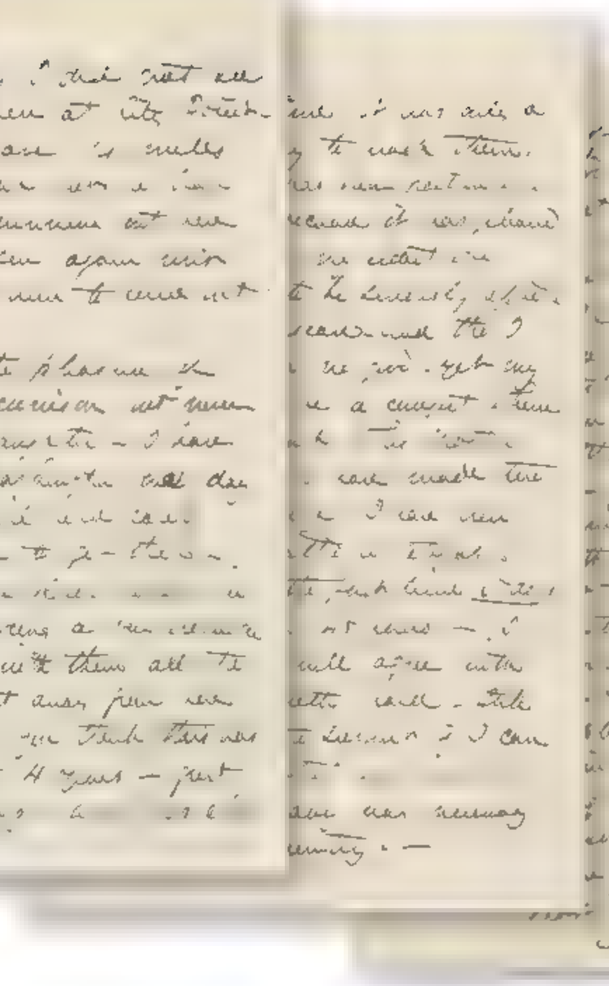

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac

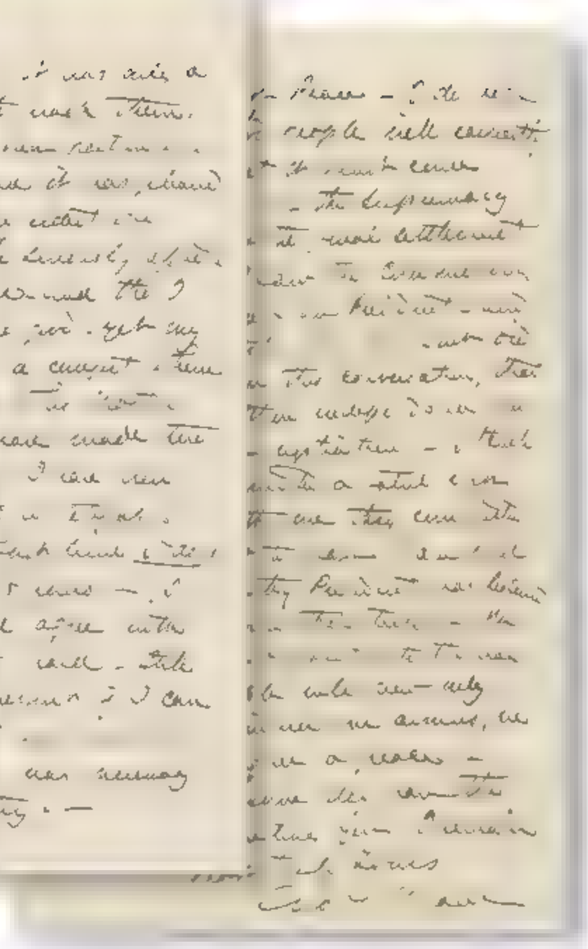
Dec. 10th 1865

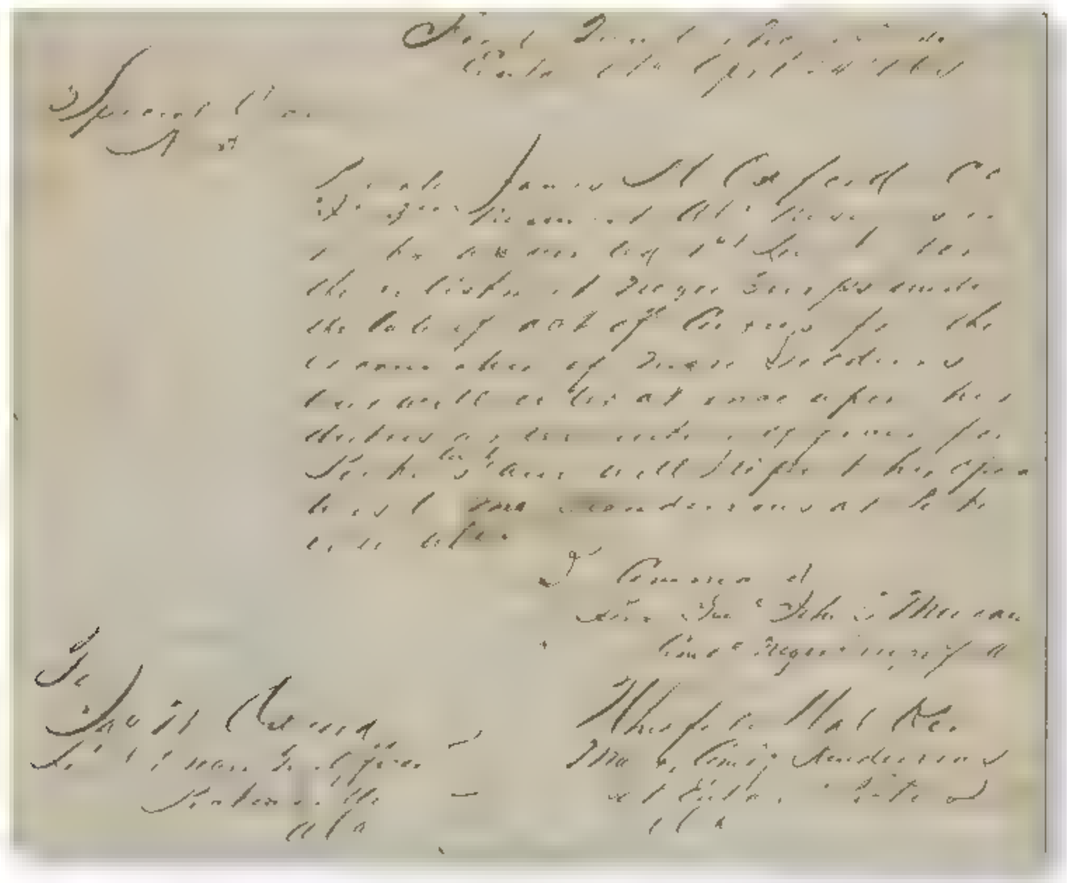
My Dear Mrs Weil –

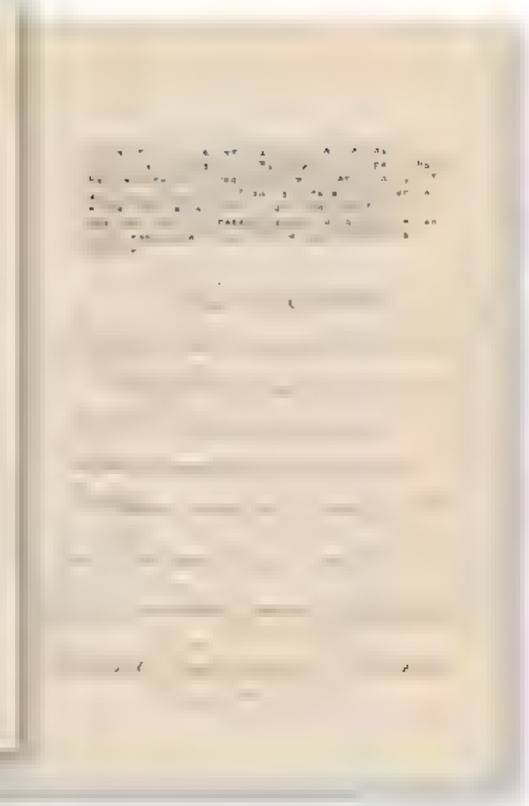
I don't know when your letter of the 15th ult. could have been, but it has only quite recently reached me. –
I had not forgotten my request and am glad to find in the enclosures in your letter, that the request had not passed out of your mind – which from your silence, I feared it had.
I decided to prefer the full length to you, tho' I shall prefer both. – I think you are altogether too modest, in attributing so much to the work of time – for I think you appear to be but lightly touched by the premature advance of the rav











23. [Civil War – Reconstruction] A collection of four letters providing important insights of the Reconstruction of the Nation. The reuniting of the nation would take twelve years and involve dealing with the difficult balancing act of granting rights to free men and restoring rights of former rebels. Such issues occupied Lincoln's mind in his last days.

Stephens, Alexander H. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages octavo, 13 February 1865, *Near Fort Mill, S.C.,* to *Hon. Louis T Wigfall, Richmond,* Va. Stephens writes just ten days after the Vice President of the Confederacy had met with President Lincoln at the failed Hampton Roads Peace Conference (Stephens was one of three Commissioners selected by Jefferson Davis). With Lincoln unswerving on and question of restoring the Union and Jefferson Davis's instructions that the commissioner had the power to "make any treaty, but one that involved the reconstruction of the Federal Union" the effort was doomed to fail. Still, this letter shows that Stephens, an avowed supporter of state's rights but one who did not support succession, had not given up and did not see that the writing was clearly on the wall.

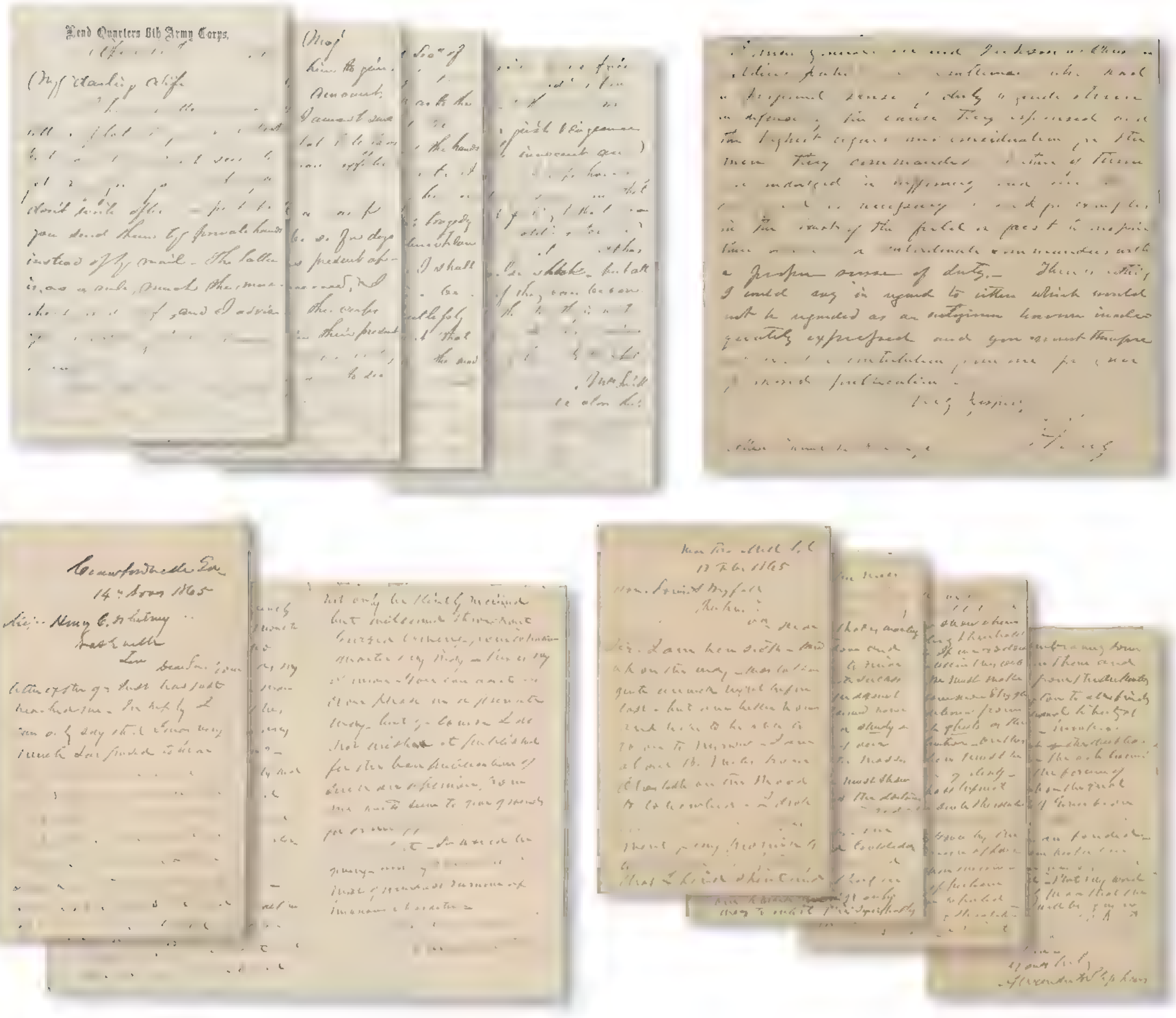
He writes in part: *Dear Sir...I am about 13 miles from Charlotte on the road to Columbia. I drop you a line in fulfillment of my promise to write to you daily to say that I find spirit and vitality enough in the mass of the people as far as I have met with them in my reaching here. All that is wanting is the proper wisdom and statesmanship to guide it. But our ultimate success in my deliberate judgment will never be attained never can be without a steady & thorough change of our policy towards the masses of the North. We must show that we are against the doctrines & principles & power of the radicals there - the fanatics - the abolitionists and consolidationists - while we should do and say anything in our power in a manly way to enlist the sympathy and action of all the true friends there of Constitutional liberty. We should show them that we are fighting their battle as well as our own. If we go down - if our liberties are lost in this contest - theirs will be too. We must make them allies in a common struggle. We must not be deterred from this by any such ghosts or the goblin of reconstruction - on this point the future must be left to take care of itself. Congress ought to pass before it adjourns some such resolutions as the 3 first that were reported to the House by our Committee on Foreign Affairs - Nos. 1. 2. 3. of those Resolutions are now quite as effective as they were when reported -for the remaining Resolution in that series one might substitute - embracing some of the ideas in them and appealing from the authorities at Washington to all friends of Constitutional liberty at the North, invoking an adjournment of the question of strife from the arbitration of armies to the forum of reason - upon the great principles of self government on which all American institutions are founded. On this line if our people can endure for two years longer - all may yet be well. But my word first the only peace that the sword alone will bring us in fighting the united North will be the peace of death & subjugation. Yours Truly Alexander H. Stephens*

Wright, Horatio Gouverneur. Autograph letter signed ("H."), 4 pages octavo, 16 April 1865, to *My darling Wife*, on *Head Quarters 6th Anny Corps* letterhead stationery. The Union General writes to his wife summing up the fears of many days after the assassination of Lincoln.

He writes in full: *My darling Wife I have written several letters of late to you and Mollie but somehow I don't seem to get any from you. I fear you don't write often; or perhaps you send them by private hands instead of by mail. The latter is, as a rule, much the more speedy and safe, and I advise you adopting it exclusively hereafter. With this I send my pay A/cs for March, which you must collect from Maj. Rochester, asking him to give you a slip showing amount to send to me: for I am not sure what it is, seeing that late laws & regulations may have affected it somewhat. We are quietly in camp here, and may be so for days to come, so far as present appearances are concerned. I don't like to leave the corps while matters are in their present transition state, or I would try to run up for a few days to see you and the babies. The Army was much horrified last night by the intelligence that the Pres^dt* [Abraham Lincoln], *Sec^y* [William H. Seward] & *Asst Sec^y of State* [Frederick William Seward] *have been assassinated, & we are yet in the dark as to the details, further than that the Pres^dt met his death at the hands of J Edwin Booth the Actor* [i.e., John Wilkes Booth; Booth 's brother, Edwin Thomas Booth, was also an actor]. *I trust the people hung him on the spot – and if this tragedy is the result of a matured plan of the Southern rulers, I shall advise that their crime be visited promptly, & relentlessly upon them. God grant that it may turn out to be the mad act of a few fanatics for which the rebel rulers and people are in no wise responsible. Otherwise I fear that all the restraint of discipline will not suffice to prevent our soldiers from wreaking what they may conceive to be a just vengeance even upon the innocent and the helpless. I hope, however, for better tidings soon; and that the excellent feeling hitherto manifested by our soldiers toward the rebels may return. It has received a rude shock, but all may be well if they can be convinced that the South is not responsible for the horrid crime.* With lots of love to the children – to Grandma, M. Smith & other friends. I will close this hasty scrawl. Write often. Ever Yours H.

Stephens, Alexander H. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages octavo, Crawfordville, Georgia, 14 November 1865, to *Major Henry C. Whitney, Nashville, Ten.* One month after his release from a Federal prison, the former Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, vouches for the safety of any Northern emigrants hoping to settle in post-Civil War Georgia.

He writes in full: *Dear Sir Your letter of the 9^th^ Inst. Has just reached me. In reply I can only say that I was very much surprised to hear that the opinion existed at the North or any where that it would be unsafe for a Northern man to settle in Georgia. Of course I can speak prudently only of my own section of the State and of this only in a limited degree as I have been recently returned after a few months absence - But I have no hesitancy in giving it as my belief that a Northern man would be as safe in this region of country as any one 'to the Man[n]er born' [accustomed from birth, i.e., a native Southerner]; - and I have not the slighest idea in the world that Northern emigrants would be in the least degree interferred with or molested in my part of the State. Enterprise and capital backed by honesty and integrity are what our people want and these in my opinion would not only be kindly received but welcomed throughout Georgia coming from whatever quarter they may. This is my opinion. You can assist as you please in a private way but of course I do not wish it published for the bare publication of such an opinion from me would seem to give grounds for some apprehension upon the subject. It would be giving notoriety at least to a most groundless surname of injurious character. Yours very Respectfully Alexander H. Stephens*



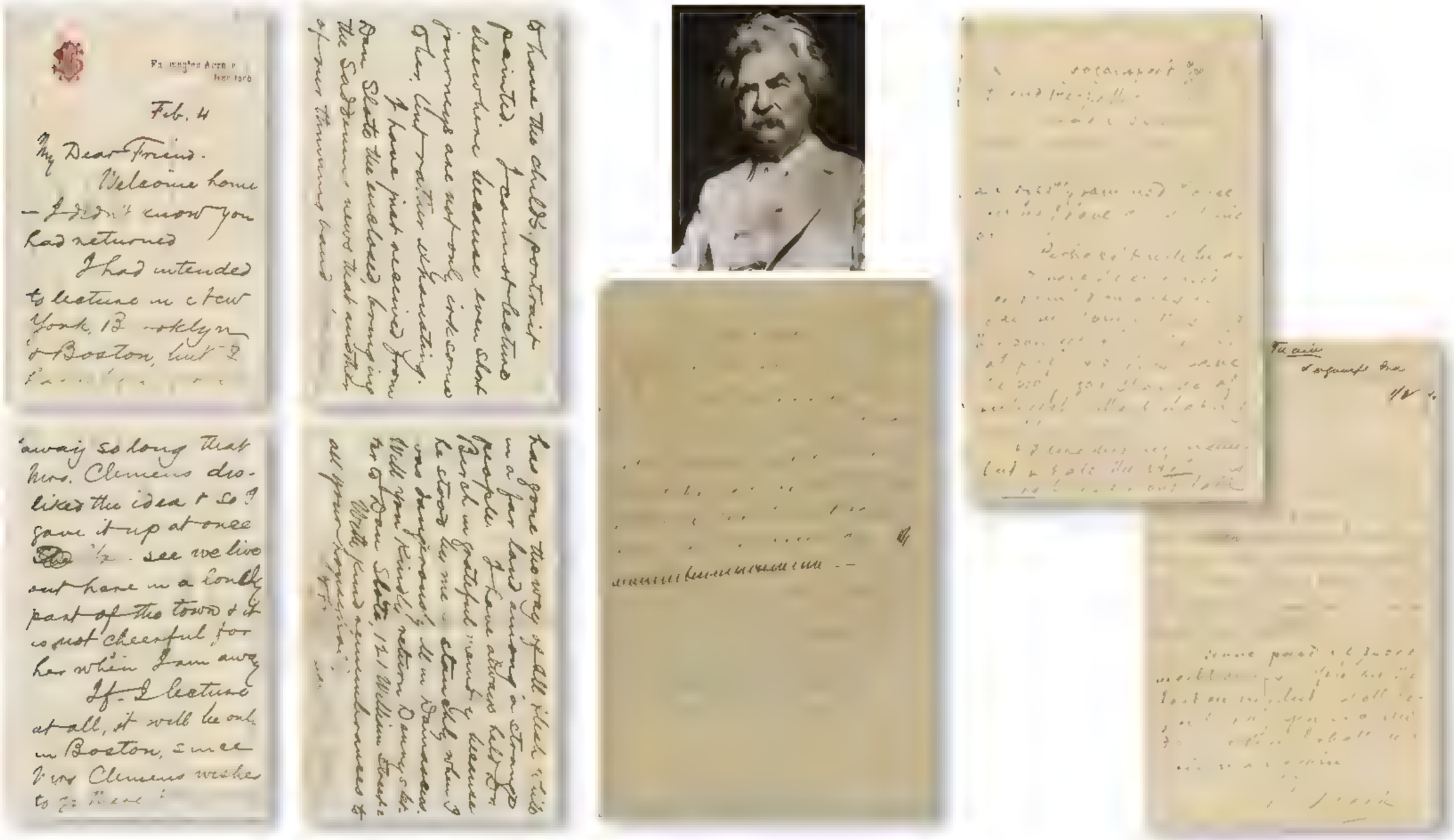
After the collapse of the Confederacy, Alexander Stephens was arrested in May of 1865 at his estate by a detail of Federal troops and taken eastward in custody. He was held prisoner at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor until being released on parole on 12 October 1865. Just a few months later, he was elected to the U.S. Senate (January, 1866), but was not allowed to take his seat because of restrictions on former Confederates. Throughout the early years of the Reconstruction period, when the scars of battle were visible throughout Georgia (particularly along William T. Sherman's track), Stephens counseled self-discipline, patience and forbearance from recrimination - and supported President Andrew Johnson's policies. He would eventually serve as a U.S. Representative from 1873 to 1882 and became the Governor of Georgia a few months before his death.

Early, Jubal A. Autograph letter signed ("JA Early"), 1 page quarto, undated, to Allen Thorndike Rice; letter cut off with some text missing prior to the lines below.

He writes in part: *I knew generals Lee and Jackson as Christian soldiers, patriots, and gentlemen, who had a profound sense of duty to guide them in defense of the cause they espoused, and the highest regard and consideration for the men they commanded. Neither of them ever indulged in buffoonery, and they did not find it necessary to seek for examples in the beasts of the field or forest to inspire their soldiers or subordinate commanders with a proper sense of duty. There is nothing I could say in regard to either which would not be regarded as an* [antagonism] *however inadequately expressed, and you must therefore not expect a contribution from me for your proposed publication…*

C. Allen Thorndike Rice was a journalist and the Editor and Publisher of the North American Review from 1876 to 1889. Jubal A. Early, a Confederate General, lived to 1894 and was a founder and president of the Southern Historical Society. He never sought to have his citizenship restored and remained an "unreconstructed Confederate" to the end.

$5,000 - $7,000



24. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. A collection of three letters from the famed writer of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The letters discuss financials and lecture schedule, noting he couldn't go far as his wife would be saddened.

Autograph letter signed ("Mark"), 2 pages small octavo, Logansport, 2 January (1872), in pencil to lecture agent Redpath.

He writes in part: *Had a splendid time with a splendid audience in Indianapolis last night—a perfectly jammed house just as I have all the tie out here…I like this new lecture but I hate the Artemus Ward talk, & won't talk it anymore…if I am to talk in New York, am I going to have a house? I don't care now to have any appointments cancelled, for I'll even 'fetch' those Dutch Pennsylvanians with this lecture. Have paid up $4,000 indebtedness. You are the last on my list. Shall begin to pay you in a few days, & then I shall be a free man again…* Clemens asks that circulars be printed and *sent to all my committees--& they can get it into their local papers & thus pave the way for change of subject without making anybody mad…*

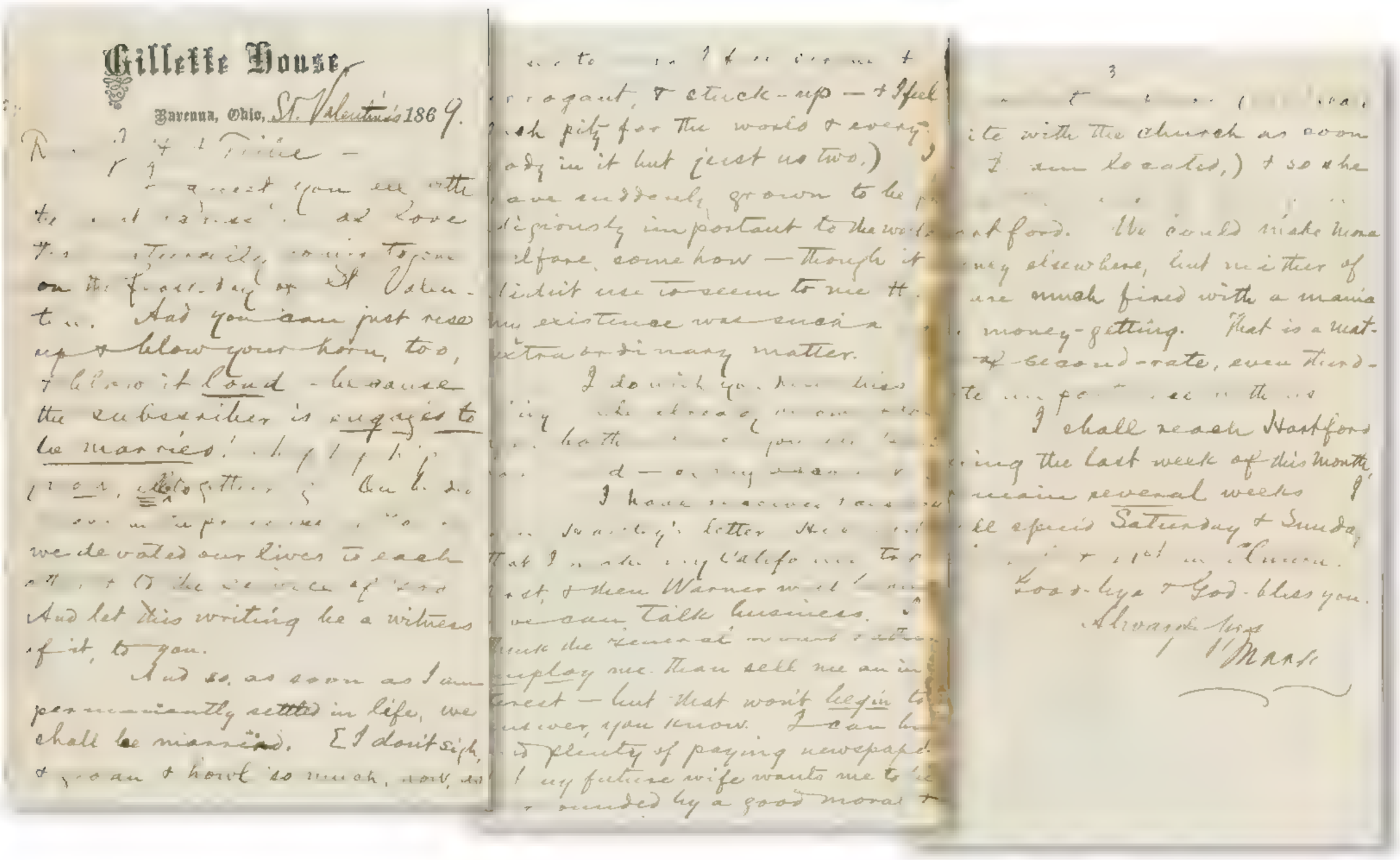
Autograph letter signed ("Samuel L. Clemens"), 4 pages octavo, 4 February [1874], on personal letterhead stationery to *My Dear Friend.*

Clemens writes in full: *Welcome home—didn't know you had returned. I had intended to lecture in New York, Brooklyn and Boston, but I have been gone so long that Mrs. Clemens disliked the idea so I have it up at once. You see we live out here in a lonely part of this town & it is not cheerful for her when I am away. If I lecture at all, it will be only in Boston, since Mrs. Clemens wishes to go there for awhile to have the child's portrait painted. I can not lecture elsewhere because even short journeys are not only irksome to her, but rather exhausting. I have just received from Dan Slote the enclosed, bringing the saddening news that another of our thinning band of pilgrims has gone the way of all flesh while in a far land among a strange people. I have always held Dr. Birch in grateful memory because he stood by me so stanchly when I was dangerously ill in Damascus. Will you kindly return Denny's letter to Dan Slote, 121 William street? With kind remembrances to all your household…*

This letter is most likely written to Emeline B. Beach, daughter of former New York "Sun" editor and proprietor Moses S. Beach, had been among Clemens' few close friends on the "Quaker City" voyage to the Holy Land in 1867. Clemens wrote the last of a series of flirtatious letters to her on 10 February 1868. Slote, Woodman and company is a stationery firm in New York. The letter from William R. Denny had brought news of the death of Dr. George B. Birch. Beach must have returned it to Slote. In The Innocents Abroad, when Clemens described how William F. Church stood by him in Damascus after he became ill on 15 September 1867 with cholera.

Autograph letter signed ("S. L. Clemens"), 1 page octavo, Hartford, 27 October 1889 to *My Dear* [Robert Underwood] *Johnson.* He writes in full: *I can't accept your invitation to go to Chicago after declining Bowker's invitation to read in Brooklyn. I thank God I've got some decency left, anyway. I wish I could sell it.* Clemens tried to obliterate the last six words with ink.

$5,000 - $8,000


Gillette House

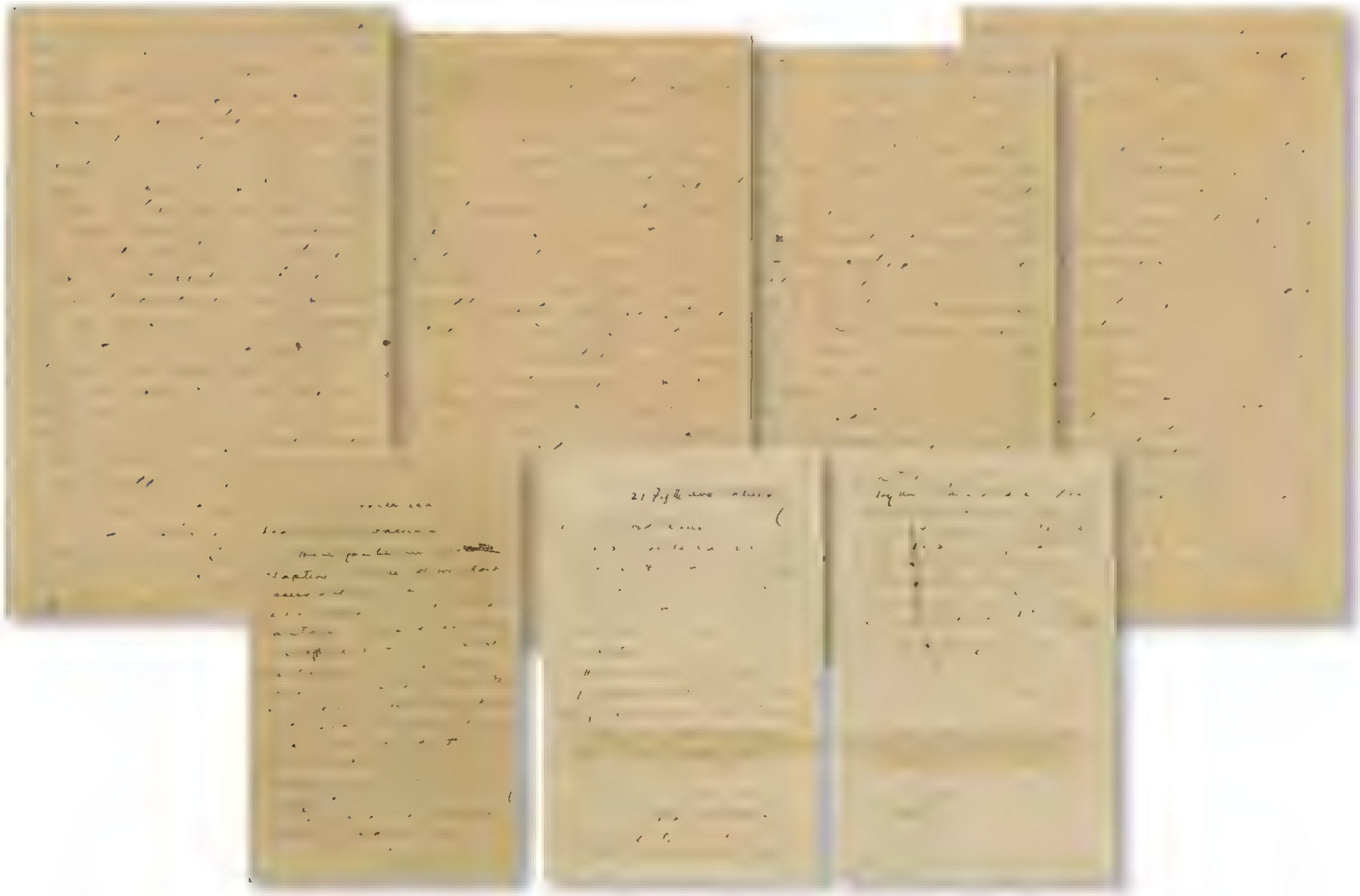
Ravenna, Ohio, St. Valentine's 186 9.

R. J. H. & Tribe —

I greet you with all the great accession of love that naturally comes to one on the feast day of St Valentine. And you can just rise up & blow your horn, too, & blow it loud - because the subscriber is engaged to be married! - hip, hip, hip — [now, all together!] On bended knees, in the presence of God only, we devoted our lives to each other & to the service of God. And let this writing be a witness of it, to you.

And so, as soon as I am permanently settled in life, we shall be married. [I don't sigh, & groan & howl so much, now, as I used to — no, I feel serene, & arrogant, & stuck-up — & I feel such pity for the world & every body in it but just us two.] I have suddenly grown to be prodigiously important to the world's welfare, somehow — though it didn't use to seem to me that my existence was such a very extraordinary matter.

I do wish you knew Miss [illegible] — she is one of the loveliest girls in the world — & the most beautiful — & the most accomplished — & the most intellectual — & the most — & the most — & the most



26. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. A collection of three letters by, the classic American author of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. His satirical voice can be heard throughout the letters.

Autograph letter [incomplete], 4 pages octavo, [1873] to Stoddard.

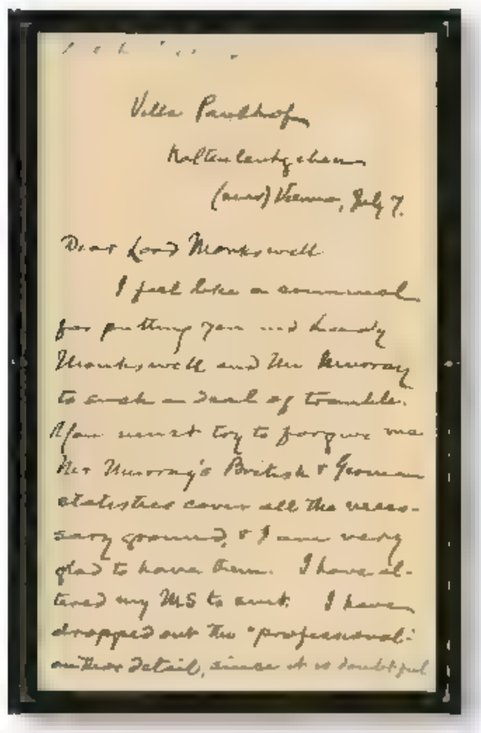
Clemens writes in part: *…having at the same time his blood drained by harlots, he can't expect to last very long without suffering the penalty of excess. And now bone Deus I have to give up everything except one absinthe a day & no visits are allowed to the place where the concubine twineth. I also ingurgitate a lot of yak excrement & cobraesque drugs, so you see, my dear Stoddard, that I am not to be cured. However my head is clear thank god, if there be such a party to thank. Last week when too ill to write, I posted you a paper called Thoughts & Events which I regret to say has 'bust'. The editor was a genuine Gilbertian, opera bouffe editor. He lost twelve thousand dollars on the paper, and no wonder. He was such a good hearted Wilberforcian utopish that he never would refuse a proffered article from anybody, because he thought he might hurt their feelings!!…*He continues his letter by talking of mutual friends to write and updating the recipient of their friends' health.

Autograph letter signed ("S.L.C"), 2 pages octavo, Saturday, undated to David Munro. He writes in part: *This is for the March number of the N.A.R—while Russia will still be a subject of interest. The Colonel was here the other night and inspected it. He has not seen pages 8 & 9; I have added them since. They discharge an impertinence at God. Are you a friend of His? Is the Colonel? I prize that impertinence. I hope it can get by the blue pencil. I thought of changing 'approval' to 'indulgence,' but I think that that would be a shade too impertinent. By the Colonel's advice I have chopped the article in two in the middle & suppressed the last half. He also suggested that a brief conclusion should be added after the fac-similed newspaper-clippings. Pages 8 & 9 are that conclusion…*

Autograph letter signed ("S.L. Clemens"), 1 page large octavo, 17 December [1902] to William D. McCracken, member of the Christian Science faith. Clemens writes in full: *Have you begun your chapters? I hope not, for without access to all of mine you might be hampered, and work at a disadvantage. I have copies (in print) now, of all my truck except the chapters which are under my hand and unfinished, and if you will run up some fore noon (not the 21st) telephone me first, to make sure---"150 Kingsbridges" I will show the lot to you, and if you like you can carry it confidentially away. It seems unfair that you should have to wait while the slow North American grinds me out.*

Clemens became quite friendly with McCracken during his attacks on the Christian Science religion. Clemens was planning a proposed collaboration with McCracken that was never carried out.

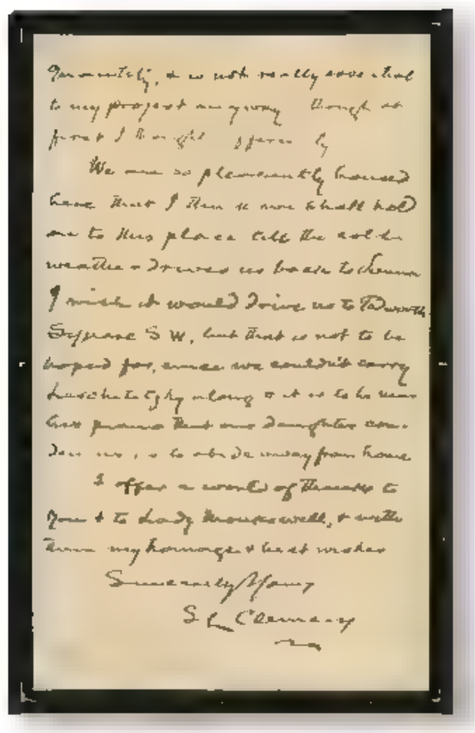
$5,000 - $7,000



Villa Paulhof
Kalksburg bei Wien
(near) Vienna, July 7.

Dear Lord Monkswell

I feel like a criminal for putting you and Lady Monkswell and Mr. Murray to such a deal of trouble. You must try to forgive me. Mr. Murray's British & German statistics cover all the necessary ground, & I am very glad to have them. I have altered my MS to suit. I have dropped out the "professional" author detail, since it is doubtful

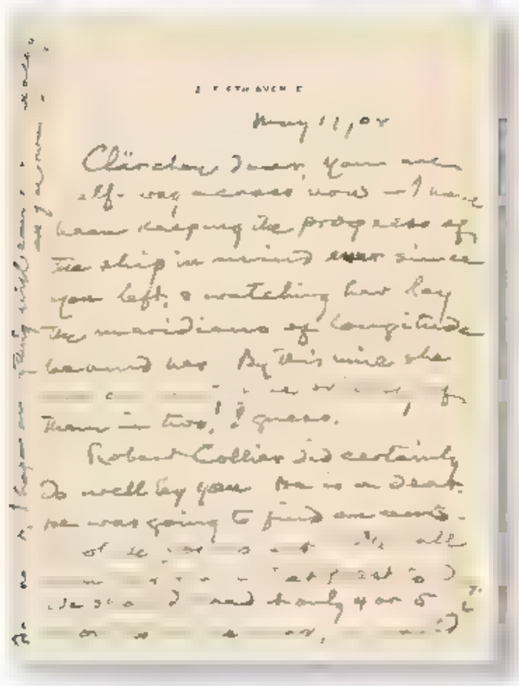


Generally, it is not really essential to my project anyway though at first I thought differently.

We are so pleasantly housed here that I think we shall hold on to this place till the cold weather drives us back to Vienna. I wish it would drive us to Pall Mall, Cheyne Walk, or Queen Square W.C., but that is not to be hoped for, since we couldn't carry Lucknut City along & it is to be near him & Jean that our daughter comes when she comes, so to abide away from home.

I offer a world of thanks to you & to Lady Monkswell, & with them my homage & best wishes

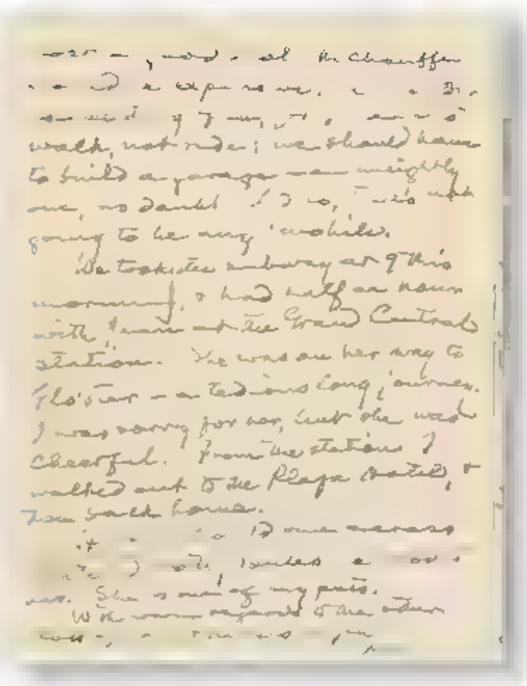
Sincerely Yours
S L Clemens



Elmira 11/89

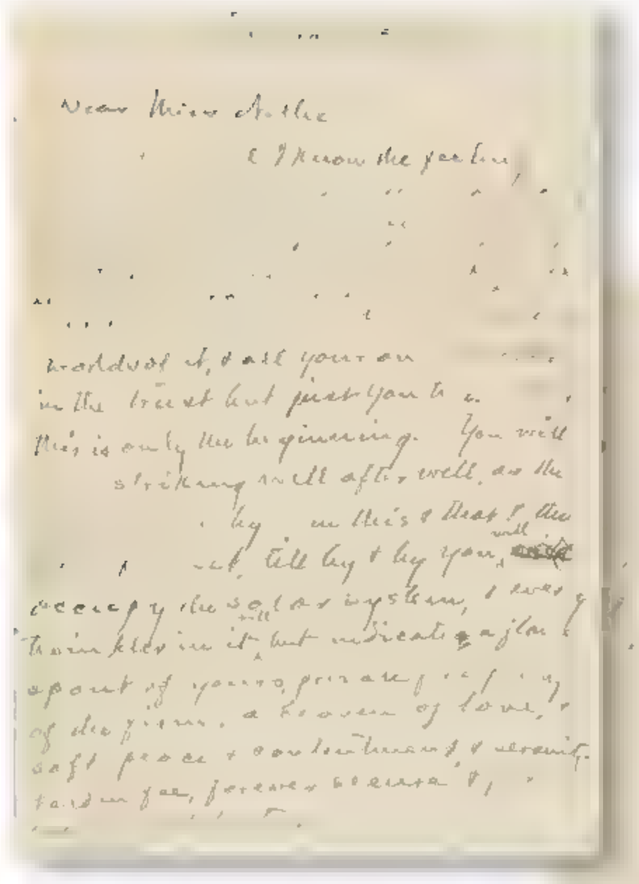
Clärchen Dear, You are half-way across now – I have been keeping the progress of the ship in mind ever since you left, & watching her lay the meridians of longitude behind her. By the time she has cut twenty-five or thirty of them in two, I guess.

Robert Collier did certainly do well by you. He is a dear. He was going to find an auto- [illegible] all



[illegible] chauffer [illegible] expensive; we shouldn't use the thing often, for I mean to walk, not ride; we should have to build a garage [illegible] going to be any 'mobile.

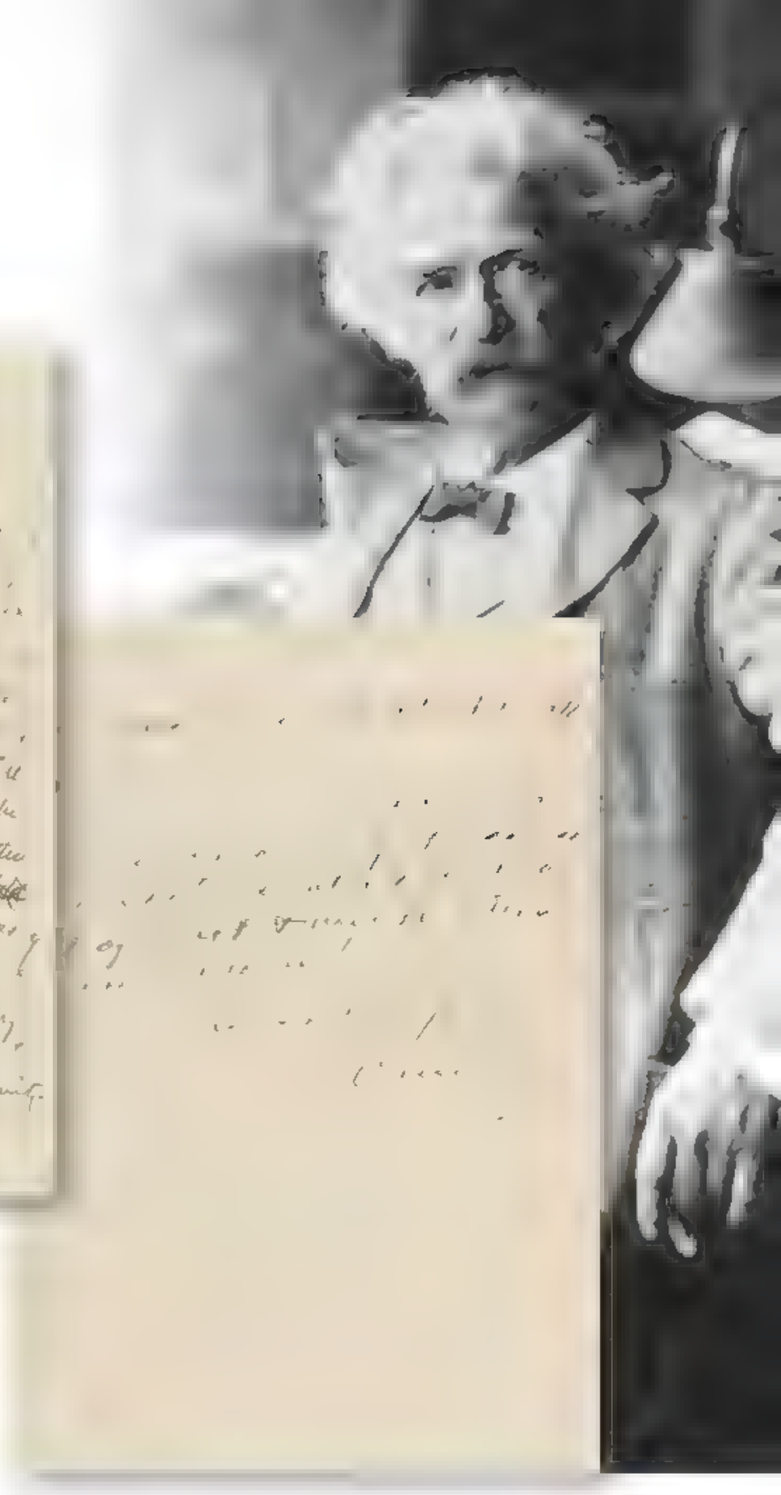
We took the subway at 9 this morning, & had half an hour with Jean at the Grand Central Station. She was on her way to Glo'ster – a tedious long journey. I was sorry for her, but she was cheerful. From the station I walked out to the Plaza Hotel, & then back home.



Dear Miss Nellie

I know the [illegible]

would not, if all your own [illegible] in the truest but just you two. [illegible] This is only the beginning. You will [illegible] striking well after well, as the [illegible] by—in this & that & the other planet, till by & by you will occupy the solar system, & every [illegible] twinkle in it will but indicate a flame-spout of yours, private property of the firm; a heaven of love, & soft peace & contentment, & serenity; held in fee, forever secure, & just enough of it for two.



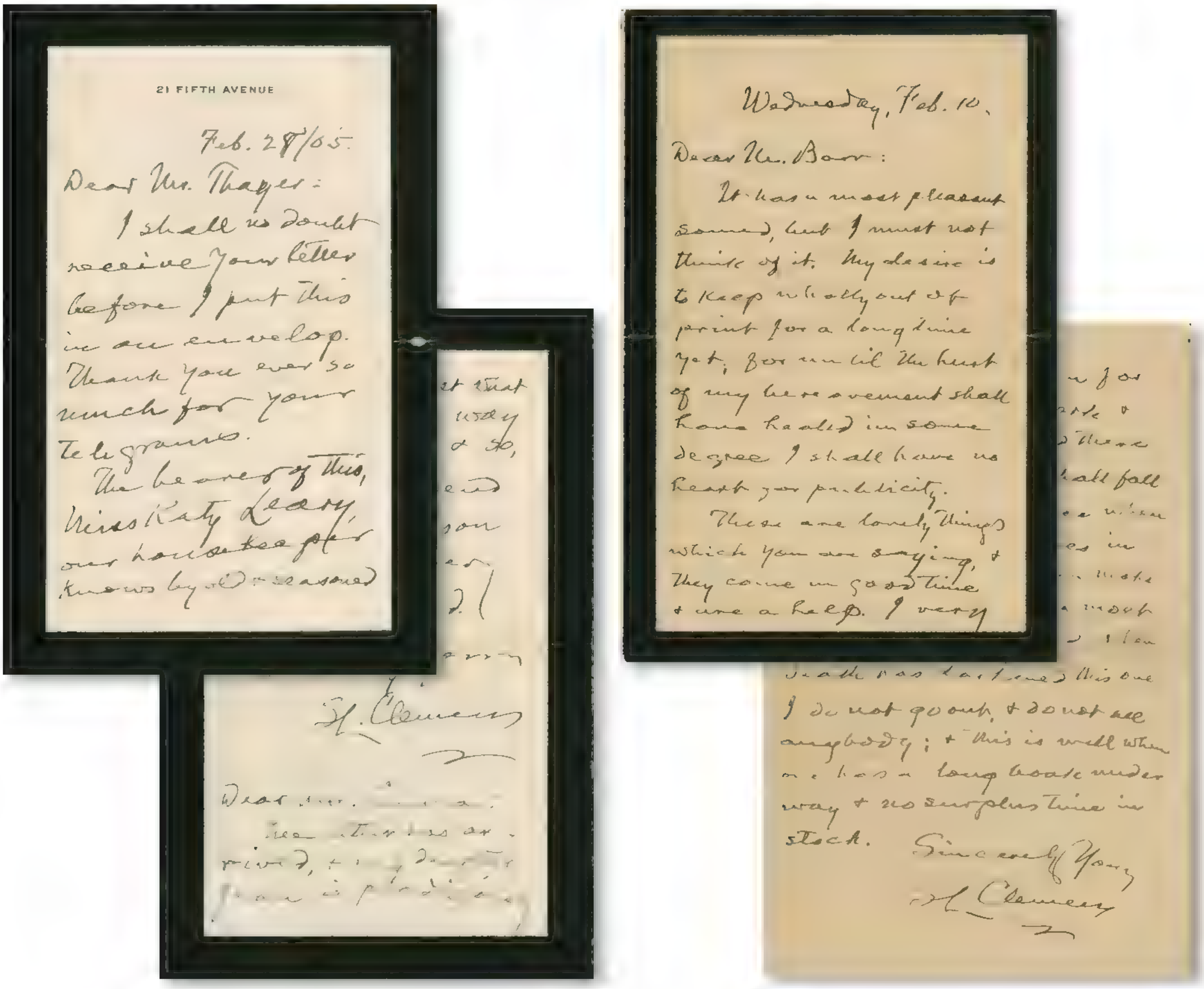
27. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. A fine grouping of three letters from the beloved American author and humorist who wrote The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and its sequel, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. The group includes:

1-Autograph letter signed ("S L Clemens"), 2 pages octavo, Elmira, [New York], 7 September 1889 to Nellie Bunce on the occasion of her engagement to Archie Welch. **Author of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, writes a heartfelt letter describing the feeling of falling in love and the beauty of contentment and serenity.** Clemens writes in full: *How well I know the feeling! Know it to the uttermost delicious pang of discovery & surprise. There is nothing in the world that approaches it; all other enthusiasms, heart-leapings, exaltations are pale beside it; it's as if you had struck gas. Yes, & Worlds & worlds of it, & all your own; nobody in the Trust but just you two. And this is only the beginning. You will go on striking well after well, as the years glide by—in this & that & the other planet, till by & by you will occupy the solar system, & every twinkle in it will but indicate a flame-spout of yours, private property of the firm; a heaven of love, & soft peace, & contentment, & serenity; held in fee, forever secure, & just enough of it for two. Yes indeed, I know all about it-all! We who have our home in this divine far country, spread wide its hospitable gates to you, & say out of heart & mouth, Enter in, ye are welcome!*
Nellie Bunce married Archibald Ashley Welsh on 24 October 1888, with Clemens in attendance. With her husband, she founded the Hartford School of Music, later to be called the Conservatory of Music in Hartford, CT.

2-Autograph letter signed ("S.L Clemens"), 2 pages octavo, Villa Paulhof (near Vienna), 2 July [1897], to Lord Monkswell, on mourning stationery as his brother had just died. Clemens writes in part: *I feel like a criminal for putting you and Lady Monkswell and Mr. Murray to such a deal of trouble...Mr. Murray's British and German statistics cover all the necessary ground, and I am very glad to have them...I have dropped out the 'professional' author detail, since it is doubtful quantity, and is not really essential to my project anyway—though at first I thought differently...We are so pleasantly housed here that I think we shall hold on to this place til the cold weather drives us back to Vienna...* Twain seems to be compiling notes for an article or book. A pleasant letter in excellent condition during one of his many trips abroad.

3-Autograph letter signed ("Father"), 2 pages octavo, [Redding, Connecticut], 19 May 1908, to Clara Clemens; with transmittal envelope. *Clärchen Dear, you are half-way across now – I have been keeping the progress of the ship in mind ever since you left, & watching her lay the meridians of longitude behind her. By the time she has cut twenty-five or thirty of them in two, I guess. Robert Collier did certainly do well by you. He is a dear. He was going to find an automobile for us, but we'll call him off from that quest today. We should need it only 4 or 5 months in the year; it would cost a good deal; the chauffer would be expensive; we shouldn't use the thing often, for I mean to walk, not ride; we should have to build a garage -- an unsightly one, no doubt. And so, there's not going to be any 'mobile. We took the subway at 9 this morning, & had half an hour with Jean at the Grand Central Station. She was on her way to Glo'ster – a tedious long journey. I was sorry for her, but she was cheerful. From the station I walked out to the Plaza Hotel & then back home. If you should run across little Dorothy Butes, be good to her. She is one of my pets. With warm regards to the others & lots of love & kisses to you. Father* As a postscript Clemens writes: *Dear heart, I hope everything will come out exactly as you would wish.*

$5,000 - $8,000


21 FIFTH AVENUE
Feb. 28/05.
Dear Mr. Thayer:
I shall no doubt receive your letter before I put this in an envelop. Thank you ever so much for your telegrams.
The bearer of this, Miss Katy Leary, our housekeeper knows by old & seasoned
S. L. Clemens
Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Dear Mr. Barr:
It has a most pleasant sound, but I must not think of it. My desire is to keep wholly out of print for a long time yet; for until the hurt of my bereavement shall have healed in some degree I shall have no heart for publicity.
These are lovely things which you are saying, & they come in good time & are a help. I very
I do not go out, & do not see anybody; & this is well when one has a long book under
S. L. Clemens

28. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. A fine pair of letters by the author of The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Clemens, is well-known for his sarcastic humor and bawdy wit. His heartfelt sentiments, however, are often present in his personal letters. Included in this group:

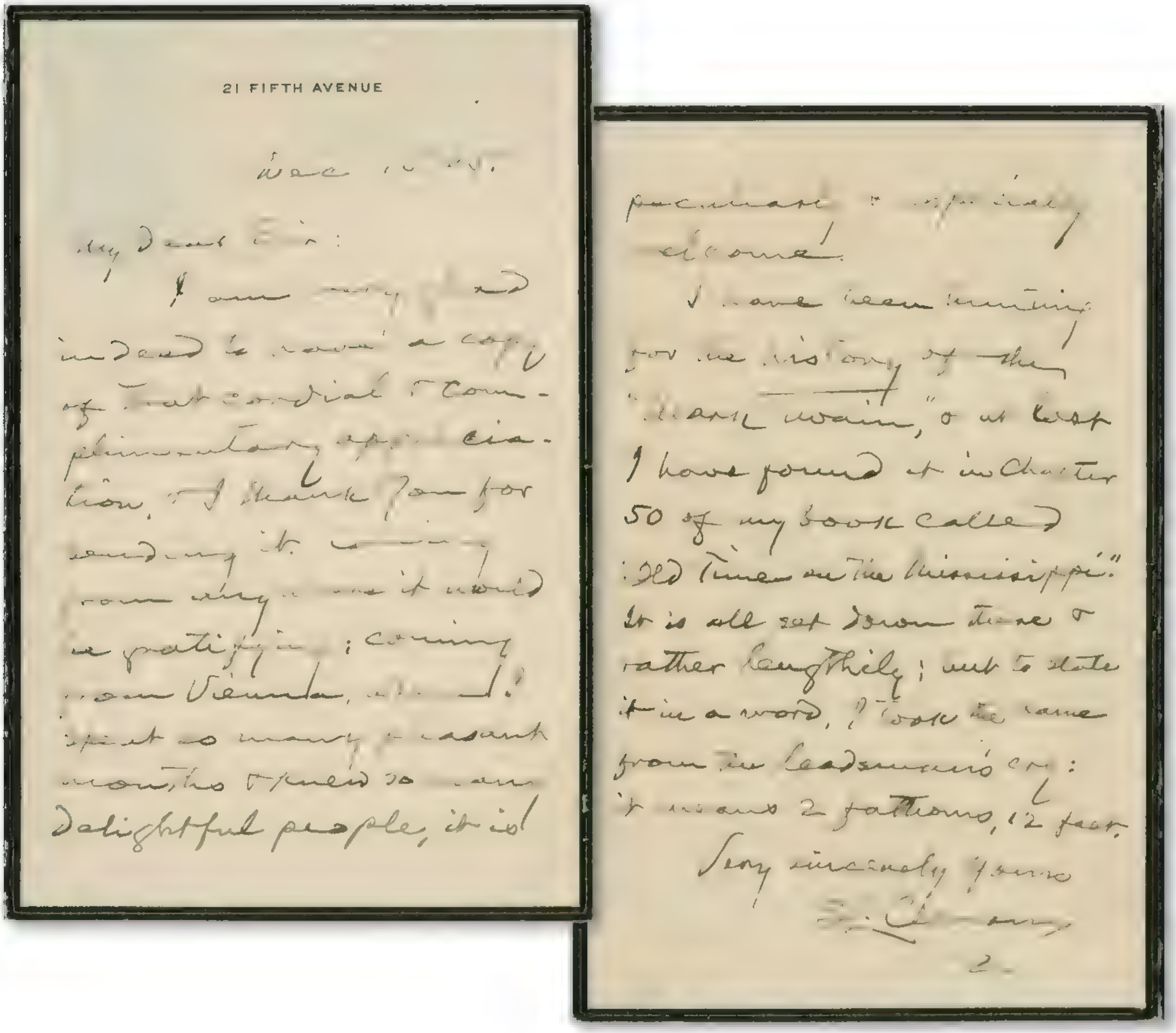
1-Autograph letter signed ("S. L. Clemens"), 2 pages octavo, 10 February [1898] on mourning stationery to publisher his Mr. [Robert] Barr. Clemens writes in part: *...My desire is to keep wholly out of print for a long time yet; for until the hurt of my bereavement shall have healed in some degree I shall have no heart for publicity...I am at work & shall go on; indeed there is no fear that I shall fall into idle ways, since when one works one lives in another world & can make his own heaven—a most desirable thing to do when death has darkened this one. I do not go out, & do not see anybody; & this is well when one has a long book under way & no surplus time in stock...*

It is most likely that Clemens speaks of his brother, Orion's death. Though Orion did not live nearby to Clemens, they were very close. Clemens often provided income to his brother's family and was quite close to their daughter, Jennie. Unfortunately, in 1864, young Jennie died from complications of meningitis, which broke Clemens' heart.

2-Autograph letter signed twice ("S. L. Clemens"), 3 pages octavo, 28 February 1905 on black-bordered stationery to Mr. Thayer and his wife, Emma.

The author writes in part: *Dear Mr. Thayer: I shall no doubt receive your letters before I put this in an envelope. Thank you ever so much for your telegrams . . . Miss Katy Leary our housekeeper knows by old & seasoned experience just what we want in the way of house & so, if you will send her to Mr. Gleason I shall be very greatly obliged. Sincerely yours...Dear Mrs. Emma: The letter has arrived & my daughter Jean is prodigiously delighted to go with Katy. Many thousands of thanks! Yours now, as long ago.* A fine pair of personal letters written by such a prolific writer.

$5,000 - $7,000


21 FIFTH AVENUE

New York

My Dear Sir:

I am very glad indeed to have a copy of that cordial & complimentary appreciation, & I thank you for sending it. Coming from anywhere it would be gratifying; coming from Vienna, where I spent so many pleasant months & knew so many delightful people, it is peculiarly & especially welcome.

I have been writing for the history of the "Mark Twain," & at last I have found it in chapter 50 of my book called "Old Times on the Mississippi." It is all set down there & rather lengthily; but to state it in a word, I took the name from the leadsman's cry: it means 2 fathoms, 12 feet.

Very sincerely yours

S. L. Clemens

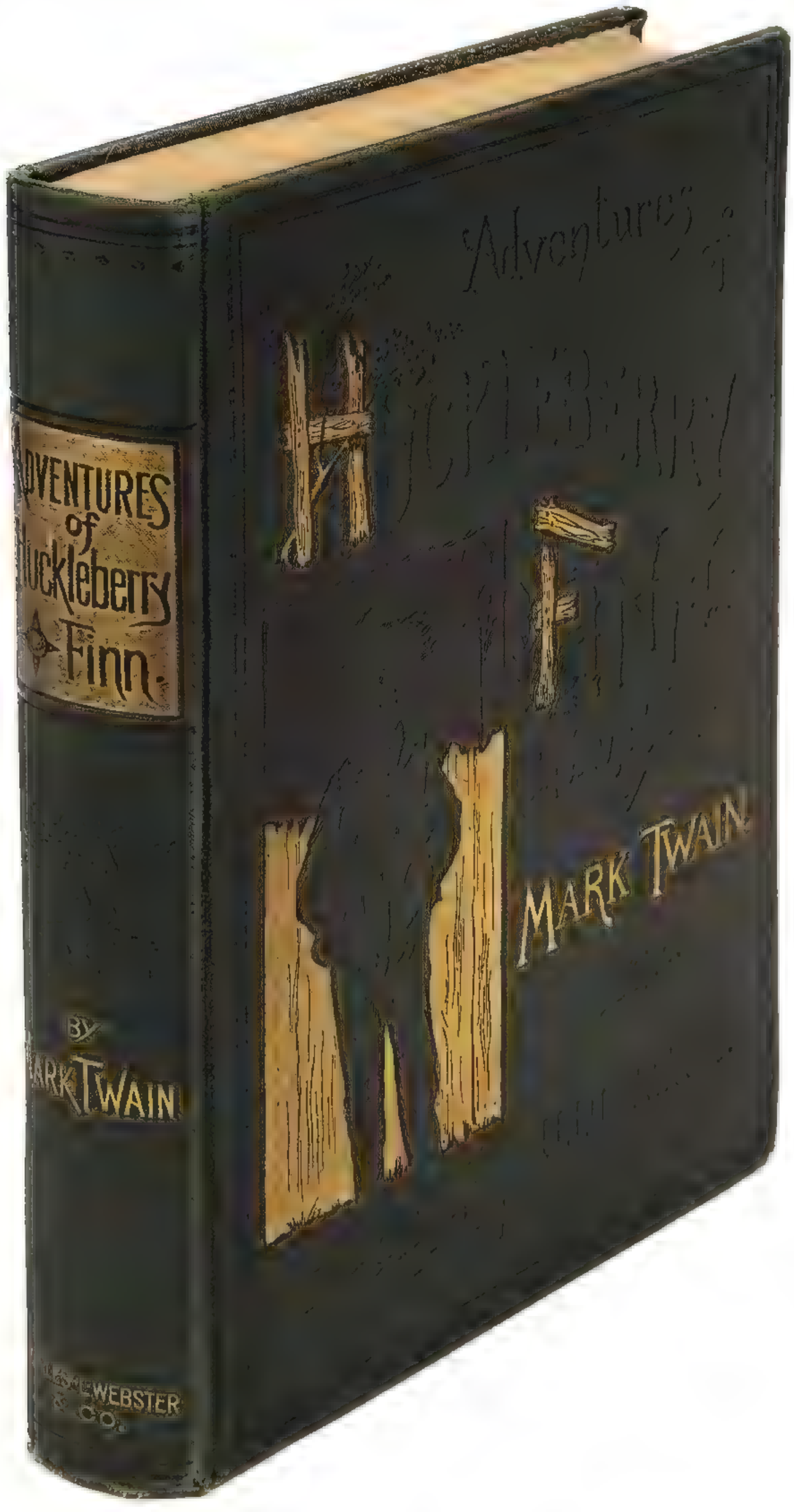
2

29. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Autograph letter signed ("S L Clemens"), 2 pages (6.12 x 3.87 in.; 156 x 98 mm.), 15 December 1905, to an unnamed recipient in Vienna; on his *21 Fifth Avenue* engraved mourning stationery.

Clemens explains his pseudoynym, "Mark Twain" with great detail.

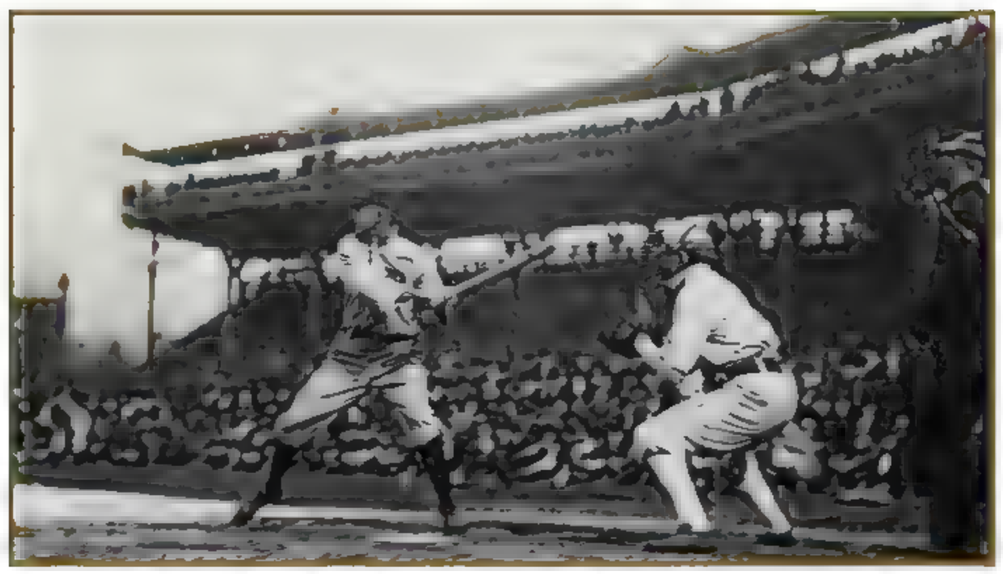
Clemens writes in full: *My Dear Sir: I am very glad indeed to have a copy of that cordial and complimentary appreciation, & I thank you for sending it. Coming from anywhere it would be gratifying: coming from Vienna, where I spent so many pleasant months & knew so many delightful people, it is peculiarly & especially welcome. I have been writing for the history of the "Mark Twain," & at last I have found it in chapter 50 of my book called "Old Times on The Mississippi." It is all set down there & rather lengthily: but to state it in a word, I took the name from the leadsman's cry: it means 2 fathoms, 12 feet. Very sincerely yours SL. Clemens*

$5,000 - $7,000



30. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Tom Sawyer's Comrade). *Charles L. Webster and Company, New York, 1885.* Quarto (8.5 x 6.6 in.; 215 x 168 mm). Half-title with portrait of the title character on verso, photograph of bust of Clemens by Karl Gerhardt with the author's signature reproduced below and the imprint "Heliotype Printing Co." with tablecloth visible; some light marginal spotting and soiling. Publisher's green cloth with gilt and black stamped pictorial title on upper cover and on spine, pale peach end leaves and pastedowns, in a green quarter morocco box; extremities a bit rubbed, light wear to foot of spine. **Superb First American Edition, First Issue,** with the points: title leaf a cancel and copyright notice dated 1884, illustration captioned "Him and another Man" is listed (on page 13) as at page 57 up 11 lines reads ". . . with the was . . ."; no signature mark on page 161; and the final leaf blank. Some bibliographers have additional issue points, and this copy has the following points also considered to be first issue: page 155 missing the final "5"; page 143 with the missing "l" in "Col." At top of illustration, "b" in "body" in line seven is broken; page 283 bound in, with a straight pant fly in the illustration. *References:* BAL 3415, MacBride 93, Grolier American 100: 87.

$8,000 - $12,000



31. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond. A set of two handwritten letters regarding an authorized biography and a book on baseball fundamentals to be written by baseball's greatest players, including Cobb himself, Eddie Collins, George Sisler, Michel Cochran, Joe Tinker and Joe Dugan, all of whom he mentions in the letter. The idea was to inform players how to hit and run bases like a pro. Included in the group:

1-Autograph letter signed ("Ty"), 3 pages quarto, Menlo Park, California, 25 March 1946, on personal letterhead stationery to Stoney McLinn of Philadelphia. Cobb writes in full: *Dear Stoney: I find most of what you had is right and good on base running. I have made some corrections, not many, have added some ideas also put in some elaborations & yet in next paragraph found you had covered it, so it is a little jumbled up and not bery orderly as I simply started without going over it & went on through. Now you cut out anything you wish and put it into proper order that suits you & will be O.K. with me. I dashed off some points and had it copied in ink which you will find enclosed & seperate* [sic] *from your typewritten matter. Take only what you want of this matter. As to batting stress the important things to begin with, position of hands, elbows away from body, the arm towards pitcher whether right handed hitter or left, elevated, bat must not be on shoulder, but back in proper position to hit only forward. Also position of feet. Use these fundamentals. Don't try to use all I have outlined in the beginning. It would confuse and affect proper concentration. Use these fundamentals & never try to copy some favorite players stance or style. For instance just two players who got results but should never by copied, Simmons & Heine Groh as example. I like the batting thing. IF you can get these old boys lined up to do their positions. To them they were little things, position of body bent over on infield, position of feet, how to pull the ball in, blocking the ball, double plays, the proper throw manner or style, all such would be very interesting & would sell syndicate, book etc., and how about a short Radio instruction, Eddie Collins said so & so, Sisler, Cochrane, etc. Sure get Tinker and Frank Chance and Joe Dugan. Get all the best you can then if fail get someone good, not a fill in. Write those you haven't secured. Tell them you wanted to get the true fundamentals of their position play back when they had the real fundamentals which many do not use or have today and you want them in book form for kids as present day kids dont get them and give them some question relative to each position play. Get in touch with good old Lobert and have hi come out and help you as to questions. He will & you can in that way get it all worked out in a couple of hours as one ball knows even if it isn't his position. Good pictures, autographs and I believe the kids will go for it. Actual instructions outlined from the great players of the greatest era in baseball. Anything else just drop me a line. All kinds of luck and best wishes to Mrs. McLinn & yourself, I am, as ever…*

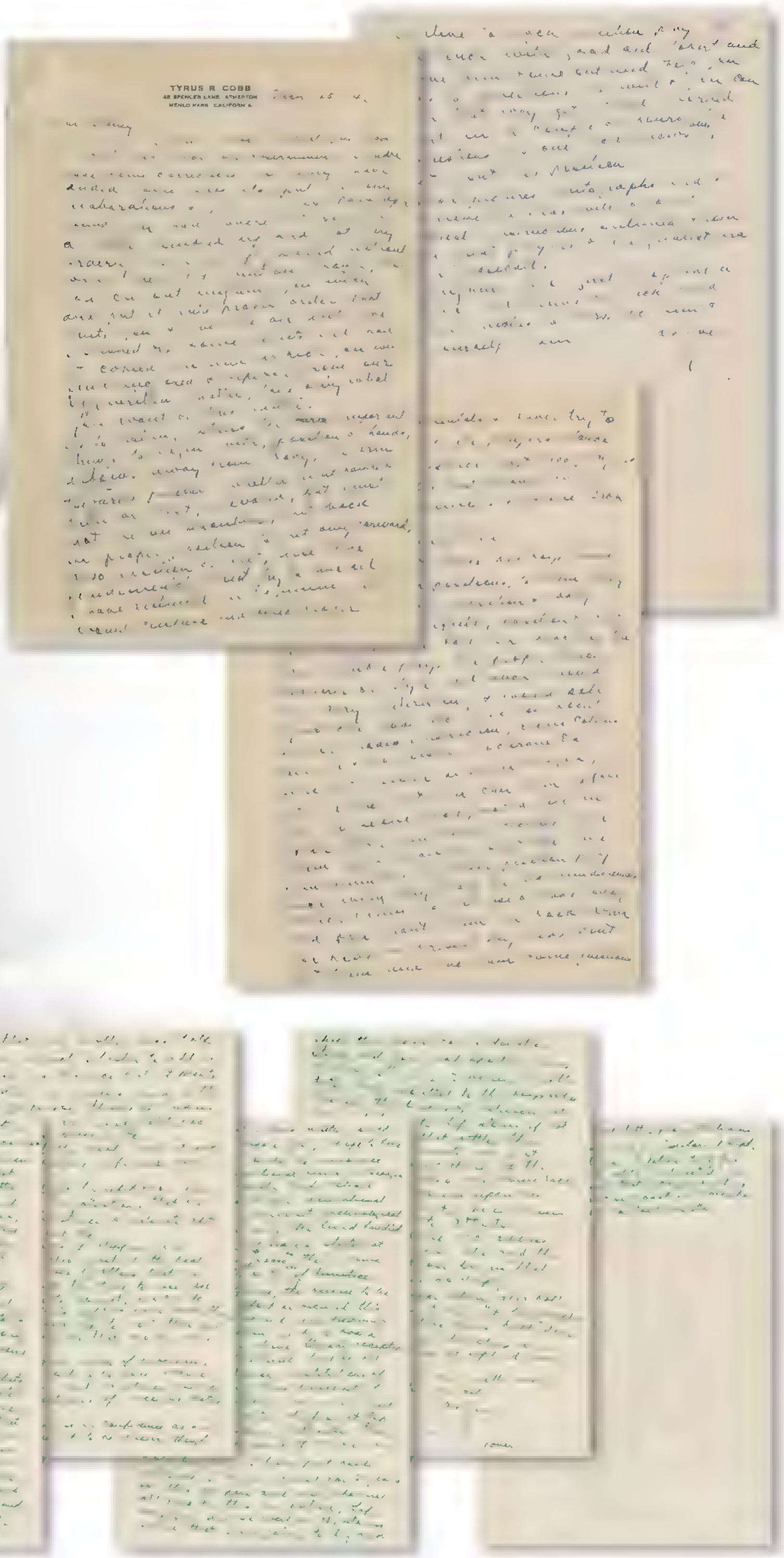
Cobb writes to his ghostwriter regarding a book covering baseball fundamentals, providing suggestions of a few of the great names in baseball history. Cobb says that he himself will write the sections on hitting and base running. A remarkable hitter, Cobb batted .320 in 1906, the first of 23 straight years in which he hit .300 or better. In that period, he led the league 12 times, 9 in a row. Three times he hit more than .400 in a season—a feat equaled by only two other players. A left-hander at the bat, he hunched himself in a knock-kneed crouch with his feet close together, grasping the thick-handled bat with his right hand about three inches from the knob and placing his left hand about six inches above the right. The sliding grasp gave him incredible control; he could poke the ball through the infield, deliberately foul it off, hit to any field, bunt precisely, or even swing from the heels without telegraphing his intentions to the opposing team. Cobb hopes to rise above the current slate of "baseball" books by coming out with his own, a compilation written by baseball's *great players of the greatest era in baseball.*

2-Autograph letter signed ("Ty"), 6 pages quarto, Nevada, 28 October 1952, on personal letterhead stationery to Stoney McLinn, Country Club Acres, Northfield, N.J. Cobb writes in part: *Dear Stoney: I know you think me a hell of a guy. I pleaded guilty on some counts. I should have written you long ago, but possibly the delay might help in negotiations, etc. I am truly sorry as I know what* [it] *means to wait and expect an answer, etc. But Stoney you know that I would let no one else other than you do a book and we will exact every recompense possible. …Those jews are tough and develop some sensational angles to one's discredit. The book I am in no way anxious but will do it. I would like it right and that would have to be our aim. I do feel there has been lots of garbled things not true that has been written, some down right rotten and damaging…I would like as I said to have something done that would clear up such as coming officially from me…The following is in confidence as am not ready for it to be known, though not sure that I have written you of it. Next year before July, I hope to have everything in order to announce a Ty Cobb educational fund in Georgia to finance worth high school graduates into higher educational institutions, university, technological and manual arts…* It is not known whether Stoney McLinn ever completed a biography of Cobb. An authorized autobiography, prepared with the assistance of Al Stump, was published in 1961, entitled My Life in Baseball: The True Record. Other biographies included: The Tiger Wore Spikes (1956) by John McCallum, and The Story of Ty Cobb (1952) by Gene Schorr (mentioned in disgust by Cobb in the second letter herewith).

$8,000 - $12,000

Continued next page

Lot 31 continued



32. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond. A collection of five letters written to *Sal*, a reporter for "Sporting News". In his letters, Cobb asks Sal to clarify incidents that Cobb was involved with such as calling Honus Wagner a *Kraut Head*. In his usual fashion, Cobb tries to make light of situations that have garnered his reputation as the meanest man in baseball. Included in the group:

Typed letter signed ("Ty"), 1 page quarto, Glenbrook, Douglas County, Nevada, 6 February 1949, on personal letterhead stationery to Sal of the "Sporting News".

In full: *Dear Sal: A few weeks ago I heard that you were ailing I had intended writing you ere this. I sincerely hope that at this time you are well, up and about.*

While it is true that I have tried to discipline myself in pursuit of good health I have discovered that at my age 62 that one must exercise more precaution along the lines of food indulgences also rest is important and moderation in exercise, in other words, slow up the old tempo.

Prior to Xmas I had another of my usual attacks called a doctor went to the hospital not for check up as doctor gave out. Went thru the clinic. After findings Dr. changed my diet took several items off of reducing diet, added several items. I made an immediate turn-around have every day seemed to improve and with vitality increase.

Sal take care of yourself, good people are scares, give them the old determination and fight. My sincere for your good health. I am, as ever: Ty.

Autograph letter signed ("Ty"), 1 page quarto, Menlo Park, California, 28 February 1950, on personal letterhead stationery to Sal.

In full: *Dear Sal: Thanks so much for your of 2/13/50 with enclosures also for your thought and kindness and appreciation much your appraisal and defense of me.*

As you see I am enclosing to you something. I want you to see which is relative to one person that has brought much into my 'late' life. I feel too bad it was not of 25 years ago, every day I am forced to feel this.

I never thought I would venture again, per past experience, this might sound like a cad but I dont mean it that way. I have had disappointments in what I wanted to attain per ideals etc. but had no cooperation, our lives and reactions were so different.

Naturally I send this as I being proud of the one now, I knew before I went into it this last year, the enclosed is only of the mater side, grand Father & Great Grandfather. Hope you are fine. Best of everything Sal Why not come out & be our guest for as long as you can stay…

Autograph letter signed ("Ty") and initialed ("T.R.C."), four pages quarto, Glenbrook, Douglas County, Nevada, 12 July 1950, on letterhead stationery to Sal.

In part: *Dear Sal: I have had the impulse to write you for sometime, then after your first article relative to myself in Sporting News but I decided to wait until your final article.*

Sal I haven't the ability to convey to you my appreciation and feelings in the manner you treated me in your articles Yes and in more ways than one, first in my defense per the recent poll, secondly every line you wrote was true to the facts. I feel so highly complimented as to the accuracy of same. What intrigued me was <u>several</u> subjects you dealt with that I did not understand how you had knowledge of and yet they were so true, I did not remember ever discussing them with you or anyone in fact also some of the pictures shown. I have suffered at times from stories written that were not <u>true</u>. There have been qite a few naturally, hearsay or even manufactured where it placed me in a false light, things foreign to my nature and makeup, some not hurtful to me and yet even so they hurt because they were not true, one could think me thin skinned over some of these. For instance, the Durocher thing where he shouldered me at short on my way to third on a potential three base hit, knocking me on my 'can' and I was thrown out. First by the time Durocher was in the league, I knew enough and big enough not to let such happen again if true I would have been entitled to third for <u>interference</u>. Then my calling Wagner a Kraut head and what I would do when I came down and his tagging me in the month with loss of teeth etc. Why no ball player had greater reverence for Wagner. I was only 23 years of age at the time and he was a veteran and I would have been run out of the league. I seldom if ever slid to second or third except a fadeaway of fall away slide and you can't do either without the foot on the ground and one at that to tag bag with. First and home was only places I would slide straight, to get there quickest way and home when with all their armor they would block one off and yes how about the bat and mask laid in the line in front of plate…

Cobb discusses in some detail the notorious incident during the 1909 World Series against the Pirates, when he, the American League batting champ, faced off against the National League batting champ, shortstop Honus Wagner. In most accounts of the second game in the series, it is stated that Cobb made it to first base and yelled down to Wagner: *Watch out Kraut Head, I'm coming down on the next pitch!* He took off and was met by the 200-lb Wagner who tagged him less than gingerly in the mouth. Cobb required stitches and refuted the tabloid-style headlines regarding the incident and said that most accounts of the incident were untrue.

Continued next page

Lot 32 continued

The great outfielder-manager also mentions his firing in 1926 after being accused of fixing a game on 24 September 1919. In 1926, after five straight winning seasons as manager of the Detroit Tigers, Cobb suddenly retired. On 25 December 1926, the public found out he was accused by former player, Dutch Leonard, of fixing the game. Allegedly, both Cobb and Tris Speaker agreed to let Detroit win the game to give the team third place. After hearing the allegations, American president Ban Johnson forced Cobb and Speaker to quit. Commissioner Kenesaw Landis reinstated them both when Leonard refused to leave California to testify.

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, Menlo Park, California, 20 December 1952, on letterhead stationery to Sal.

In part: *...Sal, why don't you be the first to set a fire under the pot for Casey Stengel in the Hall of Fame. He is nothing to me but he surely has an enviable record and seems rightfully to belong there. He never had a club like* [former N.Y.Yankees manager Miller] *Huggins* [who managed the Yankees to their first six pennants and three world championships] *and* [Joe] *McCarthy* [who managed the Yankees to seven world championships]. *Think of his terrific finishes the last three years. The men he lost, the unusual shifting of line-ups all this last year when reviewing back, any change that did not turn out well could have lost him the pennant.* [Pitchers Ed] *Lopat and* [Vic] *Raschi not near up to their form of the previous year, yet Casey pulled them through. Even after they looked like they enjoyed coasting and it seemed two or three times that they were going to fall out of the race. He lost* [infielders Bobby] *Brown and* [Jerry] *Coleman and* [outfielder Joe] *DiMaggio; had no real hitter on his ball club. Looks to me like Casey's record now is about the most unusual of any manager we have had in the past. He still may go further. I think he will win the coming season...*

With Cobb's handwritten postscript, indicating that he has corrected a number of spelling errors in the body of the letter: *P.S. I am sick in bed with a real cold, not too sick to dictate, the girl needs experience. I tried to correct...*

Cobb evaluates the fortunes of N.Y.Yankees manager Casey Charles Dillion Stengel (1890-1975), who, after the 1952 season, when he almost lost the pennant, won four consecutive World Championships and could be the first man to manage five straight pennant winners. As Cobb mentions, the odds were against him, as Joe DiMaggio retired and two starting infielders, Bobby Brown and Jerry Coleman, went off to the service, along with pitcher Tom Morgan. But Cobb's predictions came true, as Stengel took the 1953 Series in six games to make it five World Championships in five years. During his 25-year career as a Manager, Stengel led the Yankees to 10 pennants and 7 World Series. He was to become a Hall of Famer in 1966.

Autograph letter signed ("Ty"), 5 pages quarto, Menlo Park, California, 22 June 1953, on personal letterhead stationery in green ink to Sal.

In part: *...I have been like a 'shot cat' for some time also I do procrastinate, then I had some business affairs and illness, recurrence of trouble March a year ago which was corrected quickly, reason too much 'banquet league' appearances and so called talks, now since my second fibrillation of heart I have turned over a new leaf and put the eliminator on. Now Taylor wants some kind of a book you & myself etc. there is nothing I would not do for this guy and I may consent to do this, I have never wanted to have a book done on myself, first there has never been one done that failed in being criticized, for alibis, too much placing oneself in a favorable light etc. when so much about myself has been written and so much already known etc. it just never appealed to me. I have had several friends of standing & station insist I should and was a duty etc. I never considered doing a story until I saw so many phony plagiaristic articles written and I started thinking it might be well if I straightened out the record good or bad, then there is some material never been printed that would freshen a book-and possibly be worth a few to read. There are several false lights I have been placed in, that I feel an urge to correct. I have had several after such a story, Putnams and Harcourt Brace etc. then individuals. I have never considered I could do such a thing with anyone better than yourself.*

Cobb goes on to write about the logistics of writing a book that is accurate and syndicating articles. He writes about developing a new system for voting in members of the Baseball Hall of Fame because he feels the present way is keeping deserving men such as Sam Rice and Charlie Nichols out.

$12,000 - $15,000

TYRUS R. COBB
GLENBROOK
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEVADA

July-12-50

Dear Sal:-

I have had the impulse to write you for sometime, then after your first article relative to myself in Sporting News but I decided to wait until your final article.

Sal I have want the ability to convey to you my appreciation and feeling, in the manner you treated me in your articles, yes and in more ways than one, first in my defense per the recent pall, secondly every line you wrote was true to the facts, I feel so highly complimented as to the accuracy of same. What intrigued me was several subjects you dealt with that I did not understand how you had knowledge of and yet they were so true, I did not remember ever discussing them with you or any one in fact. also some of the pictures shown. I have suffered at times from

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yes, lets be specific — 1926.
A long letter is bad form I realize
so forgive this implication.
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we both Frances and very happy back of us
well and very happy, we boast 80%
a fine season, we boat 80%
and find and perfect climate
here.
We hope you are well & fine, we
both send our very best to you
I am
As Ever
Ty

P.S. Detroit should win, best
pitching & fine well balanced
offense & good fielding also a
spirit on the young side.
T.R.C.

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TYRUS R. COBB
48 SPENCER LANE, ATHERTON
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

6/22/53

Dear Sal:-

First am sorry not to have acknowledged & thank you for letter & enclosure sometime ago.

I have been like a "shot cat" for some time also I do procrastinate, then I had some business affairs and illness, recurrence of trouble March a year ago which was corrected quickly, reason too much banquet, league appearances and so called talks, now since my second fibrilation of heart I have turned over a new leaf and put the elimination on.

Now Taylor wants some kind of a book you & myself etc. there is nothing I would not do for this guy and I may commit to do this, I have never wanted to have a book done on myself, p has never been one dam in being criticized, k too much placing ones

TYRUS R. COBB
Sal:- Forgive the infliction of such a long letter —
Board suggested by Taylor — Joe Williams Ed Barry, Ed Wray & yourself.
Connolly — Dineen — Riordan & Quigley.
Connie Mack, Clark Griffith, Ed Barrow & myself.
Rating system, to arrive by percentage vote points I suppose — three to be elected — they same annually — not clear if this only applies to old

TYRUS R. COBB
48 SPENCER LANE, ATHERTON
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 28-50

Thanks so much for yours with enclosures also for your kindness and appreciate your appraisal and defense

I am enclosing to you I want you to see which is resume of one person that has brought much into my "late" life. I feel too it was not of 25 years ago, every day I am forced to feel this I never thought I would venture again, per past experience, this might sound like a sad but I dont mean it that way, I have had disappointments in what I wanted to attain per ideals She but had no cooperation, our lives and reactions were so different Naturally I send this as I am proud of the ado now, I knew before I went into it this last year, the enclosed is only of the mater side, grand father & great Grandfather.
Hope you are fine, Best of everything.
Sal -
Why not come out & be our guest for as long as you can stay — Ty

TYRUS R. COBB
48 SPENCER LANE, ATHERTON
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

December 20

Dear Sal;

I came home with a heavy cold, hence t I wanted you to know that I was very sorry have seen you in Detroit. Only had two day a nite there. I called you and left word b not hear from you. We did not go to a hote stopped with Dr. Kennedy at his home.

I was rather curious to know your appr of the trades between Detroit and St. Louis having seen these players myself I can only a guess but it looked to me like Detroit go worst of it, especially when I understand young Porter is going to be called into the service. Sal, why don't you be the first to set a fire under the pot for Casey Stengel in the Hall of Fame. He is nothing to me but he surely has an enviable record and seems rightfully to belong there. He never had a club like Hoggins and Mc Carthy. Think of his terrific finishes the last three years. The men he lost, the unusual shifting of line-ups all this last year, when reviewing back, any change that did not turn out well could have lost him the pennant. Lopat and Ramsey not near up to their form of the previous year, yet Casey pulled them through. Even after they looked like they enjoyed coasting and it seemed two or three times that they were going to fall, out of the race. He lost Brown and Coleman and Di Maggio; had no real hitter on his ball club. Looks to me like Casey's record now is about the most unusual of any manager we have had in the past. He still may go further. I think he will win the coming season.

Again sorry to say that we did not get to see you. Why don't you take a few days off and run out here for a visit? With every good wish and hoping to hear from you soon.

I am,

As ever,

Ty

P.S. I am sick in bed with a real cold not too sick to dictate the girl needs supervision, I tried to correct

TYRUS R. COBB
GLENBROOK
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEVADA

Feb. 8th, 1949.

Dear Sal:

A few weeks ago I heard that you were ailing I had intended writing you are this.

I sincerely hope that at this time you are well, up and about.

While it is true that I have tried to discipline myself in pursuit of good health I have discovered that at my age of that one must exercise more precaution along the lines of food indulgences also rest is important and moderation in exercise, in other words, slow up the old tempo.

Prior to Xmas I had another of my usual attacks called a doctor went to the hospital not for check up as doctor gave out. Went thru the clinic. After findings Dr. changed my diet took several items off of reducing diet, added several items. I made an imediate turnaround have every day seemed to improve and with vitality increase.

Sal take care of yourself, good people are scarce, give them the old determination and fight.

My sincere for your good health,

I am, as ever.

Ty

33. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond. An interesting set of two handwritten letters remarking on his personal life for a biography years after his golden years. He also writes about legendary pitcher, Walter Johnson.

Autograph letter signed ("Ty Cobb" and "Ty"), 7 pages quarto, Menlo Park, California, 21 February 1953, on personal letterhead stationery in green ink to a writer he calls "Darby".

Cobb writes to "Darby" regarding a biography he is working on. Cobb responds, giving consent for use of biographical material in Darby's book, but regrets he can't help out with any particular task. In a lengthy letter, Cobb, on his early amateur career, writes of the opposition he met from his father to baseball.

Cobb writes in part: *...I played amateur baseball in Royston, Ga. Without knowledge of my father. I wrote every club that was being formed as South Atlantic League had only one reply from Con Strouthers Mgr. Augusta Club, he extended the privilege of a try out if I paid all my expenses, rail fare and hotel also furnish own uniform. I was more than happy, his generous offer, I worked in their training period, not too many tryouts back that time 1904, first baseman Harry Bussey had some contract difficulties and was not allowed to play in first two games of opening of season, center fielder McMillan played first base and someone had to play in his position and there was no one else but me, no doubt you can dig up box scores of those first two games, I really did well, was only 17 years of age, naturally green, third game Bussey back at first base, McMillan in center and Cobb released, I <u>was</u> leading the club in hitting, the part about calling up my father and he saying not to come home a failure was very true and very unusual and unexpected as coming from my father, in explanation, he opposed my playing baseball as a profession, he was in position to get and did have an appointment to West Point, which was bondage to me and I opposed then it was to University of Ga. That he wanted me to go, I was not quite ready at 17, so I had signed contract, not of age, etc., my clothes packed, train leaving next morning, I had to announce my acts and desires to leave after dinner the night before I was to leave, early next morning, well it was up & down the floor, hands behind his back, and my father being an unusually well educated man and an outstanding orator, I probably heard the greatest arguments any boy ever heard against baseball and going straight on the downward path, associates, etc. it simply was not done in those days be southern boys, (professional baseball)...*

Then, Cobb writes about going to Amiston, Alabama to join the semi-pro league, and details the "peanut" incident, when he dropped a ball hit to him as he unsuccessfully tried to mask the fact the he was eating from a bag of peanuts hidden in his glove. Cobb continues about his eventual career in baseball, indicating *I had no serious thoughts to make baseball a profession drifted along with the spirit of the club.*

Autograph letter signed ("Ty Cobb"), 1 page quarto, Menlo Park, California, 15 May 1955 on personal letterhead stationery in green ink to Dr. Turner.

The legendary pitcher writes in full: *Dear Dr. Turner: I feel much complemented the sentiments you express—also honored you would want my autograph—also that you should take time to remind me of happenings baseball wise of the past. I fully appreciate the great class and ability of the players you mention as having seen and followed—also in your expression of Detroit trying to beat 'poor old Walter Johnson'—first I assure you when we were fortunate to win against Walter, it was with great effort—also when you use the world 'poor' I realize fully what you mean. Walter had to strive so hard and he had so little back of him, <u>defensively</u> and <u>offensively</u> for so many years of his career, only a few after he had lost his great ability did he enjoy a stronger club. Yes Walter was my idea of the best. I apologize for this for as you see its in character, a baseball, fan letter. With my kindest regards, I am, Sincerely, Ty Cobb.*

Nicknamed the Georgia Peach, Cobb was the greatest offensive player the game ever saw prior to Babe Ruth. Detroit Tiger outfielder, Ty Cobb, who put on his spikes for 24 years, set numerous records including a lifetime batting average of .366—the highest career batting average in baseball history. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936 for his achievements. In this final letter, he mentions pitcher Walter Johnson, known for his nearly invisible pitches, was thought to possess the fastest ball in the game. In 21 seasons with the Washington Senators, Johnson won 416 games. There was no pitching category in which he did not excel. Ty Cobb was supposed to have said that his greatest embarrassment was batting against Johnson on a dark day in Washington; the truth to Cobb's statement is debatable, as the stats reveal that Cobb batted .335 in 67 games against Johnson.

$8,000 - $12,000

TYRUS R COBB
48 SPENCER LANE, ATHERTON
MENLO PARK CALIFORNIA 2/21/5:

Dear Sir,:-

[illegible] your home. My consent to use contained as outlined in your letter, but, as have added to me a task I must refuse, I can do it, but I think all of much that I can.

I've got a "Baseball Register" of 1951 from Taylor Spink, Sporting [illegible], 2018 Washington ave., St Louis 3, Mo. Editor of Sporting News has an introductory article on myself you will find all the material on [illegible] relating to myself in [illegible] Baseball League, I will make a correction or so and add some [illegible] concerned, then you do the thing [illegible] Georgia, [illegible] baseball [illegible] my father, I wrote every club that was being formed as South Atlantic [illegible] extended the privilege of a [illegible] all my [illegible]

TYRUS R COBB
48 SPENCER LANE ATHERTON
MENLO PARK CALIFORNIA 5, 15, 5[illegible]

Dear Mr. Weiler:-

The [illegible] I [illegible] much complimented [illegible] your [illegible] me was [illegible] You would want my autograph also that you should take time to remind me of happenings baseball wise of the past. I fully appreciate the great class and ability of the players you [illegible] to [illegible] men and [illegible] players also [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] trying to beat them [illegible] Walter Johnson" first [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] to [illegible] against [illegible] better [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

34. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond. Autograph letter signed ("Ty" and "TRC"), 26 pages quarto, Menlo Park, California, 26 January 1955 on personal letterhead stationery in green ink to his step-daughter, Gerry.

Ty Cobb writes a heartfelt yet salacious letter to his step-daughter, Gerry, expressing his love for her and her mother even though a divorce is pending because of his abuse and his infidelity.

Cobb writes in part: *Dear Gerry: No doubt you are surprised my writing really should not be on account and basis of my appraisal of you, what you think of me, I cannot say or even guess.*

You are the daughter of the woman I happen to have loved and do even now and often what's happened in the several circumstances and happening as you will know and I feel I need not come out in words, then this last one worse than all, I still have a love for her, now coming from a man of my age, experience and maturity to say such, you know quite well that is really something to say and admit for instance to you her daughter and so much my junior also hers.

There are so very, very many in this world who marry, many of course for gain or other 'phoney' impulses and reasons, I have observed many such cases in my life and travels also resultant endings, strife etc. And if one has a brain in their head and half way uses it they by equasions see what such classes of so called love brings in divorces tragedies etc. So again I say I have and do yet really love your mother and I hasten to say one with such love, <u>never, never</u> can in any way mistreat or be rough with the one they love, every desire or wish is a pleasure to grant, and I say and she will tell and assure you personally if she has not already and at all times told you this for it is the truth.

He continues to talk of Gerry's grandfather and how venomous he was acting *heinous and inexcusable* however, it didn't change his love for his wife. *All this affects me yes, but I love your mother and I did not marry him.*

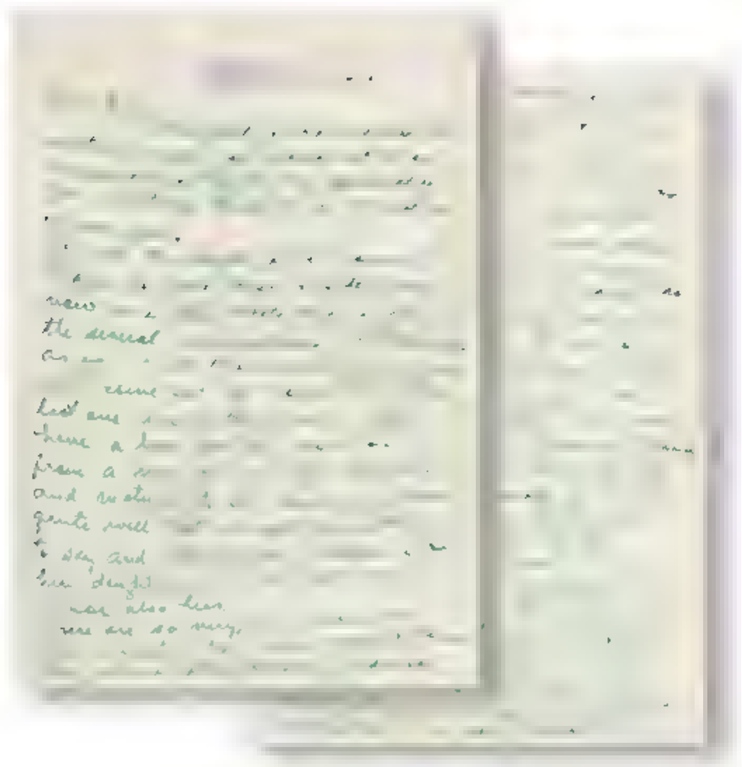
Your mother freely on her own tells me all and that's as it should be. I am truly sorry for you, your position as a grand daughter also as a daughter of your mother, the position you have been ruthlessly placed in. I feel so deeply, because of my love for your mother, that you would think I feel as if you and your brother was my own children. I must say my feelings toward you are far more than your brother, this I must say <u>all caused by him</u>. With the poisonings from his grandfather and his make up within himself what experience I have had, inflicting I should say with him as of what I have experienced in the time I have known Bill up to the last seeing of him, I confess I don't feel the same to him as I do to you, think you would know that is quite understandable, I have seen him quite difficult towards you and others, not counting me in on it.

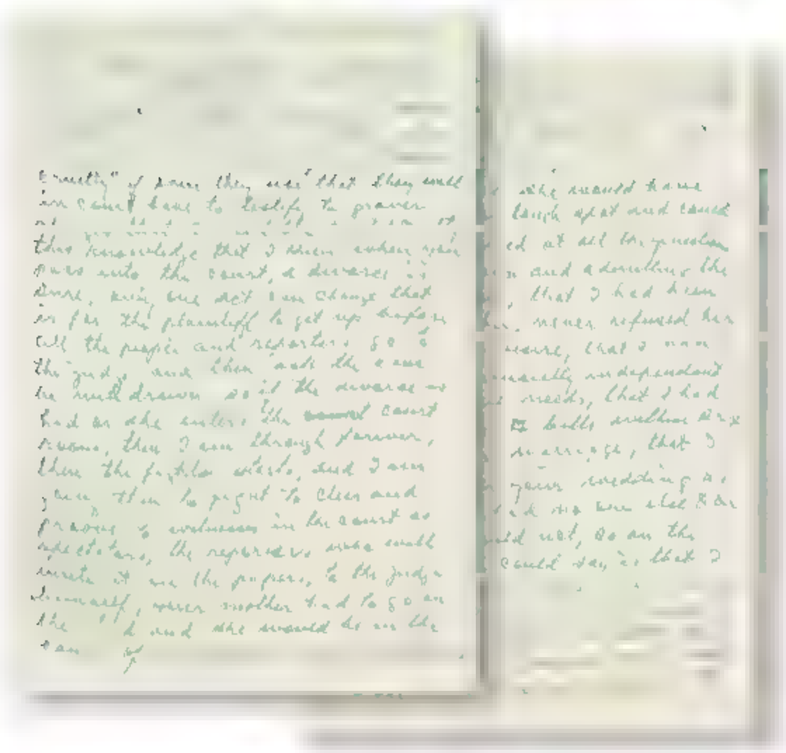
Further in the letter, he expresses that he only hopes for the best for his wife, Frances Cass. He continues to say that neither of them is to blame for this outcome. Without mentioning explicitly, he seems to forgive her for infidelity: *I have forgiven her for each time including this last time, though it was rough and gained the public's attention through the papers. Now the public knows. This is destroying the real foundation of a home, of our name as people it's a common subject. I will tell you on the grounds I have forgiven this. First your mother has been a wonderful person to me in the home in what she does for me personally. She has to have something finer within her to do what she has for me.* After speaking of Gerry's father and his infidelities, he seems to suggest that Frances had a mental break down and accused Ty Cobb of abuse: *My daughter came. She saw lots and heard lots. I never had seen or heard your mother before in this way. She was not herself. I forgave her, my daughter also. She asked my daughter to take her to plane. I tried to have her sit down and compose herself before acting, let me explain what it means in what you want to do, calm her. She refused. I cannot hold her even if my daughter was not there. Your mother cannot and I know would not ever say I even put my hands on her in such a way. So she went, she got a lawyer also instituted action, but under a <u>number</u>.*

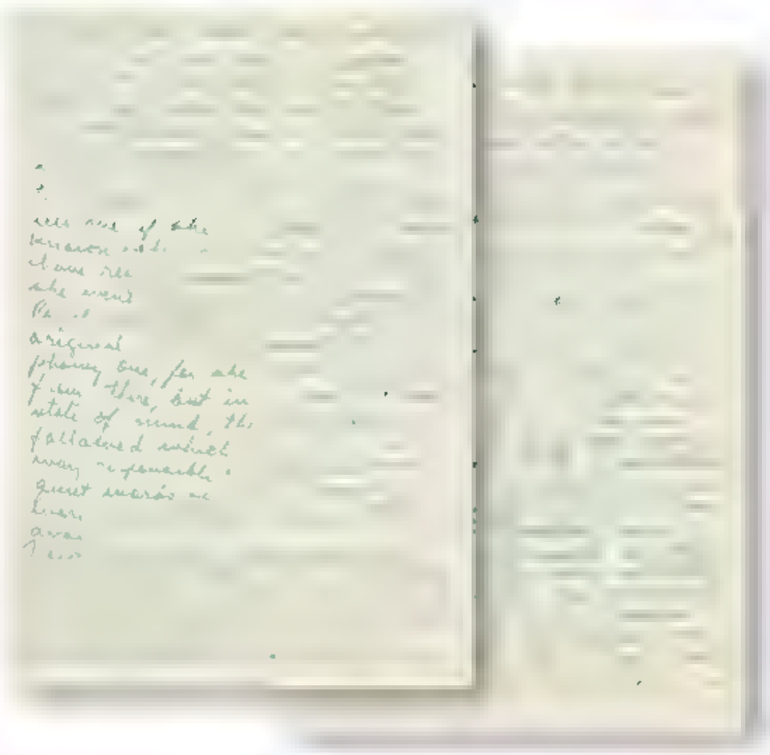
Cobb continues to discuss their relationship cryptically, not stating explicitly issues yet explaining that she was anxious and *did such things* that he tried to forgive and help mend. Concluding the letter he states: *So Gerry here it is for you only her daughter one that I have learned to think much of. The letter is long, no doubt the longest letter, even taking in Hoover that you have ever received. Well at least I hold that record with this your longest letter—ha!ha! If you should have impulse to write me about my desire and outpourings in this as I felt you her daughter should know all that happened and then you would not be thinking of things, influences etc. that did not happen and with me could never happen in my treatment of your mother, <u>my wife</u>. For proof of my honesty of all this also sincerity I give you my permission to send this letter to your mother. If you should not want to do this then I do ask that you destroy it at any time you elect after reading and rereading to your satisfaction…* His postscripts, which are numerous, go on to mention how wonderful his soon-to-be ex-wife is.

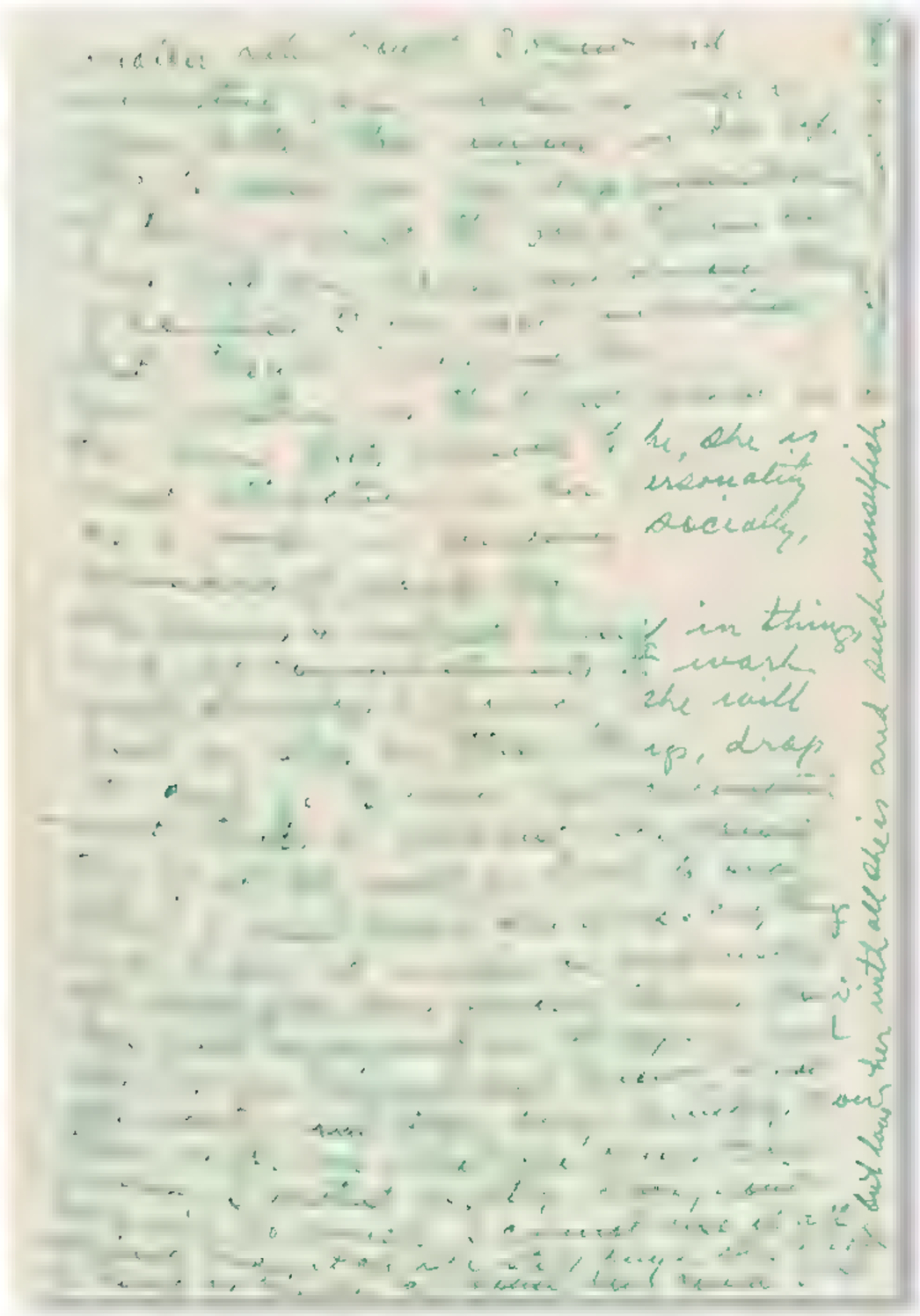
While Ty Cobb professes his innocence in the relationship and forgiveness for his wife's behavior, he can't be held without contempt. Cobb was known as an abrasive personality who was abusive and an alcoholic later in life, while married to Frances Cass as well as before and after. This letter, to Gerry, seems to be a public declaration of innocence for his behavior during their marriage.

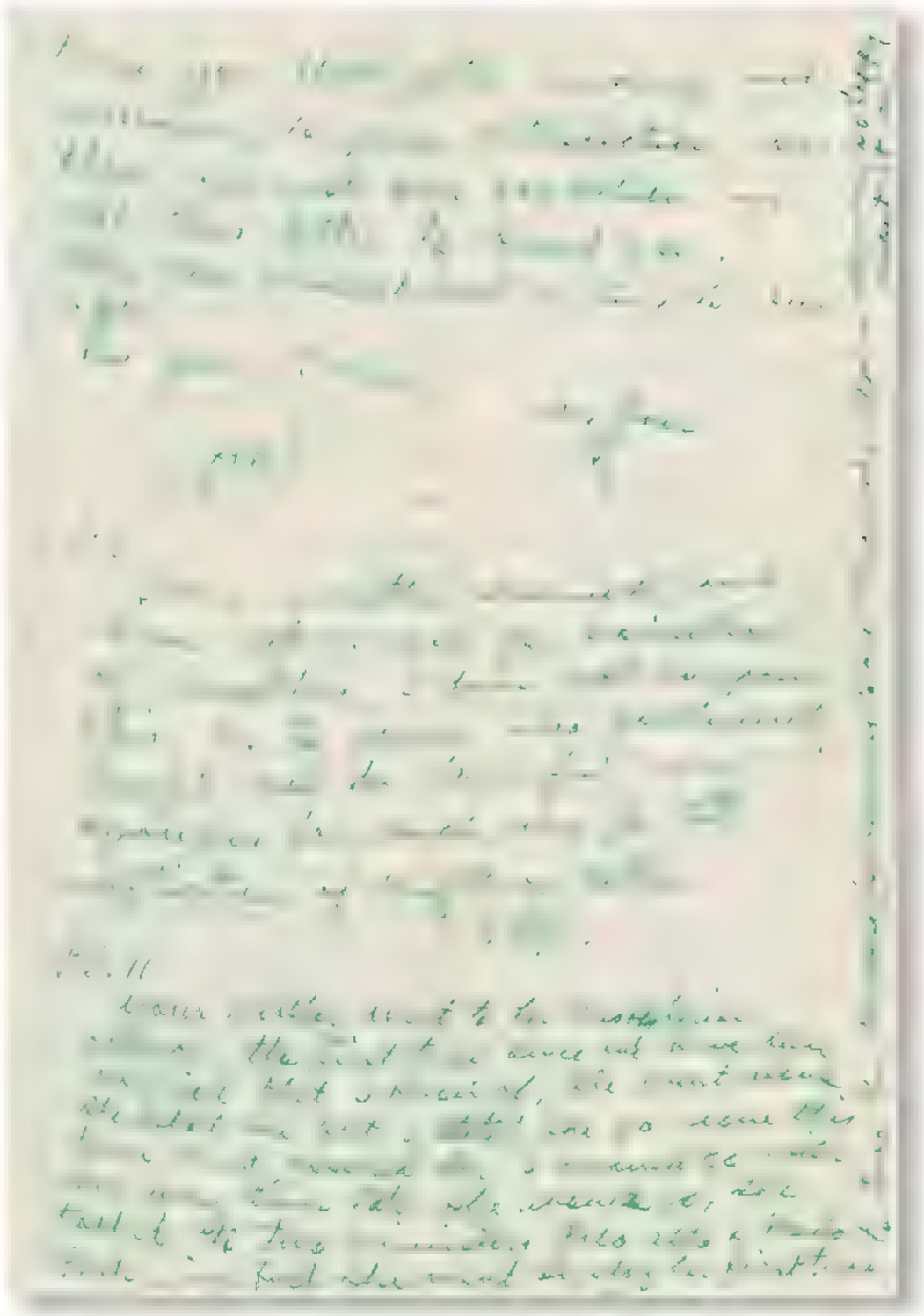
$8,000 - $12,000

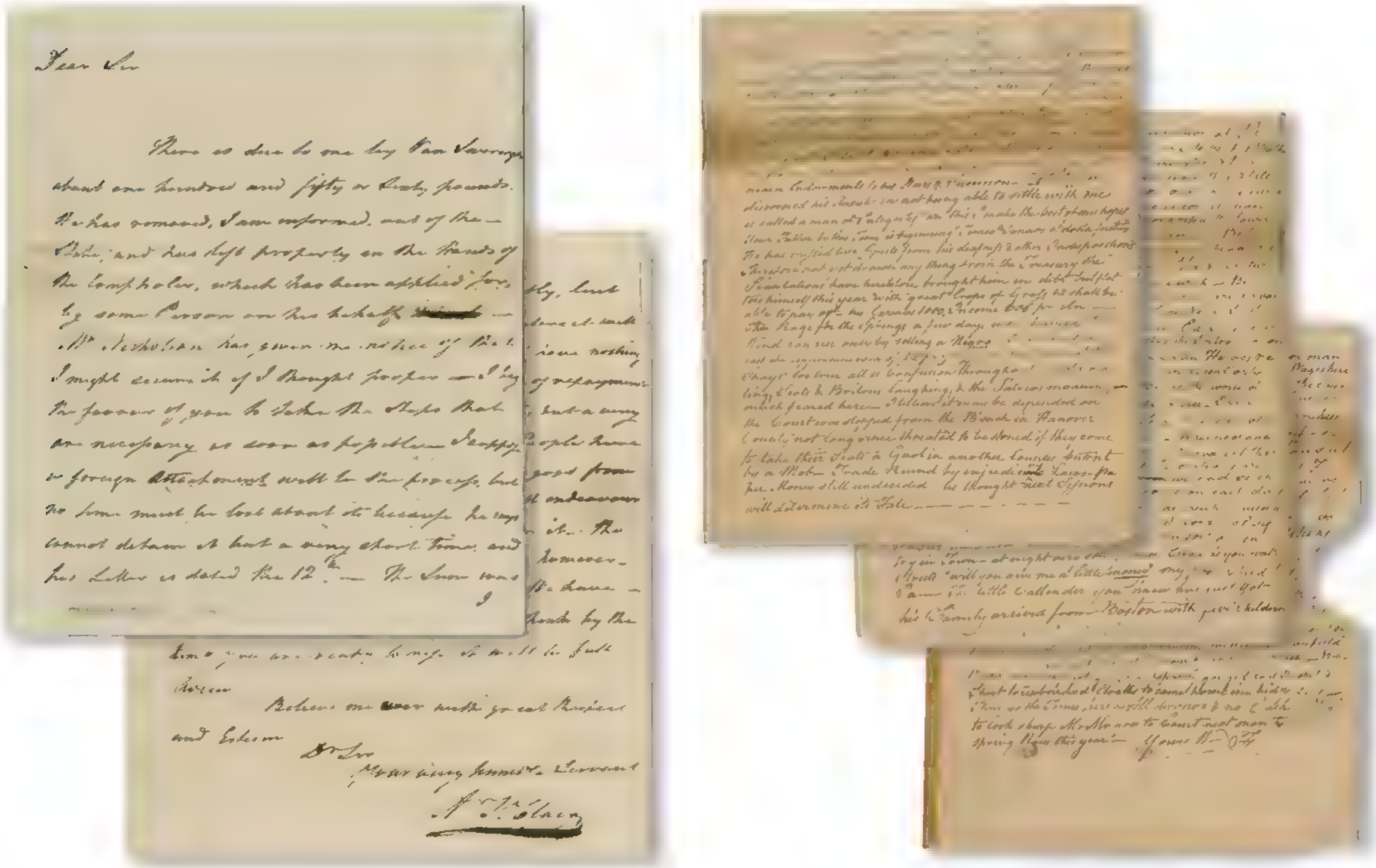












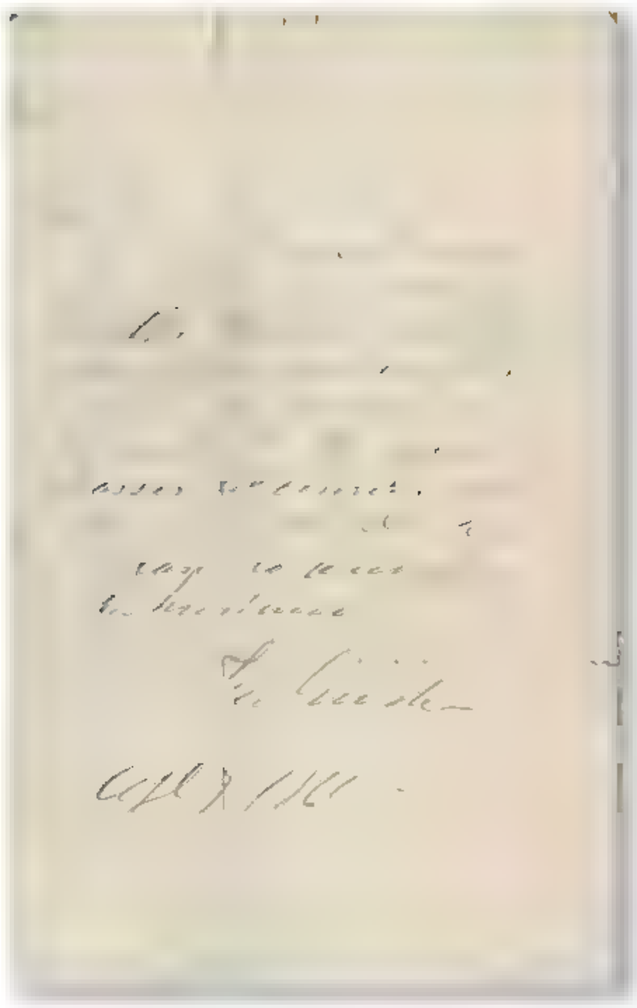
35. [Constitutional Convention.] An important pair of letters relating to the Constitutional Convention, including: **St. Clair, Arthur.** Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, ca. 1787, Philadelphia, to James Wilson; with integral franked address leaf; red wax seal remnants.

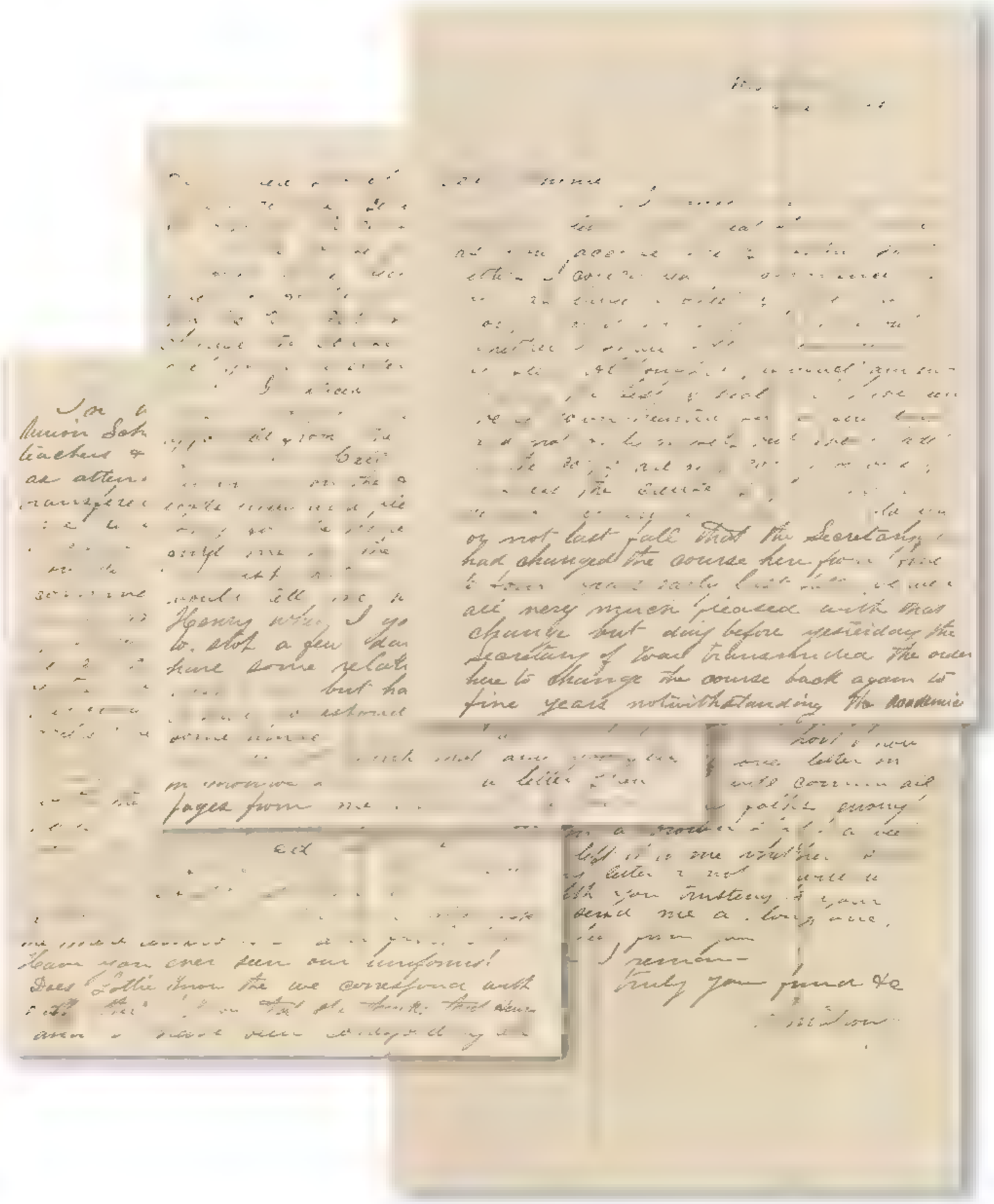
An informative letter from St. Clair, President of the 1787 Continental Congress, to his friend James Wilson, discussing the Constitutional Convention. He writes in part: *...We have no news of any kind, but a very anxious expectation pervades the People here, both that part which expects great good from the Convention, and that which will endeavor to prevent any good resulting from it. The last are much the least numerous however, tho I fear the most industrious. We have but six states in Congress, but I think by the time you are ready to rise it will be full...* Wilson, a most important member of the 1787 Convention, created the draft of the federal Constitution and pursued its ratification. The letter also discusses at length a debt owed since 1776 to St. Clair by Van Sweringen, and he asks Wilson assistance in collecting it. St. Clair was elected a Pennsylvania state delegate to the Continental Congress in 1785 and was chosen President in 1787. With the creation of the Northwest Territory in 1787, St. Clair was named the first governor and served until 1802.

Autograph letter, by an unknown citizen, signed ("W-H"), 3 pages octavo, Fredericksburg, [Virginia], 12 April 1787, to Jer[emia]h Fogg, *near Newbury Port;* crude tape repair to upper horizontal fold, page fold completely split with crude tape repair, seal tears affecting several words. **An important and impassioned contemporary account of the issues and feelings of one of the citizens of the newly formed and 'almost' United States of America.** The letter reads in part: *...the Wind can rise only by selling a Negro. I mentioned in my last the Apprehensions of the people were from the Rage of the Shays.' Too true, all is Confusion throughout–Mobs rioting, Seats & Britons laughing, & the Patriot moaning–much feared here.... Trade ruined by injudicious Laws, Paper Money still undecided–is thought next Sessions will determine its Fate. Great things are expected from the Convention at Philadelphia. Gen*[era]*l Washington has been here to see his Mother who has been ill, their Excellencies Washington & Randolph...are the delegates from this State. The Gen*[era]*l is much altered his person, one arm swung with Rheumatism–his whole conversation is upon Agriculture. The general Cry is 'Congress with Power' or the Game will soon be up. I have done my Best. How matters may turn I cannot positively say. The Last are the two most unhappy years of my Life. Pride & ill nature is too much for a labouring man to grapple with. But rely upon it, I have done my Best...* The present letter by an unknown American is a summation of all the pressing issues weighing on the young country. *The Rage of the Shays'* refers to the infamous Shays' Rebellion that occurred in central and western Massachusetts from August 1786 to June of 1787. The direct result was a renewed focus of the problems linked to the Articles of Confederation spurring the consideration and direction of a new constitution. The letter also mentions a person the author knows who fought in the war who is still owed back pay.

A fine pair of letters providing valuable insights into the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

$5,000 - $8,000



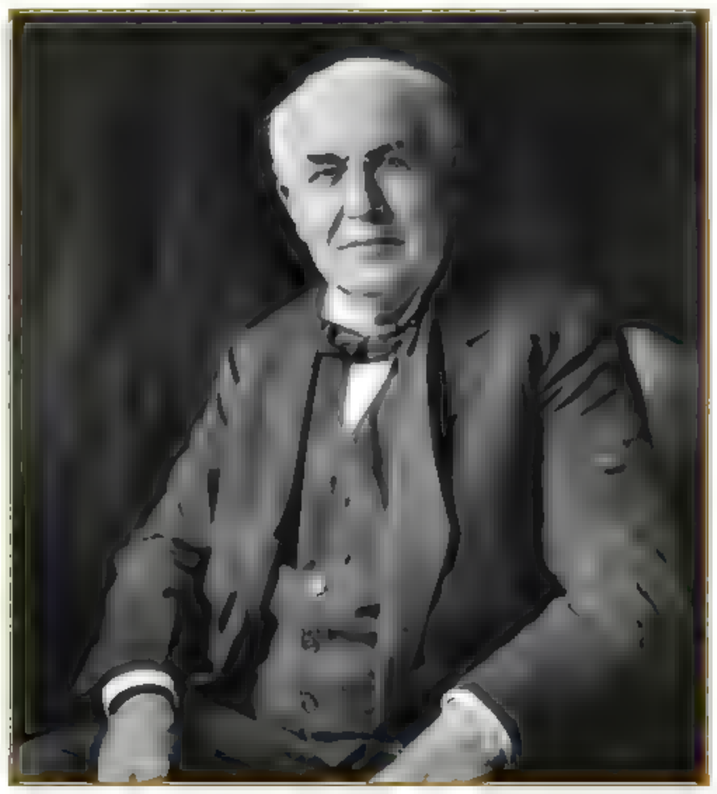


36. Custer, George Armstrong. A pair of letters—one by Custer as a student at West Point writing about his studies—and the other, a later note written as a young Lieutenant giving orders.

1-Autograph letter signed ("Armstrong"), 4 pages quarto, West Point, New York, 25 June 1859 to Minnie St. John, Buffalo, New York with original envelope. The young Custer writes in part: *I received and read your welcome letter with great pleasure, and as you accuse me of writing short letters I concluded to commence one on as large a sheet of paper as I could find in my portfolio, but whether I shall fill it remains to be seen. Although as I (as usual) am enjoying the best of health, I have been very down hearted for a few days and not only myself but every Cadet in the Corps, are my compare was in distress, the cause of it is this. I do not remember whether I told you or not last fall that the Secretary of War has changed the course here from five to four years early last fall, we were all very much pleased with that change but day before yesterday the Secretary of War transmitted the order to change the course back again to five years notwithstanding the academic Board were strongly in favor of the four years course. Several cadets are going to resign in consequence of this change…we are still hoping that the War Department will be induced to change the course again as the Professors are going to enter a protest against it…Our examinations will commence upon the first day of June, my time now employed in studying French, Rhetoric, Drawing & Painting, together with Riding at Cavalry drills, Fencing, and Infantry and Artillery drills, we drill every evening with cannon that will carry balls three miles and a half. We will commence with the flying artillery in a few days…I will expect a "real long" letter in answer to this, which will contain all the news of the young folks, enough to keep me in a 'brown study' a week. But as you left it to me whether I should write a long letter or not, I will do the same with you, trusting to your generosity to send me a long one. Hoping to hear from you soon I remain—truly your friend.*
Custer's letter shows his great concern on his studies at West Point. Ironically, he graduated last in his class. It is interesting to note his early passion for Cavalry skills. One day he would take these skills learned at West Point, refined in the Civil War, to the Black Hills and suffer one of the most remembered massacres at The Little Big Horn.

2-Autograph letter signed ("G.A. Custer") 1 page octavo, [no place], July 1861 to an unidentified correspondent. General Custer writes in full: *Major Dunbar paymaster is ordered to the front—if you have no order from my superior authority to refuse passes to citizens you may give Mrs. D. a pass to accompany her husband.*

$5,000 - $8,000



37. Edison, Thomas Alva. An interesting collection of fourteen letters regarding his famed inventions. Highlights in the group include:

Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, Paris, 27 September 1889 to Mr. W. M. Stewart.

He writes in full: *Referring to our conversation of last night, I take pleasure in advising you that should your South American friends decide upon extending the existing Edison electric-light work in Chile and Peru that you may depend upon every facility being offered you on my part and that of the New York Co. Your long experience in So. America in electrical undertakings and knowledge of the language and people should assist you greatly in this work, and you have my best wishes for your entire success.* This letter is written during the time that Edison attended the Paris Exposition and toured Europe with his second wife.

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, Orange, New Jersey, 31 October 1911 on imprinted stationery *From the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,* to Harry V. Herrmann, New York. Together with two typed letters signed to Herrmann, 4 and 13 December 1911, bearing secretarial Edison signatures; and the carbon copy of a letter from Herrmann to Edison dated 6 December 1911. Edison's letter of October 31 answers Herrmann's response to a recent advertisement by the Edison Co., explaining the brevity of his reply. A form letter of December 4, signed for Edison by a secretary, explains that his *...recent advertisement for men with a small capital...* drew such a large nationwide response that he cannot reply individually to each candidate or interview anyone at this time. He continues to say that all the advertisement *will permit you to judge whether or not it is a desirable project for you to engage in. The business I refer to which is now ready is the Electric Lighting of Country Estates lying beyond the lines of the Lighting Companies in towns and cities. This unoccupied territory is very great and the present systems of kerosene, gasoline or acetylene are undesirable. The invention and introduction of the high economy Tungsten lamp, in combination with the new storage battery brought out by me, has reduced the cost of electric lighting for country residences so much that a given house plant to produce the required lighting, formerly costing $1500.00, can now be furnished for $500.00...* The Edison-Herrmann correspondence ends abruptly here, for Herrmann informs the New Jersey inventor that *an impending financial necessity prevents my accepting* but asks *that you will send me details of your other three inventions, as a favor...* Edison's secretarial acknowledgement is likewise brief and simply states that his name is on the mailing list.

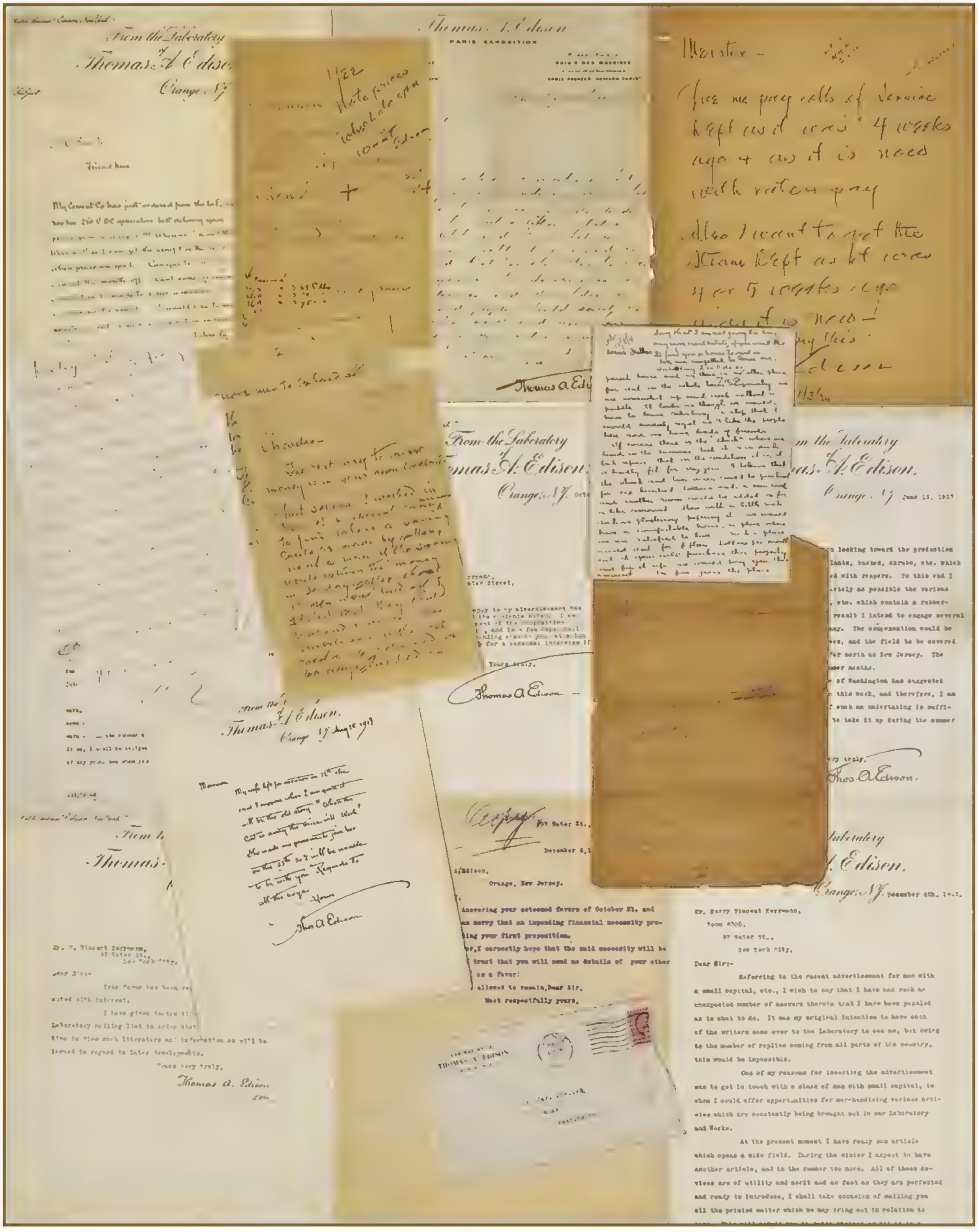
Autograph draft of a letter signed with initials ("T E"), 1 page octavo, [8 December 1911]. Edison has written his response, in pencil, on the top portion of the first page of a three-page letter from William, Edison's son, who made a proposition to the inventor regarding the purchase of a piece of property and his future. Edison simply states that he is not willing to purchase property.

Autograph letter signed with initials ("T E"), 2 pages octavo, undated to Billy, his wife. He writes in full: *Everything going along slowly but all right. Today is very cold here, there being a fog all the morning; this pm it has cleared a little & is somewhat warmer, Sheolish-like so to speak. My cold is about the same; it doesnt trouble me however. Dont fail to send those cigars. I will try 417 times harder to think to bring those new stockings down with me Saturday. I have thought 40 times since Monday of you and the children at the depot. You 3 are just the loveliest crowd of human mortals I ever saw and that Mommy, I'm more in love with her every day. The mail is ready to close so much stop. Million kisses.*

Typed letter signed ("Thos A Edison"), 1 page quarto, Orange, New Jersey, 31 May 1927 on his imprinted stationery *From the Laboratory,* to the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont. He writes in part: *I am conducting an investigation and a series of experiments looking towards the production of rubber in the United States from vines, plants, bushes, etc., which can be grown in fields and harvested by reapers.* Edison goes on to ask the university of they know *some enthusiastic young botanists* who would work for the summer at a *reasonable salary and expenses.*

This collection features Edison's important invention and quest to find additional materials for his brilliant ideas. Additional letters include personal correspondences to his wife and matters of money and materials for his inventions.

$8,000 - $12,000



38. Edison , Thomas A. Autograph manuscript laboratory notebook with eight sketches, [West Orange, New Jersey, or Fort Meyers, Florida] (6 75 x 4.25 in; 170 x 108 mm) with original flexible black leather covers, 121 pages featuring experimental notations in Edison's hand, including several pencil drawings also in his hand. Edison logs his experiments from October 1927 through January 1928 to find alternate organic sources for the production of rubber for automotive tires. Edges occasionally rubbed with slight handling.

At the request of industrialists Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, Thomas Edison's 121-page laboratory notebook documents his last experiments of his fabled career of discovery to find a substitute source of rubber for automobile tires.

Some excerpts from Edison's writings:

When get to Ft. Myers examine roots of Caster oil plant for latex, has rhizomes, it's like gatropha [jatropha]*–I only examined stalk. The seeds are just like Gapatha Texania I got. Try weak Hevea latex & coarse boneblack–also Japata Tex latex–with boneblack to repeat other results. Possibly Rubber is in a transparent latex in some plants & boneblack is a 'polymerio.' Make separate Latex Resin then Rubber about same strength boneblack separately see if clear if one clears & not the other, mix a new lot together & boneblack, best rubber for both. Schmerka to test 3 checks Hevea in Benzol, Chloroform Bisulphide, Petroleum Ether & Ethyl Acetate in comparison with Dichloroethylene 3 checks. Try saturated sol*[ution] *of Barium Bromide 150 to 100 water cold. Idea being to coagulate Hevea latex. There is a Rubber plantation at Cocoanut Grove Fla. owned by Mr. Keyes has 120 species of rubber trees under cultivation. Can learn more of him from Dr. MD Cody, University of Fla. Have written him for a list. Use thermometers on platter & keep constant heat of 135°F & press plates – from these results will know temp we can constantly use on press test the acetates on hot plate see if sticky at any temp. If MGD we have is too soft from not having been burnt at high enough temperature we can get an Electric & burn some higher. It looks as facetate soda is best bet, it melts in water of crystalinon at 136°Fahr. - Can keep press that warm. Probably sticky below that temp. See if it is Alkaline or Acid to test paper –ask Schmerka if good test for it & if it affects* our *C02 from hot say 212°F*

It is probable that something put in Electrolyte on an old cell & both N[egative] *& Positive poles connected together as cathode. The can being positive that a small current density over a long time or a high density over a short time will reduce the Fe203 hydrox to lower hydrate or Fe – to renew contacts & bring cell back.*

Take all the samples of various rubbers sent to me by Firestone. From Montair one wedgewood Montair - set of screens. Supply of screen cloth – 3 oz bottles filled with the different reagents, 1 gross of the bottle corks to suit. Rubber corks for Reflex Condenser & bottles to suit, petcocks for lapper & vent tubing. Select 3 kinds beakers & send: 15 each large, 20 of medium, 30 smaller, 40 of the small size. I use 2 spatulas, 2 Racks with test tubes. Assorted glass tubing from 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2 1-inch thru & thick walls …Sclunerka to make full list of chemicals he needs. Also of all apparatus, fusion cups, plating crucibles & all appliances.

Ford starter - The *best method* of *making the MgO etc. granule separation plate to get maximum big porosity would be to use say Sulfate Soda to water & add 100 mesh to the MgO. Then when heated they would melt & lock together the adjacent MgO particle which would leave large spaces which use other MgO would be in contact where there were no sulfate pieces & would not be able to soften as a whole. Try this. It is said that Dr. Osius* of *Pasadena had obtained fine rubber from the milk of the Panache the French fig tree. The common California variety Kadota & the Adriatic are being investigated. All our rubber will probably before purification be tacky. Perhaps a dry grind will ball the rubber, if so the powder can be blown with a powerful air jet against hardened steel or Silica the rubber will bounce.*

[Beneath this notation, Edison has sketched the schematic for this process with the air nozzle directing the ground rubber toward the steel or silica plate with the balled rubber settling below.]

In addition to the his notations, Edison has drafted eight sketches of various plants used in his experiments, including Goldenrod, Sonchus Arvensis, Sonchus Oleraceus, Lettuce, Sonchus Asper, Solidago Caesia, Sempervirens, Juncea, Serafina and Laceolota.

The last experimental work of Edison's life was done at the request of Edison's good friends Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone in the late 1920s. They asked Edison to find a substitute source of rubber for use in automobile tires. The natural rubber used for tires up to that time came from the rubber tree, which does not grow in the United States, and was becoming increasingly expensive. Edison tested thousands of different plants to find a suitable alternative, eventually finding a type of Goldenrod weed that could produce enough rubber to be practicable. Edison was still working on this at the time of his death. Edison began keeping a systematic record of his experiments in 1871. The Thomas Edison National Historic Park administered by Rutgers University holds an extensive collection of these laboratory notebooks. Direct from the collection of Edison's grand-daughter, this represents one of the few manuscript notebooks in private hands recording Edison's experiments. A highly important scientific journal accomplished in the hand of one of the greatest and prolific scientific minds in America.

$50,000 - $75,000

Gelatenous Salts

Acetate Ammonia
Silicate Soda
Stannic Acid
Stannate Ammonia
K Metastannate

GUMMY

Arsenate Mag
Citrate Potassium
" Magnesia
Phosphate Tribasic
Pyrophosphate Magnesia
dries to soft [illegible] mass

*Tetrametaphosphate Soda, gumming even when dehydrated by Heat, When precipitated by Alcohol it remains otherwise

VARNISH

Sulphomolybdate Magnesia
Vanadate Soda

THE MOST SOLUABLE SALTS

Acetate Potash 188-492 at 33
" Soda 26 200 almost
" Calcium Vsol
" Lithium 300 Vsol at 2
" Magnesium Vsol at 15
" Zinc Vsol almost

Potash Pyrophosphate V Sol at 15
Lt vs $K_2H_2P_2O_7$

Sodium Hypophosphite V Sol at
" Lactate V Sol. at
" Molybdate V Sol
" Mono Sodium Phosphate V Sol at

Try weak Brown Lakes on Coarse Emeralds

also [illegible] with Emeralds to repeat other results, probably Emeralds on a transparent Lakes on some [illegible] and bone black on [illegible] polymeric

Make separate Lakes Rose then Rubies, also Sapphires, to have Black as per colour scale of Chem of [illegible] Colours not the others, mix a new lot with these some Black, [illegible] Lakes

Golden Rod | Compositae

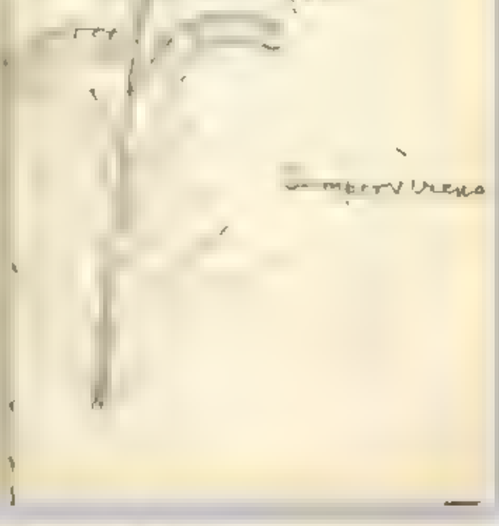
25 species Common in

Red Indian dales

Genus Solidago-

[illegible] species not [illegible]

Northern States



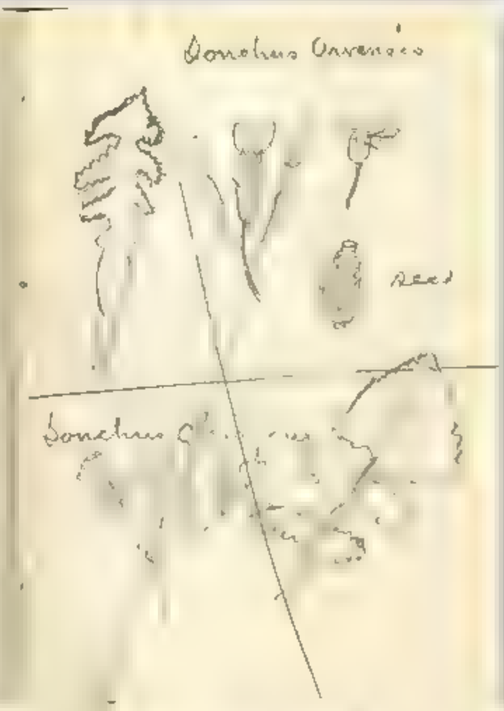
Propopylamine Sol aq – BP 49°C

Triethylamine Sol aq. 5 in 100 BP 89°C

Vinylamine Sol aq. BP 56°C

Sonchus

Bungeanus



Find out if there is a very Sensitive Aneroid Barometer or other instrument made to measure altitude in metres above the sea level usually by geological survey

Schmerka to test 3 methods known in Bengal, Chloroform Benzol Fluids, Petroleum Ether Ether + [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] Comparison with [illegible] 3 others

Phone in to small + find out if [illegible]

Try saturated sol of Potassium Bromide 150 to 100 [illegible]

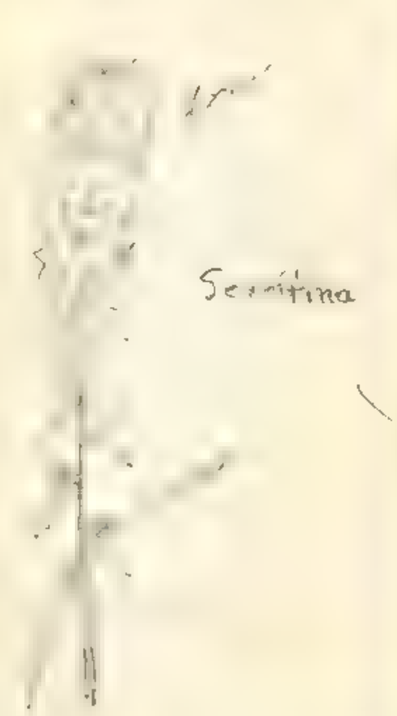
Idea using to coagulate Heavy [illegible] Schmerka 4.78

Test the 4 pl plants & get proper Pl Sensitive Mimosa What was used to be Examined last? What was Dr Clarke

Recreation Examine more closely Iris and Thistle to get better drawings Study any head Thistle had affected purple coat on Ivy is it really Hall, Fallen Leaves from Pt Chinkapin & get seeds use Feather leaves Compositae & Leguminosae seems to be best

Dig roots of Hall up & smaller water cannot [illegible] Ivy

Get ground [illegible] Pl [illegible] seems open & [illegible] ripe



39. No lot.

40. Hammett, Dashiell. Fine group of four letters from the creator of 'hard-boiled' school of detective fiction, which included novels that were made into movies such as The Maltese Falcon and The Thin Man, including:

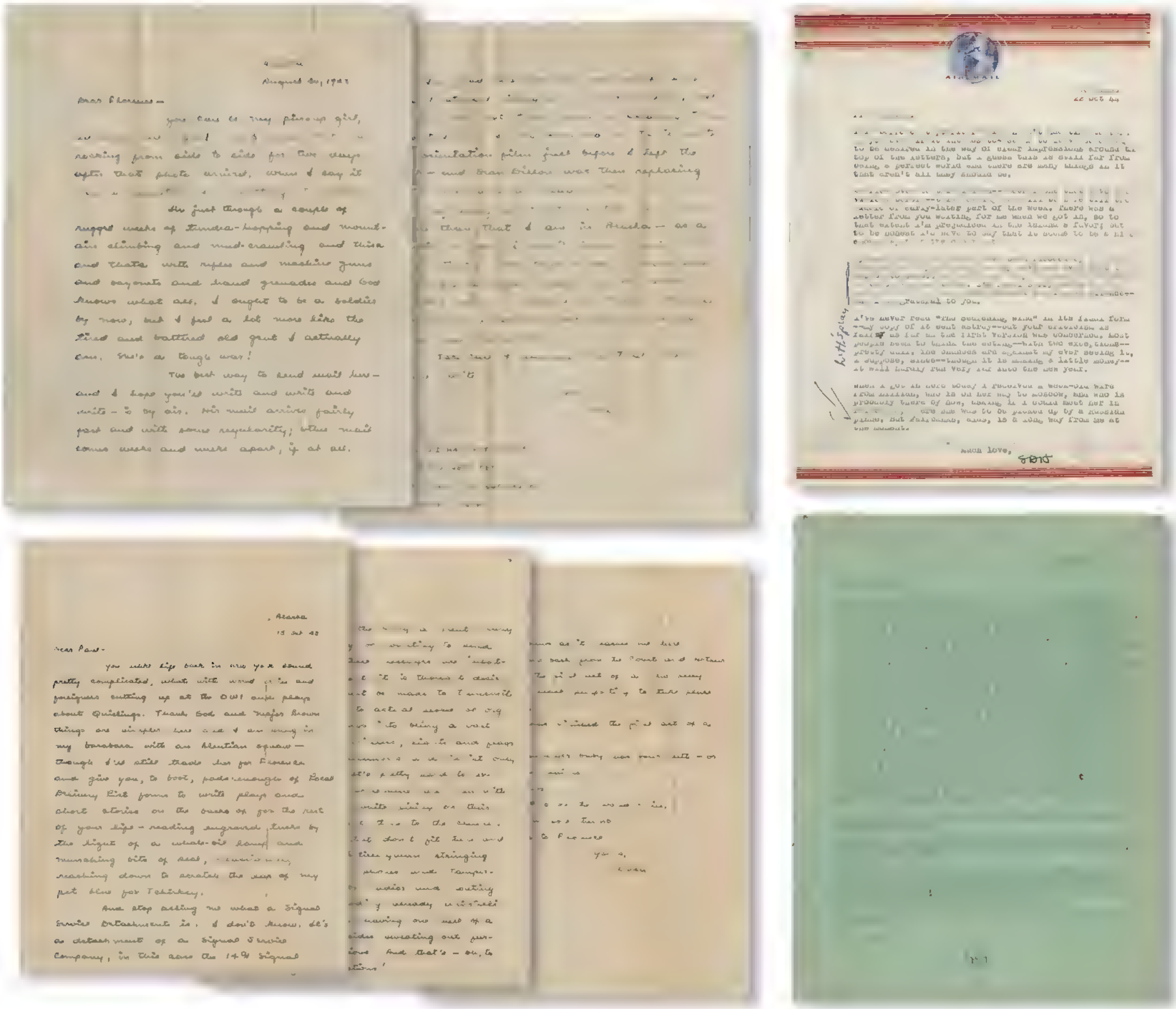
Autograph letter signed ("Dash"), 2 pages (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), [Aleutian Islands], Alaska, 30 August 1943, to Florence [Monash].

He writes in full: *You can be my pin-up girl, all right, all right! My Quonset hut was rocking from side to side for two days after that photo arrived. When I say it was a sensation I'm putting it mildly. I'm just through a couple of rugged weeks of tundra-hopping and mountain climbing and mud-crawling and thisa and thata with rifles and machine guns and bayonets and hand grenades and God knows what all. I ought to be a soldier by now, but I feel a lot more like the tired and battered old gent I actually am. She's a tough war! The best way to send mail here- and I hope you'll write and write and write- is by air. Air mail arrives fairly fast and with some regularity; other mail comes weeks and weeks apart, if at all. I'm glad Paul likes his new setup, if he hasn't stopped liking it by now. Give my best to him the next time you're on speaking terms. And tell him I was borrowed by TS to write an orientation film just before I left the East -and Sean Dillon was then replacing little apple-arse as head of TS. My army won't let me tell you much more than that I am in Alaska -as a matter of fact I don't know much more than that. Now that Kiska is reoccupied there are a great many rumors about what's going to become of Alaska Defense Command personnel, but none of us has any real knowledge. Take care of yourself and that man [Paul] and write. Love, Dash*

Autograph letter signed, ("Dash"), 3 pages (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.), [Aleutian Islands] Alaska, October 15, 1943. To Paul [S. Monash]. He writes in full: *You make life back in New York sound pretty complicated, what with world series and foreigners cutting up at the Owl and plays about Quislings. Thank God and Major Brown things are simpler here and I am snug in my barabara with an Aleutian squaw - though I'll still trade her for Aorence and give you, to boot, pads enough of Local Delivery List forms to write plays and short stories on the backs of for the rest of your life - reading engraved tusks by the light of a whale-oil lamp and munching bits of seal, occasionally [sic] reaching down to scratch the ear of my pet blue fox Tchirkey. And stop asking me what a Signal Service Detachment is. I don't know. It 's a detachment of a Signal Service Company, in this case the 14th Signal Service Company. In the Army a great many people keep sending or wanting to send messages. Some of these messages are important, but in any event it is thought desirable that some attempt be made to transmit the ones addressed to actual people or organizations. This brings into being a vast welter of wire and wireless, lights and flags and noises and messengers and Christ only knows what all. It's pretty hard to explain, but in there somewhere are men with soiled orange and white piping on their caps -unless they sent them to the cleaners and got back one that don't fit them and belongs to a Coast Artilleryman -stringing wire and installing phones and tampering with the guts of radios and routing messages and encoding already unintelligible messages and having one hell of a time in general, besides sweating out furloughs and promotions. And that 's -oh, to hell with your questions! New York news as it reaches me here: The Kobers are back from the coast and Arthur has finished the first act of a new play about, or at least purporting to take place in, the Bronx. Lillian [Hellman] has finished the first act of a new play. The Kronenberger baby has four teeth -or so its mother claims. Local news: I lost $50 on the world series. I have a sore thumb. My love to Florence. Yours, Dash*

Typed letter signed, ("SDH"), 1 page (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.), Aleutians, 10 October 1944, to *Pru darling;* with a few handwritten corrections. Hammett writes in full: *We got away yesterday afternoon on the second leg of our trip here, but not by plane. It was a day when planes weren't taking off, so we had twenty-four brutal hours on a small freight boat, and when I say brutal I'm not kidding. When that Bering Sea feels like tossing you around it just goes ahead and tosses you around, and from 4 p.m. yesterday till 4 p.m. today that's what it felt like doing. The boat was a new one. This was its second trip, its first in heavy going, and so we found out where its leaks were. One of them was over my berth, which, by the time we pulled in at the landing here this afternoon, had as much water in it as the pond where they rent boats in Central Park. But it was strictly a matter of getting up and getting sick or sticking to the bed no matter how wet, so I compromised to the extent of rising to put on a by no means waterproof parka and then crawling back into my berth-puddle with the hood up over my head to keep cold water from splashing down on my face and weathered it out, coming out of my bath wet but hale and hungry when we hit the dock to find that I'd played it right. Those who had been up - crew as well as passengers, of which there were only eight -- had been sick, those who had lain abed had got by fairly all right. So I ate some bacon and eggs and came ashore in time to pick up another meal an hour and a half later at the mess hall here. No more am I one who says, 'I never get seasick,' with the implication that the rougher it is the better I like it. I can still say, 'I have never been really seasick,' but with no implications at all. I was too close to it to feel like daring nature. I'll take it smooth and mill-pondish after this. And that's the story of my little adventure. Next week, The Aleutian Boys at Yale. Waiting here were your first two letters from New York and I don't know what better anybody could find waiting for them anywhere, or maybe I'm prejudiced. It's late and I want to get up early in the morning, so I won't do anything about answering the letters tonight beyond saying that if you figure on omens at all you should read the loss of the return ticket as a good one and at the moment I can't think of anybody I'd rather share a bubble bath with. Beyond that all I say is, 'Good night, darling' and I'll write you tomorrow. Much love, SDH*

Typed letter signed ("SDH"), 1 page (9.37 x 7.25 in.; 238 x 184 mm.), Aleutians, 22 October 1944. On imprinted airmail stationery, to Pru[dence Whitfield]; with marginal ink notation in another hand; bottom inch of letter detached and repaired.

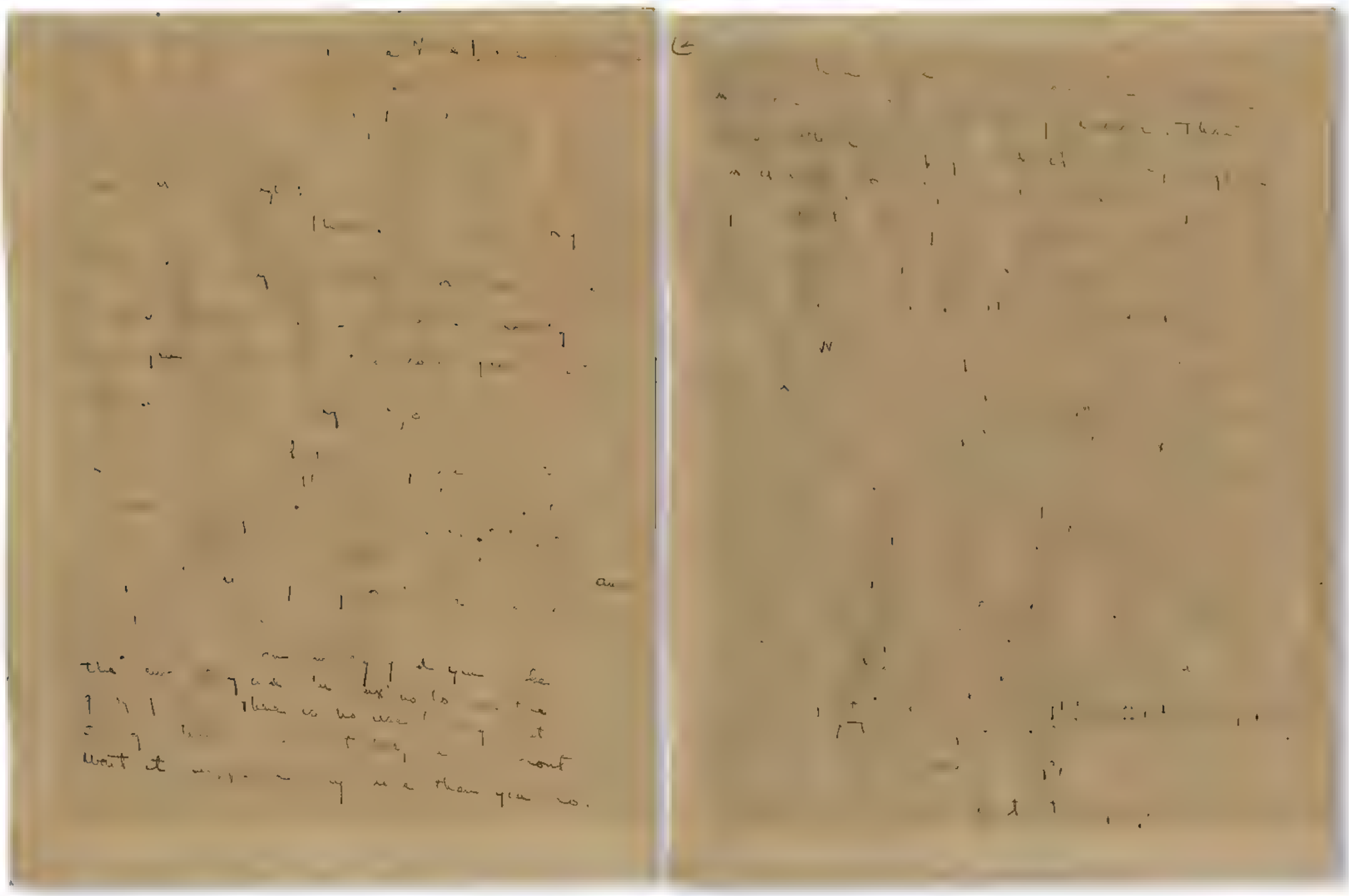


Hammett seeks to reassure a woman with whom he was involved in an intimate, illicit love affair.

He writes in full: *This borrowed typewriter -- mine hasn't had time to turn up yet even if it intends to - seems to leave something to be desired in the way of clear impressions around the top of the letters, but I guess this is still far from being a perfect world and there are many things in it that aren't all they should be. We flew over to this island -- another one that I've not visited before -- this morning and will be here till the middle or early-later part of the week. There was a letter from you waiting for me when we got in, so to that extent I'm prejudiced in the island's favor; but to be honest I'd have to say that it seems to be a nice enough spot in its own right. By now surely you should have been flooded by letters from me and any worries you may have had over that I was up to should be over, and so your LONG letter ought to be on its way to me. I'm still sorry about that gap. But you've been nice about it -- not sulking in silence -- and I am grateful to you. I've never read The Searching Wind in its final form -- my copy of it went astray -- but your criticism is fair as far as the first version was concerned. Most people seem to think the acting -- with two exceptions - pretty dull. The chances are against my ever seeing it, I suppose, since -- though it is making a little money -- it will hardly run very far into the new year. When I got in here today I received a week-old wire from Lillian, who is on her way to Moscow, and who is probably there by now, asking if I could meet her in Fairbanks, where she was to be picked up by a Russian plane. But Fairbanks, alas, is a long way from me at the moment. Much love, SDH*

When Hammett wrote the present group of letters, he was in the army. He had been stationed in the Aleutian Islands with the 14th Signal Service Company since 31 July 1943. His biographer, Diane Johnson, writes, "Here in remotest Alaska, the new calm life suited him. He noticed that he was sleeping less but not missing the sleep, was stronger, and had gained weight. At the end of August he realized that he had had only one drink since the tenth of July. He lived in a Quonset with men he didn't much like; he worked at the post radio station and did book reviews, and was contented." The American forces were in the Aleutians to prevent the Japanese from using the Islands as a bridge to the mainland, and they succeeded in doing that in early 1944 when the Japanese withdrew.

$5,000 - $8,000



41. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages quarto, Paris, 15 May 1925 to his American publisher, [Horace] Liveright, concerning the progress of his forthcoming book, In Our Time; overall browning.

It was seeing son of a bitch in the proofs of Harold Loeb's book that prompted my original remark about it. Since then I have noticed it in Scott Fitzgerald's last book and imagined it was getting so people did not mind seeing it in print.

Hemingway writes in full: *Thanks so much for your letter of May 1st and for the check. I was worried when I heard nothing from you and wrote the note you doubtless received a few days ago. It was seeing son of a bitch in the proofs of Harold Loeb's book that prompted my original remark about it. Since then I have noticed it in Scott Fitzgerald's last book and imagined it was getting so people did not mind seeing it in print. I am awfully glad you like the story and I'm anxious to see the galley proofs. There is no use talking about changes till I see what they are. I dont want it suppressed any more than you do. I have great admiration and confidence in you as a property builder. That goes without saying. Sherwood Anderson writes me he has gone over to you and am very happy about it. He deserves it. We are going off to Spain the latter part of next month and I would like very much to get the first proofs boxed up before then. Stamp collectors in the government service are always liable to steal your letters there. I remember one time finding where the post office had opened up some magazines and cut a lot of the pictures out and pasted them up on the walls over the telegraph ticker. You'll have to go down there with us sometime.* [Robert] *Benchley and Don*[ald Ogden] *Stewart and a good gang are going down this year. After I get to be a property I'll take you on a grand tour of Spain to keep down my income tax. Thanks again for the letter and check. Yours always, Ernest Hemingway.*

$6,000 - $8,000

FINCA VIGIA SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA CUBA

Papa
(Auch so sind's geht's Ihnen Hemingway Diktiert)

42. Hemingway, Ernest. A fascinating pair of letters by Hemingway to an unidentified friend named "Pete" in which he expresses his feelings about his son, Bumby, in combat during World War II in addition to finances and bird hunting. Included herewith:

Typed letter signed ("Papa"), 1 page large quarto, Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 22 March 1948 to *Dear Pete.*

He writes in part: *Book went sort of to hell for me after they picked Dimick up after he was wounded. I could tell you just how and why but imagine you know much better than I could tell you. When it came alive again and was as good as it ever was to me was when they ran into that street fighting at the end. Bumby was very impressed with the melicien too. He and Mary and I have all read book and wish you would have been here for discussion unless that bores you bad. Bum had such different experience with the Krauts. Many were so kind and good to him. But then he look like an Alpenkorps kraut so that is different. All the time I was killing krauts, many of them probably the best and nicest krauts, because Mr. Bumby was in their hands, the krauts were being good to Mr. Bumby.*

Mostly we discussed how good you did the old soldiers, the experienced combat infantrymen, the worthlessness of Dimick in combat, and that awful patrol. I know there must have been such a thing. But Jesus. It is hard to figure one of those good divisions doing such a thing. For me was a hell of a good book from getting to Nancy through him being wounded and captured. After that something seemed to happen to it and you probably know what it was better than I do. Anyway you can write really well and no I want to read the first one. Excuse me writing so much about it. I was sweating it out because I wanted it to be so god-damned good. Actually, for me, it ran a hell of a good race, weakened in the stretch and didn't win although came again and finished strong…

Hemingway goes on to write that they are experiencing a drought but everything is fine with the family. Hemingway's comments on the World War II experiences of his son, Bumby, refer to his capture and internment in 1944, when he was first missing in action since October 28. Bumby was in France making a reconnaissance along the Rhône Valley with Capt. Justin Green and a French partisan. The enemy opened fire and Bumby was hit in the right arm and shoulder by grenade fragments. Under interrogation, the Americans discovered that their captors were an Alpenjäger unit. When the officer in charge, an Austrian, realized Bumby was Ernest's son, the officer ended his interrogation and shipped the boy to the hospital. [Carlos Baker, Ernest Hemingway: A Life Story].

Typed letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages large quarto, 13 December 1948 to Pete.

He writes in part: *…Day before yesterday we shot 331 ducks to six guns daylight to dusk. Mostly widgeon, teal, some red-heads (the red-head here is about ¾ the size of a canvas-back), a few mallards and pintails and one full snipe and a big goose…Now my lawyer is dead and office just being run by a nominal lawyer, believe he's really just Maury's old clerk, Govt. socking in for an extra income assessment on, of all years 1944, probably because I was in NY for a week waiting to get flown over by the RAF. My expenses were way over what I got from Colliers and Colliers never paid them.* Hemingway continues to mention an old 4th infantry division gentleman he ran into and mentions Irwin Shaw's book, Young Lions Roar. *If you see Irwin and he feels he's really beat Tolstoi congratulate him for me especially as Tolstoi was a gunner officer who fought very will at Sevastopol and as far as I know Irwin has never killed an armed kraut, jap, Cuban, spainard, Italian, Greek Moro…Well the hell with it: he can't write as awful a book as Wolfram.*

$5,000 - $8,000

43. Hemingway, Ernest. A literary genius, Hemingway was fraught with an array of personal problems that can be seen in the present archive of eight letters, documents and a publication.

An extraordinary archive capturing some turbulent moments of Hemingway's life including divorce and a harrowing boat accident.

A meticulous literary craftsman, this present archive includes exceptional letters documenting Ernest Hemingway's personal life including his divorce from **Martha Gellhorn**. Extreme tension existed between Hemingway and Gellhorn, his third wife, in large part because they were both successful writers. She was considered to be one of the best war correspondents of the 20th century by the *London Daily Telegraph*. Highlights of the archive include a typed letter signed from Gellhorn, ("Marty"), to close friend **George Brown** describing a grand party but hints that Hemingway's debauchery is leading them toward divorce. *Ernest gave a terrific male dinner party at the pigeon shooting club for the Basques and other allied crazies and it turned into the biggest drunken riot within the memory of man. Everyone was very happy throwing bottles and chairs and hard rolls. Winston tore all the ligaments of his left knee jumping over a small fence. Ernest got a beautiful bruise over the heart when one nameless friend took a loving poke at him, and received a hard roll thrown by Patchy on the bridge of my nose, which cut my nose and forehead so that it looked as though I had been boxing in a crooked fight… This business of running a boarding house for insane, cheerful, muscular gents is too much work. Please write to us when you have time.* The rowdy men Martha speaks of were men recruited by Ernest's "Operation Friendless" scheme. Hemingway was heading an anti-fascist spy ring for an American ambassador. He volunteered the *Pilar* for sub-chasing duty in an attempt to catch Germans. He recruited these well-trained men to arm the boat. Martha mentions **Winston Guest**, a millionaire athlete and executive officer of *Pilar*, and Patchy or Paxtchi, a tennis player who was recommended by Colonel John W. Thomason for the job.

It was Hemingway's antics at this time that led to their estrangement and divorce. Martha became disconcerted at Ernest's innumerable noisy friends, hunting parties, amateurish Q-boat cruising and all-hour drinking parties. She often retreated to her mother's home in St. Louis, which she also mentions in the letter. In an undated typed letter signed in pencil ("Papa E. Hemingway"), to friends Jane and Bob, Hemingway mentions how Martha's frequent departure saddened him: *Seriously, just for fun, am fairly gloomy. Miss the Marty so bad that am punchy with it. I raise a little hell because is good for the troops. After spring or before see no future here. There never was any really. Only chance for a wonderful past. But if that gone will have to do something. Even write I suppose…In spite of late night fights, everybody gay and all it hasn't been gay. As matter of fact isn't gay at all. I peck away at my small problems and keep every body good and bad and careless and each day is a new day and every one you draw new cards.* After five years, Ernest began drinking heavily and Martha left in 1943, determined to be a war correspondent for *Collier's Magazine.* They officially divorced on 21 December 1945.

The letters go on to discuss his writing endeavors. In a typed letter signed ("Ernest"), dated 7 May 1950 to *Dear Milt*, Hemingway mentions the amount of work he has put into his book. *I am sorry about everything in general and you know that does no good. On the day you guys had your meeting I did 306 pages of page proof working all the day before, until 0300, and all the next day. Working on a deadline.* It can be assumed that the work Hemingway speaks of is Across the River and into the Trees, his most poorly received work, published in September 1950. The recipient of the letter is friend **Milton Wolff**, an American veteran of the Spanish Civil War and the last commander of the Lincoln Battalion. Hemingway goes on to say that *I will do anything to help any members of the Lincoln Battalion that are in the can. I will do anything I can for Eddy Barsky who was my good friend in Spain, and who I consider to be a saint, and who never denounced me after Spain under orders as some did.*

Hemingway's bad luck appears toward the end when he mentions slipping on a fly bridge on his boat, *Pilar,* and becomes quite injured. *Caught most of the fall with my shoulders but hit th*[e] *big gaffs with my spine and the back of my head on a big clamp. Cut an artery etc. but made it ok and they have dressed it and cleaned it for times now and it ought to be a fuera de peligro. The spine is ok. Just swollen.* While Across the River and into the Trees was ill-received, just two years later, Hemingway crafted one of his best works, Old Man and the Sea. He won a Pulitzer Prize in fiction in 1953 and the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954 for the novel. A portion of the story was featured in *Life* magazine on 1 September 1952, of which this archive contains a copy. The work of fiction was Hemingway's final work published while alive. Also included in the archive is a Christmas card inscribed and signed *Just sent a letter, pal. Best always from Mary and me. Ernesto,* to George Brown along with a typed letter signed from **Gene Tunney** to **George Brown** regarding Brown's relocation. It was George Brown who introduced Tunney to Hemingway in the winter of 1940-1941. Tunney began boxing lessons with Hemingway at his New York City gym. The archive holds a final letter, a typed letter signed with autograph postscript, written about a year before his suicide in 1961. He mentions to an editor at *Life* on 31 March 1960, that he has not yet finished his contracted story. *The story is very difficult to write as I explained in the letter to Will Lang. It would have been simple if either Luis Miguel or Antonio had been killed.* The story is most likely The Dangerous Summer, which was featured in *Life* magazine. The story was later published posthumously in 1985 and was his last work.

A significant archive that reaches into the personal tumult of an iconic American writer who so influenced the world of literature.

$12,000 - $18,000

Finca Vigia San

C Ba

5/7/50 1000

Dear Bill,

I am sorry about everything in general and you know that does no good. On the day you guys had your meeting I did 306 pages of page proof working the day before, until 0300, and all the day day working on a deadline.

I will do anything to help any members of the Lincoln Battalion that are in the sun. I will do anything I can for Eddy Barsky who was my good friend in Spain, and who I consider to be a saint, and who never me after Spain under orders as some did.

Bessie I consider to be a jerk on the best day he ever lived. Probably I am wrong. But that is my

good conscientious writer

to go to the guys and not any Cause. All Causes have plenty of money but they let hang onto it and beg for more from the Catholic and rob down and

If you see Mrs. Fast please

I had a bad accident last Sat (day mailed proofs) with a deep cut that went into the skull and it cries to the spine. That my secretary is ill and has not showed for a month. That Mary, my wife, is ill and if Mrs. Fast will write me specifically what Mr. Fast needs I will send the check if I have the money. Otherwise will send in proportion to what I have.

that I hit was slip on the flying bridge of the Pilar when I went up to take the wheel and Gregorio h cut but tried her into the trough as we were coming in to Anchor at Bimini in a very heavy sea. Caught most of the fall with my shoulders but hit the big rails with my spine and the back of my head on a big clasp. But an artery etc. but made it ok and they have dressed it and cleaned it four times now and it ought to be ok do fatigue. The spine is ok. Just soreness.

Will my feeling is that you guys part of bought this anyway. You hired out to be tough as them nobody gets hit and says they can't do this to me. I liked you very much when you were a kid in Spain and as you started to grow up. Now now I have to seem by the letter

Finca Vigia- San Francis
May 25 1945

Dear Charles and Lorine:

I was terribly sorry to hear from Gigi about Lorine having such a miserable accident. It certainly was rotten luck. Hope you are o.k. now Mrs. Thompson my old beauty.

Plenty of bad luck mine around. They burricaned us last fall with the insurance unpaid on acct. my mail never forwarded. But now it starting to run

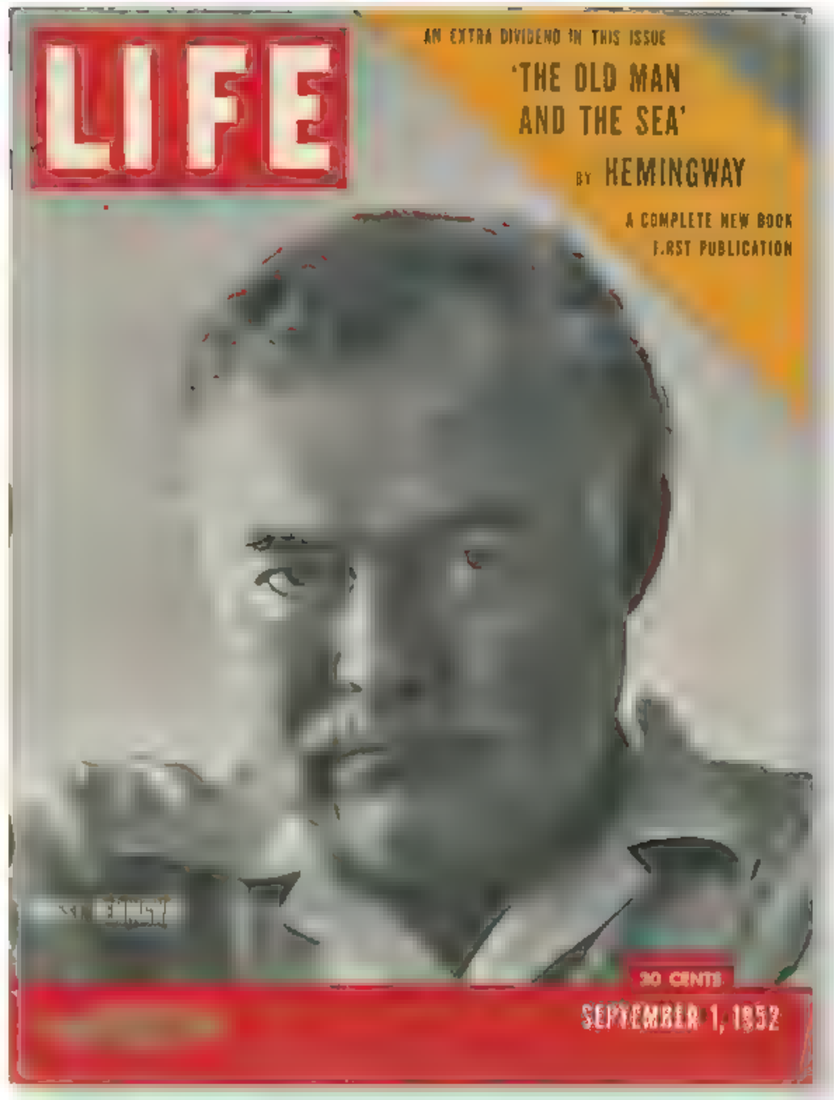
months in prison. Also fine thing we have done away

writing. I got sort of beat-up this last time and look beat shape since we were down

Charles when Gigsy comes over could send two butt rests by him (the felt padded kind) (if such things still exist) and some No.10 wire? also small marlin hooks.

It looks as though it might be for fish. I caught one 705 and one 55 and wahoo (all on light gear) the 505 on wire. all or or 24? We are using all sorts of old line spliced together. If you know of any line or beat up light or medium light rod (white marlin, bonito, dolphin rod) would certainly like to buy and have Gigi bring over. Also will pay for a bait ca outfit for him and any gear he needs. Haven't a rod capt have your Dragonis did a hell of a job jacking the boat in the storm. Really wonderful. We prayed and fought it out while bombs were blowing up them the town like crumbs.

merrits) unknown race about
Only tail.
to Mr. Billy, mother and Cosby.
We'll all



FINCA VIGIA SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA CUBA

31st March, 1950.

Ed. Thompson, Esq.,
Life,
Time and Life Building,
Rockefeller Center,
New York 20,

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Enclosed is the box-score on the bullfight piece. It shows 63,562 words written at La Consula in Churriana, Spain, and at the Vigia here. I am very sorry that it is so

I can jam through and finish it by April 14th as I said I could but it would be unfair to Life, Literature and the Pursuit of Happiness. It needs a month more solid work and then typing, correcting, and retyping to be what I want to be. I would greatly prefer to return the advance now than to write something that I could write better if I did not have to finish it under such a forced draft.

The story is very difficult to write as I explained in the letter to Bill Lang. It would have been simple if either Luis Miguel was pretty well

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since before the Spanish

Antonio or
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about Life using some
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the one George Plimpt
t. He wrote me a

FINCA VIGIA SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA CUBA

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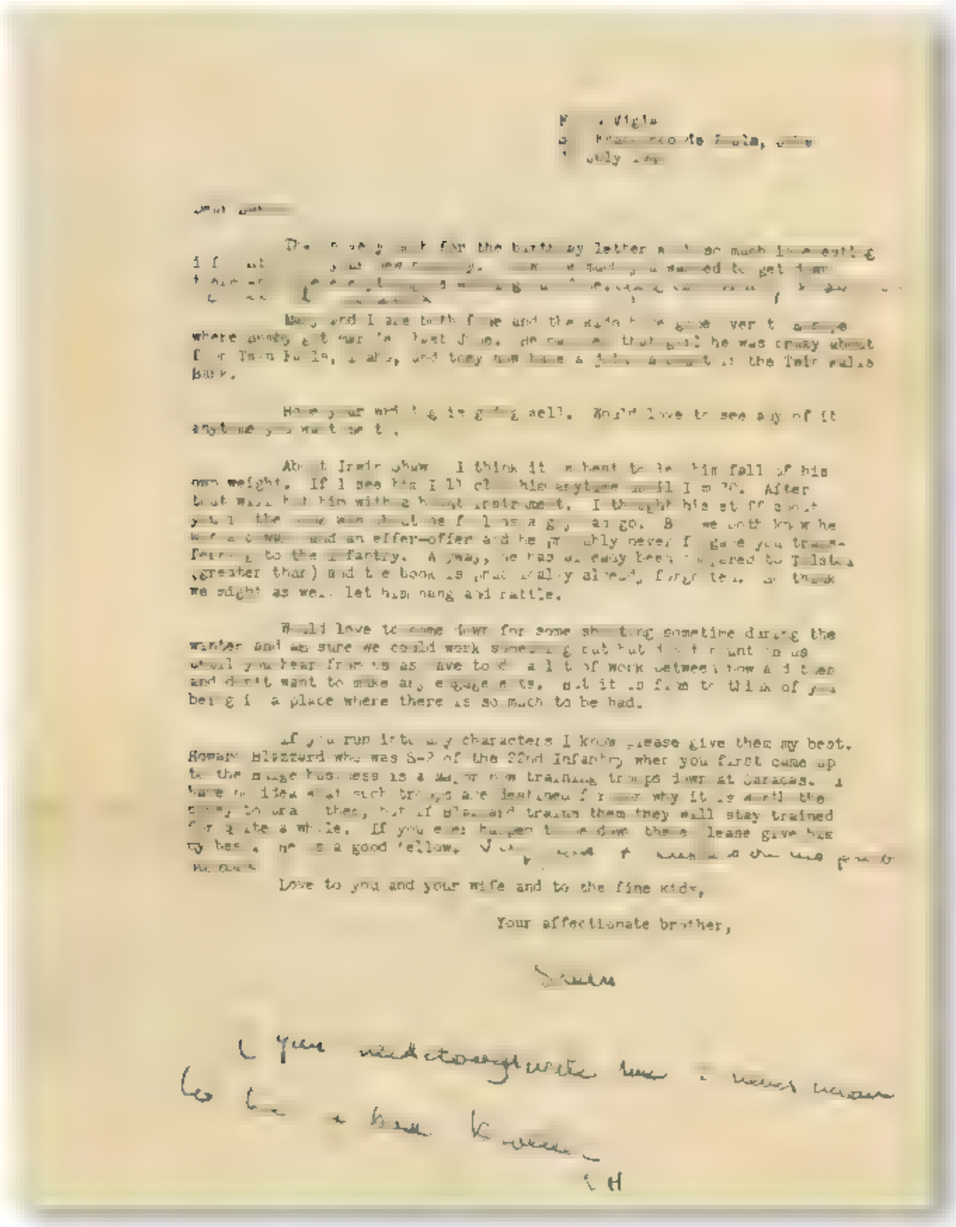
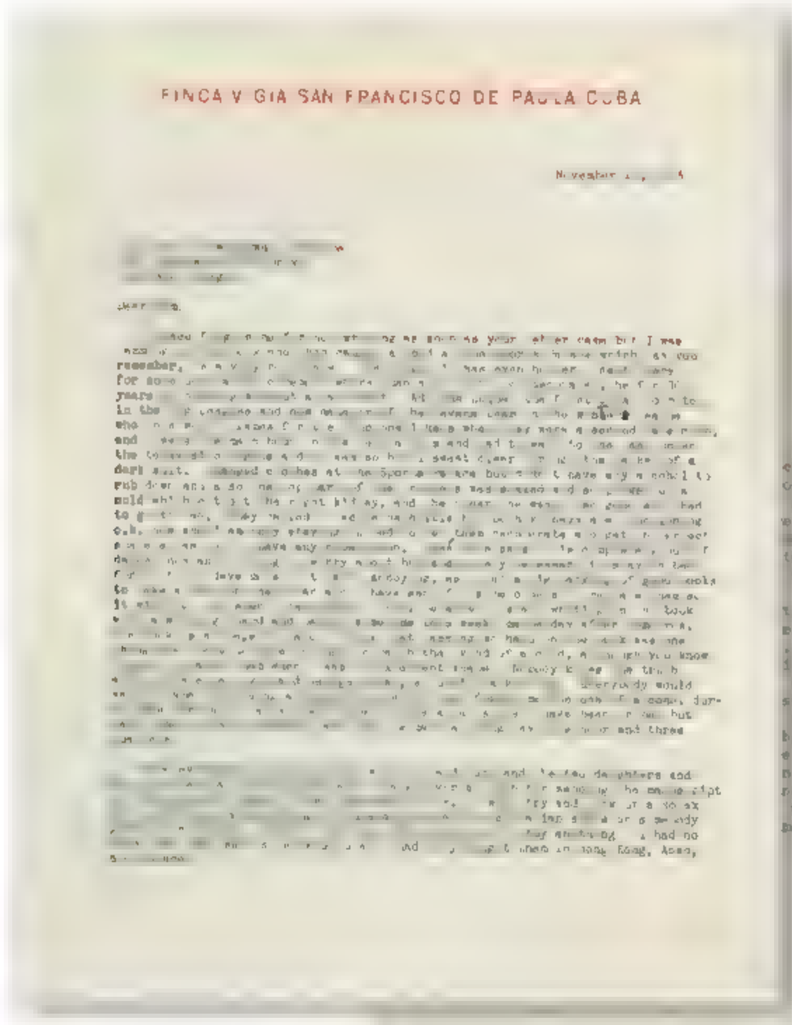
looked very handsome
that things would be
free treatment

Letters
to
Christmas
and the
New Year

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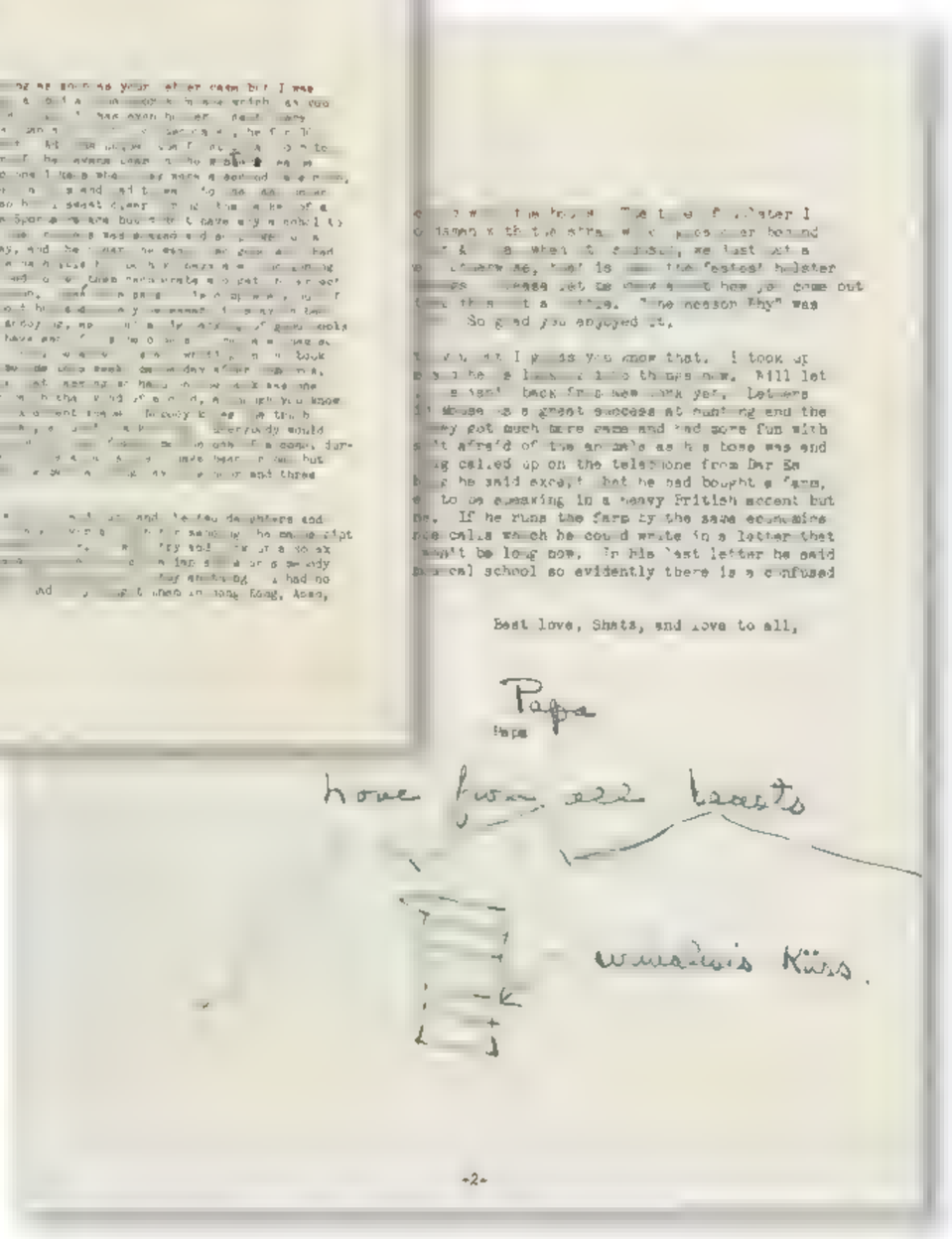

Best love, Shats, and love to all,

Papa

Papa

Love from all hearts

millions Kiss.

-2-

44. Hemingway, Ernest. A personal account between his son and brother are encapsulated in this two-letter grouping. Hemingway, illustrious American writer, wrote classics such as For Whom the Bell Tolls. His eclectic life and tragic suicide have been chronicled extensively. Included in this lot:

1-Typed letter signed, twice, ("Stein" and "EH"), 1 page large quarto, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 27 July 1949, to his brother L[eicester] C. Hemingway at the American Embassy in Bogota, Columbia. With fourteen words in his holograph and a handwritten postscript in ink, and with the original envelope. He writes in part:: *Thanks very much for the birthday letter with so much interesting information on your new country. Know how much you wanted to get down there and hope everything is working out fine…About Irwin Shaw: I think it is best to let him fall of his own weight. If I see him I'll clip him anytime until I'm 70. After that will hit him with a blunt instrument…If you need dough write me. I never mean to be a bad brother.* Hemingway's discussion of Irwin Shaw's book was in reference to The Young Lions, which was published to great acclaim the previous year. Hemingway thought the book was a disgrace.

Carlos Baker and Denis Brian, two of Hemingway's biographers, explain the origin of Hemingway's nicknames, such as Stein. Baker states that the author first used them in 1917 when he worked for the Kansas City Star. Brian, in The True Gen, says that Hemingway adopted the use of nicknames in adolescence when he and his friends were pretending to be Jewish pawnbrokers.

2-Typed letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages quarto, Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 28 November 1955, on his imprinted stationery to his son, John H. ("Bumby") Hemingway in Portland, Oregon. With a postscript and four corrections in his hand.

The author writes in part: *Please forgive me for not writing as soon as your letter came but I was jamming on the book and then caught a cold at the Sports Palace which, as you remember, is a very hot place…Will be able to start writing on the book with a writing board and pencil sometime this week; maybe day after tomorrow. The book is at page 694 and I think that jamming so hard on the book was one thing that made me tired enough to catch that kind of cold…It was so much fun being with you but I guess you know that…*

The book that Hemingway was *jamming on* was a book about Africa; he started work on it toward the end of the summer in 1954, but put it away several months after this letter was written. By November 1955, his book was approaching 700 pages. Shortly after 17 November 1955, he developed a cold. Two days later, his right foot swelled and a severe infection developed in his right kidney. The other kidney and the liver were soon involved, with symptoms denoting nephritis and hepatitis.

$5,000 - $8,000

45. Hemingway, Ernest. A collection of three letters written to Sidney Franklin, the first successful American matador, and great friend of Hemingway until an extramarital affair drove a wedge between the two. The collection includes:

Typed letter signed ("Ernest"), 1 page large quarto, Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 13 May 1953 to Sidney with handwritten corrections.

Hemingway writes in part: *Thank you very much for the cable and for what you said about the prize in the magazine. It was strange enough hearing it on the evening news-cast when we were laying off the coast of Pinar Del Rio in a really wild squall. We had a couple that are a minor maritime equivalent of twisters; blowing full hurricane force in the gusts…*

…LOOK has been wanting me for a long time to make a picture story out there. Bill Lowe an editor of theirs was here yesterday and I explained to him the sort of thing I could do and the sort of thing I would not care to do. Mary and I want to go there for a vacation and to live a good healthy life and see old friends and well loved country and study. If I am there four months I could spend two or three weeks with a photographer if I directed him instead of him directing me…

Hemingway mentions he would like to be in Africa for August and stay until the fall rains. He then mentions his win of the Pulitzer Prize. *Wasn't it strange the play that Pulitzer prize had? I had no idea I would get it and had not thought about it at all. Certainly, I had no idea there would be such a strong re-action. It was sort of like the legitimizing of the bastard pretender. I have never been present at any such ceremony but it was a very strange mass re-action. You and I always knew there was something odd enough about The Old Man and The Sea but it was very strange to see the magic work in all countries. In Italy, in Germany and France it is the same way and in the Northern countries too.*

Hemingway writes the present letter just eight days after he won the Pulitzer for <u>Old Man and The Sea.</u> Finished the year before, Hemingway's novel was his lengthiest and the last work published while he was alive.

Typed letter signed twice ("Ernest" and "Ernest Hemingway"), 2 pages large quarto, Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 26 May 1953 to Sidney with handwritten corrections.

The author writes in part: *I am going to do a 3500 word piece for Look and work with a photographer for three weeks out of what I hope will be a four month trip. I don't think you will have to worry that I will write just another African hunt story.*

Hemingway's letter continues with discussion on Africa and his safari's with good friend Philip Percival, who guided Teddy Roosevelt and other famous men in Kenyan safaris. He continues: *Africa is a bitch as the sea. Take the Mau-Mau terror. As far as I know to date 18 whites have been murdered in a year out of a White population of 28,000 say in possible Mau-Mau country… The trouble in all journalism is that people take the quick look and then write the Profound Piece… When people walked across a country on foot they heard things and saw things. They should also stay put a while and, if they do not have native friends, or the natives do not accept them, they never learn anything more than white-man stuff.*

Typed letter signed ("Ernest") 2 pages large quarto, Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba, 11 February 1955 to *Sid* with handwritten corrections.

Hemingway writes in part: *Luis Miguel Dominguin (his close friends call him Miguel and women call him LUIS Miguel) had invited me on the shoot he is on so I was maybe too sceptical of the Maracay fights. He is a very strange and wonderful guy; very ill understood. He was badly spoiled for a while. I can unspoil him easy and he likes that and his present major project is for us to hunt together in Africa where we hope to be able to kill the major beasts with the spear, with some modifications on weight of haft, tempering etc. L.M. was 13 as I told you before he learned to read or write and now he wants to be a writer and writes wonderfully but not for too long. His theory is that he and I as writers could <u>really</u> write. His other theory is that I waste too much of my time writing when we could be having fun…*

Sid, the trouble with me making these jaunts is that there is no dough that can pay for what it takes out of you. First: most of your friends are in jail in the country you visit. You have to meet the President who is almost always a shit. The Chief of the Secret Police becomes your intimate friend and afterwards figures to visit you at the Finca (He is probably in exile by then) and the visit may be prolonged. If you do not see the intellectuals, and God save us from them, you are a shit. You have to drink with everybody, especially with the Chief of the Secret Police, and are provided with truly beautiful whores freshly recruited from the Provinces by the Chief's farm system. The expenses exceed any possible profit and I could never even try to get them past an auditor…

Luis Miguel Dominguin was also a bullfighter and socialite running around with the likes of Pablo Picasso and Ava Gardner. Later in the letter, Hemingway continues with his bawdy comments regarding his heavy partying, a partial reason his third wife divorced him.

This fine collection documents a close relationship between Hemingway and the bullfighter, which became fodder for Hemingway's novel, <u>Death in the Afternoon</u>.

$8,000 - $12,000

Continued next page

Lot 45 continued

FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

2/II/55

0800

Dear Ed :

Thanks for your cable and for calling the other day . It is always good to talk with you and , living in the country , I am sorry if I abuse the privelege . This is the huge outsize typewriter that my secretary uses so please overlook typographical errors , have not been checked out on this instrument .

Luis Miguel Dom Spain (his close friends call him Miguel and others call him , I suppose , he invited me on the shoot he is on now) I was quite skeptical of the Manacay fights . He is a very strange and wonderful man , very ill understood . He was badly spoiled for a while , I can understand him easy and he likes that and his present major project is for us to hunt together in Africa where we hope to be able to kill the major beasts with the spear , with some modification as on weight of haft , tempering etc. e.g. was is as I told you before he learned to read or write and now he wants to be a writer and writes wonderfully but not for too long . His theory is that he and I am writers could really write . His other theory is that I waste too much of my time writing when we could be having fun . This isn't too stupid either . But you can see how it would be difficult for me to write of him impartially as a critic since he and Antonio Ordonez (son of Nino de la Palma ; see Sun Also Rises) are as good and devoted friends as I have . Antonio is a greater artist than Luis Miguel but Luis Miguel taught him all the technical things that made him secure and easy . Luis Miguel has killed over 1200 bulls and when he quit it was because he made it look so easy and was so snotty and contemptuous of the public that all the public wanted was for him to be killed . He had nothing more to offer them .

Sid, the trouble with me making these jaunts is that there is no dough that can pay for what it takes out of you . First , most of your friends are in jail in the country you visit . You have to meet the president who is almost always a shit . The Chief of the Secret Police becomes your intimate friend and afterwards figures to visit you at the finca (he is probably in exile by then) and the visit may be prolonged . If you do not see the intellectuals , and God save us from them , you are a fool . You have to drink with every body , especially with the Chief of the Secret Police, and are very dull with those beautiful whores freshly recruited from the Provinces by the head's farm system .

The expenses exceed any possible profit and I could never even try to get them past an auditor . The last time invited three people to a moderate , not to extreme it cost me $54 . It is worse than the blond bit .

Every day do not work at my proper trade , the writing books , stiff covers I lose about $1000. That book is arrogant but not a . They are not tax free like Mrs but come under Rents and Royalties and are safe , over the years , about 84% deducted .

So money means very little and when you put together two guys who , like good whores , do not give a fuck for nothing ie Hemingway and me , you have a succession of problems . This was why I wrote Miss Mary and Mrs. Gonzalez (that is the family name) along to make a little discipline . Also Miss Mary has been 23

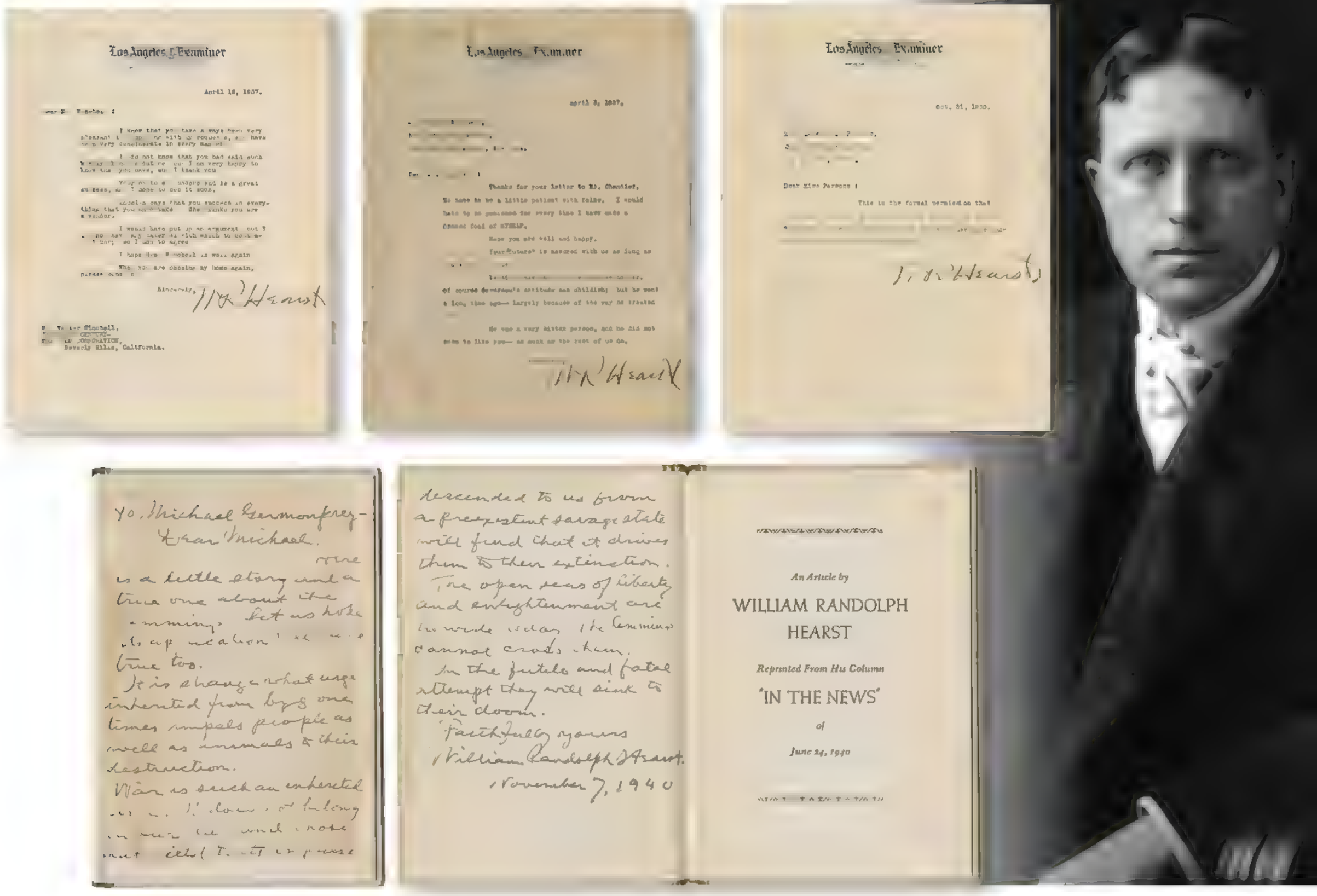
RANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

You have done a beauty job with the magazine and I am very proud of you . This is from many other people too .

Best always

Papa

FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA


Los Angeles Examiner

April 16, 1937.

I know that you have always been very pleasant to me with my requests, and have been very considerate in every manner.

I did not know that you had said such a thing about me but I am very happy to know the you have, and I thank you.

Your work is a great success, and I hope to see it soon.

Adela says that you succeed in everything that you undertake. She thinks you are a wonder.

I would have put up an argument but I have no leg to stand on with which to combat her, so I am to agree.

I hope Mrs. Winchell is well again.

When you are coming by home again, please come in.

Sincerely,

W R Hearst

Mr. Walter Winchell,
GEN'RAL
TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX,
Beverly Hills, California.

Los Angeles Examiner

April 2, 1937.

Dear [illegible]:

Thanks for your letter to Mr. Chandler.

We have to be a little patient with folks. I would hate to be punished for every time I have made a damned fool of MYSELF.

Hope you are well and happy.

Your 'future' is assured with us as long as

of course Germonprez's attitude was childish but he went a long time ago— largely because of the way he treated

He was a very bitter person, and he did not seem to like you— as much as the rest of us do.

W R Hearst

Los Angeles Examiner

Oct. 31, 1930.

Dear Miss Parsons:

This is the formal permission that

J. R. Hearst

To Michael Germonfrey-
Dear Michael.
Here is a little story and a true one about the lemmings. Let us hope its application will prove true too. It is strange what urge inherited from bygone times impels people as well as animals to their destruction.
War is such an inherited urge. It does not belong in our day and those that yield to its impulse descended to us from a preexistent savage state will find that it drives to their extinction.
The open seas of liberty and enlightenment are too wide today. The lemmings cannot cross them.
In the futile and fatal attempt they will sink to their doom.
Faithfully yours
William Randolph Hearst.
November 7, 1940

An Article by
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
Reprinted From His Column
'IN THE NEWS'
of
June 24, 1940

46. Hearst, William Randolph. A fascinating series of four letters and documents mostly written to famed gossip columnist Walter Winchell. This collection includes:

1-Typed letter signed ("W R Hearst"), 2 pages quarto, Los Angeles, 31 October 1930, on imprinted stationery of the *Los Angeles Examiner* to Louella O. Parsons. *This is the formal permission that you have requested to write a motion picture for Warner Brothers, it being understood that you will use some name other than your own as the author.*

2-Typed letter signed ("WR Hearst"), 1 page quarto, Los Angeles, 2 April 1937, on imprinted stationery of the *Los Angeles Examiner* to the columnist Walter Winchell at the *New York Daily Mirror*. Hearst mentions that one must be patient with folks as *I would hate to be punished for every time I have made a damned fool of MYSELF... Your 'future' is assured with us as long as you want it to be.*

3-Typed letter signed ("WR Hearst"), 1 page quarto, Los Angeles, 16 April 1937, on imprinted stationery of the *Los Angeles Examiner* to the columnist Walter Winchell at Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Beverly Hills, California. Hearst thanks Winchell for his kind words and wishes him success on his picture. Winchell became a famed gossip columnist, one of the first, while working for Hearst's *Mirror* in New York.

4-Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, writes in the front of a printed volume containing *An article by WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST Reprinted From His Column 'IN THE NEWS' of 24 June 1940,* [letter dated] 7 November 1940. He writes in full: *To Michael Germonprez—Dear Michael: Here is a little story and a true one about the lemmings. Let us hope its application will prove true too. It is strange what urge inherited from bygone times impels people as well as animals to their destruction. War is such an inherited urge. It does not belong in our day and those that yield to its impulse descended to us from a preexistent savage state will find that it drives to their extinction. The open seas of liberty and enlightenment are too wide today. The lemmings cannot cross them. In the futile and fatal attempt they will sink to their doom. Faithfully yours William Randolph Hearst November 7, 1940.* The original article appeared in the New York Journal-American, which compares the advance of the lemmings, small Norwegian animals, to the advance of Hitler across Europe. Hearst created the largest newspaper empire, whose journalistic methods greatly influenced the industry. Touted as the one who began "yellow" journalism, much of his papers sensationalized news stories.

$5,000 - $8,000

47. Hoover, Herbert. A remarkable archive of over 500 letters, speeches, memos and notes spanning from February 1918 to June 1964, no less than 46 years.

An economic and policy wonk, Hoover enjoyed a successful career as businessman. He took to the details and inner workings of economics like few other politicians would or could then or now. Trusted by many future Presidents, both Republican and Democrat, Hoover may indeed have been one of the most honest and hardest working Presidents of the modern era. Some letters reflect his view that the press did not always treat him fairly or complain of mudslinging by political operatives, but it seems to be well tempered and he did not fixate on it. A substantial portion of the archive centers on Hoover's correspondence to Lewis Strauss. Strauss's rise to prominence in American politics and nuclear science began with his years as Hoover's private secretary. Strauss proceeded to enjoy many highly successful years as an investment banker in New York. World War II brought Strauss to public service in the Navy Department where he attained the rank of Rear Admiral. In 1946, Harry Truman appointed Strauss to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). In 1953, Dwight D. Eisenhower made Strauss chairman of the AEC. As a result of his achievements, in his successive positions, Strauss counted among his friends and colleagues many of the leading politicians and scientists of his time. As evidenced by this archive, Strauss's friendship with Hoover was a strong one that endured for almost a half century.

The archive consists of mostly letters from Hoover to Strauss with other associated correspondence. The vast majority are typed letters, but many have handwritten emendations, notes and postscripts by Hoover himself. Most have his full signature, but there are some signed with just initials. Some of the correspondence to Mr. & Mrs. Strauss and a few of a lighter tone to just Strauss are signed ("Herbert") demonstrating the deepening of their friendship, generally after the 1940s. Although many of the letters are on policy and political matters, the correspondence over the decades clearly shows a growing, deep friendship between, at first, Hoover and Strauss and then to include both spouses. It becomes apparent there is deep loyalty between the two men right to the end.

Highlights of the archive include:

- A long series of letters relating to the gold standard and economic recovery during the Depression. Includes a long 1933 memorandum proposing the restoration of the gold standard as a means of recovery. Excerpts from these letters include:
  - Typed letter signed, 27 November 1933. In part:
    …The holding up of the bond market by government purchases only means they will have to issue that many more securities later on, and if I recollect the tradition of the stock exchange correctly, the one thing that people naturally do in a supported market is to sell against it…
  - Typed letter signed 5 December 1933. In part:
    …So far as the commodity dollar or any other form of unstable currency is adhered to we will have a prolongation of large-scale unemployment by just that length of time…
  - Typed letter signed, 25 August 1933. In part:
    … I am enclosing herewith a memorandum of a tentative proposal of mine for restoration of the gold standard. I have no gold experts here to check up with me on this proposal. I am wondering if you would check it up (with yourself and [in Hoover's hand]) with some of the experts around New York and if you find that they agree with it I think it might be a good idea to take it to Mr. Ochs and ask him if he would run it in the Times as a letter from a subscriber…
  - The four-page memorandum accompanying the 25 August letter has several handwritten emendations by Hoover.
  - Typed letter signed, 4 October 1933. In part:
    I also have a statistical department, consisting of the leading brokerage houses in San Francisco who out of patriotism (they certainly get no income) send me this data every morning, often by telephone. They seem to have a desire to keep me in economic trend and I read all of the personal dispatches that come over their private wires feel at times that I sit in with the New York Stock Exchange. I recognize the validity of part of the criticism which you found on my gold scheme [see 25 August 1933]. I am wondering if it could be made workable if we added to it the provision that the American government should sell gold at the rate of $25,000,000 a month for two years in the open market and if possible that the French government should do the same?
- Two detailed, apparently unpublished Hoover memoranda on the state of the American economy.
  - Typed letter signed, 4 March 1937
    The other day in order to save myself a lot of conversation, I dictated some views on the immediate economic situation. This is not intended for publication, a speech, or anything much, but just to give a little relief to the safety valve. I thought you might be interested in it.
    Excerpts from the accompanying 12-page document:
    …There are eleven inflationary policies of the Roosevelt Administration in action…
    Prices of most stocks are at ranges unwarranted by their earnings. They are being purchased in some degree out of fear of inflation. Prices of bonds are artificially high as the result or artificially low interest rates and some day will fall 20 or 30%. For the first time in American history there is no island of safety for investment or savings…Again, there is a flood of foreign investment in American securities. The total is new estimated as high as $7,500,000,000. This arises partly from the belief abroad that we are headed for inflation, partly because of our business recovery, and partly because of the debacle in currency ratios. These investments comprise a great danger for any attempt to realize on a large scale and will produce a debacle in the American markets. The capapcity [sic] *of the New York market to absorb selling is probably not one-third of that of 1929…*

Hoover concludes:

…The practical question is when is the smash coming? Nobody knows. One practical suggestion can be made. The Roosevelt Administration will try to stave it off with more inflation. If they administer enough inflation to stave off all these destructive forces, it may take us down the German alley. In the meantime, we are likely to be artificially happy during 1937.

Indeed, the American economy and stock market took a sharp downturn in mid-1937, lasting for 13 months through most of 1938.

- Typed letter signed, 31 July 1933. In part:
…as I am the sole occupant of this industry of being and Ex-President… The memorandum which I gave to Wiley was part of the enclosed memorandum. The basis of it was prepared by a former employee in the Budget Bureau…

Excerpts from the accompanying 4-page document:

President Roosevelt's method of balancing the budget is finally made clear by the provisions in the Industries Control Bill by which all public works are to be charged to bond issues and only the interest thereon charge to the current account…It has also been provided that the cost of agricultural relief will be met by a sales or "processor" tax on food payable to the Secretary of Agriculture and not to the treasury so that agricultural relief will not be a charge on the budget. Furthermore, the statutory retirement of the capital of the national debt is to be suspended. Whether the budget will be balanced after this, which the New York Times calls "painless arithmetic," remains to be seen. It is interesting to note what the effect of this sort of bookkeeping would have been had it been pursued by the Hoover Administration…

After a listing of expenditures for fiscal years under Hoover and the probable results for Roosevelt's first year under the new rules Hoover concludes that …*On this basis of accounting, the Hoover Administration would have shown not only a balance budget but a surplus of about one billion. Such are the wonders of bookkeeping.*

- Typed letter signed, 11 May 1943. In part:
I receive constant demand or expression of hope for the formulation of more adequate, more realistic and more definite bases of peace policies… Some twelve months ago Mr. Gibson and I published a book advancing some new ideas upon the subject…We proposed wholly new approaches to the machinery for making lasting peace so as to avoid another debacle like Versailles. And we proposed new approaches to the long-view peace settlements…The road to lasting peace is one of harsh realism with foundations of experience and ideals…

- An autograph letter signed being a cover note accompanying a four-page memo dated 5 June 1919 discussing issues of the draft treaty. Hoover was part of the American Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference because of his role as Director General of Relief he was one of seven technical advisors to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Hoover's central role in every economic issue made him, after Wilson and House, the most important American at Paris and a major figure at the peace conference. As Hoover established the Hoover War Collection at Stanford University and donated all the documents from the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the US Food Administration and the American Relief Administration, there are few documents outside institutions available to collectors.

- A signed draft copy of his 23 January 1919 letter of resignation from the US Food Administration to President Woodrow Wilson while Wilson was staying at the Hotel Murat in Paris. The Paris Peace Conference opened on 18 January 1919. In part:
…It is an impossible conception that the personality of any one man should be allowed to retard measures of this character upon which such a mass of human life and the hope of peace depends. This work must be done for the honor of the United States and I have no wish to show so little patriotism as to embarrass you or your supporters…

- An autograph letter signed to Hoover from **John Maynard Keynes** announcing his resignation from the British Delegation in Paris in June of 1919 negotiating the Paris Peace Conference leading to the Treaty of Versailles and accompanied by a typed copy of Hoover's response of the same day.

Keynes writes in part: *<u>You</u> are the only man in Paris in my judgment who has come through this tragedy without discredit and has accomplished some part at least of his aims. The rest has been all wickedness, greed, meanness, smallness and failings…There is nothing but shame behind and misfortune in front. How it will all end God knows…*

- A large group of 78 typed letters signed to Lawrence Richey from 1933 to 1955. Richey was the closest, personally, to the President, and his tasks were the most diverse, sometimes confidential. A former detective and Secret Service agent, he managed the Secret Service, supervised the office, answered Hoover's personal correspondence, and provided instant information. He was on call for any task. Richey had Hoover's complete confidence; and serving Hoover was his purpose in life.
- A typed letter signed from **General John (Blackjack) Pershing** to Lewis Strauss.
- 8 letters from Edgar Rickard and others to Hoover and to Rickard related to the American Relief Administration (ARA).
- An autograph letter signed from Hoover as President on 8 March 1930, thanking a group for their support and noting a tragic event of that very day: the death of former President Howard Taft.
- 4 signed pamphlets
- 2 signed images
- A typed letter signed to Lewis informing him of a copy of the Congressional Act establishing the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, the so-called "Hoover Commission", and a memorandum as to the method of work which has been adopted by the Commission as well as a recent statement of the organization of this Commission.

Continued next page

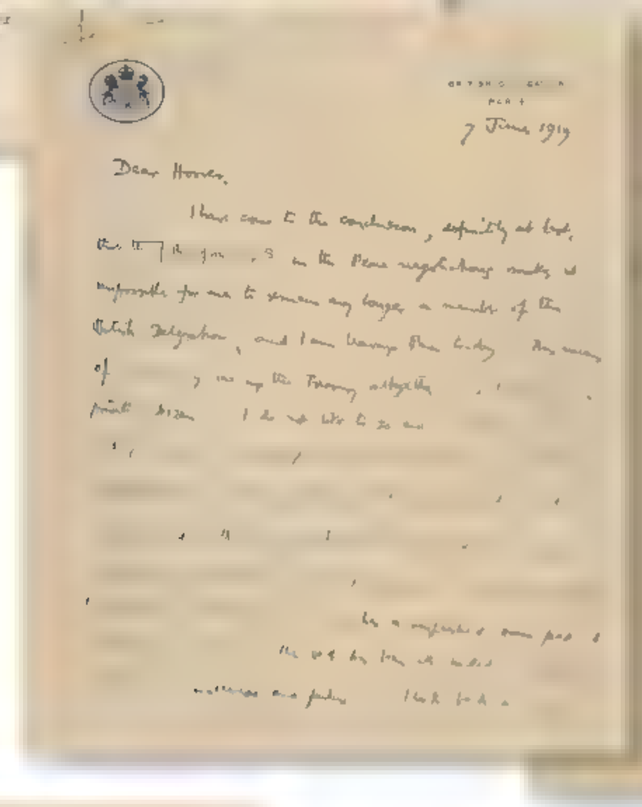
Lot 47 continued

AMERICAN COMMISSION
TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

Paris, January 23 1919

My personality has been injected into the very bitter opposition being carried on by Senators Reed, Borah, Penrose and Brandegee to the hundred million dollar appropriation for the relief of starvation and the prevention of anarchy in Europe, to be expended in conjunction with supplies furnished by the United States Government at a reasonable conception that the personality of any one man should be allowed to prevent measures of this character upon which such a mass of human life and the hope of peace depends. This work has been done for the honor of the United States and I have no wish to show so little patriotism as to embarrass you or your supporters.

You are well aware that I have approached the whole food problem of these hundreds of millions of people with great misgivings, and I have undertaken it only at the request of the President, to whom I propose that one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, or some other of the American Bureaus



AMERICAN COMMISSION
TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

- 2 -

as well as practical separation from my family leaves me but one desire and a great need, that is to return to the practice of my engineering profession. I would be glad indeed if you would accept my resignation and communicate to your friends in the Senate my earnest wish to withdraw from the entire matter, and also from the further conduct of the United States Food Administration. I could not upon any occasion fail to express my admiration to yourself and my great obligation for continuous support during these four years.

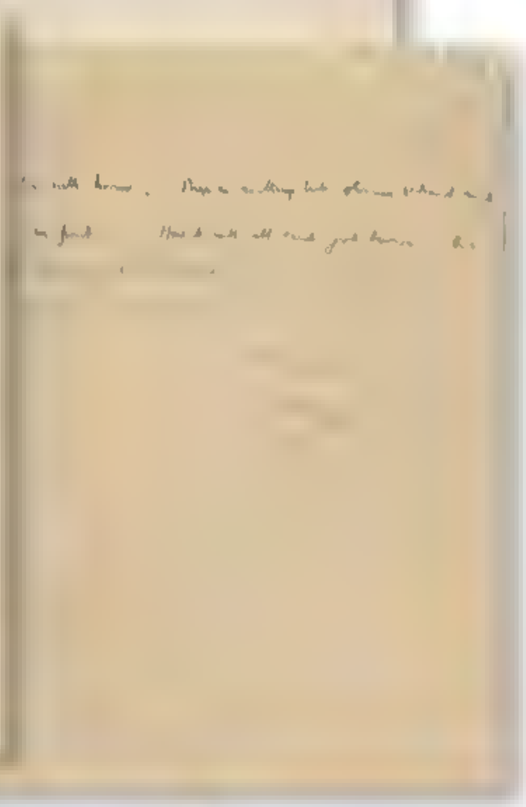
Faithfully yours

Lord Reginald and Mrs. Rowallan

7 June 1919

Dear Hoover,

I have come to the conclusion, sufficiently at least, that I am in the Peace negotiations, it is impossible for me to remain any longer a member of the British Delegation, and I am leaving Paris today. The cause of [illegible] in the Treasury altogether, [illegible]



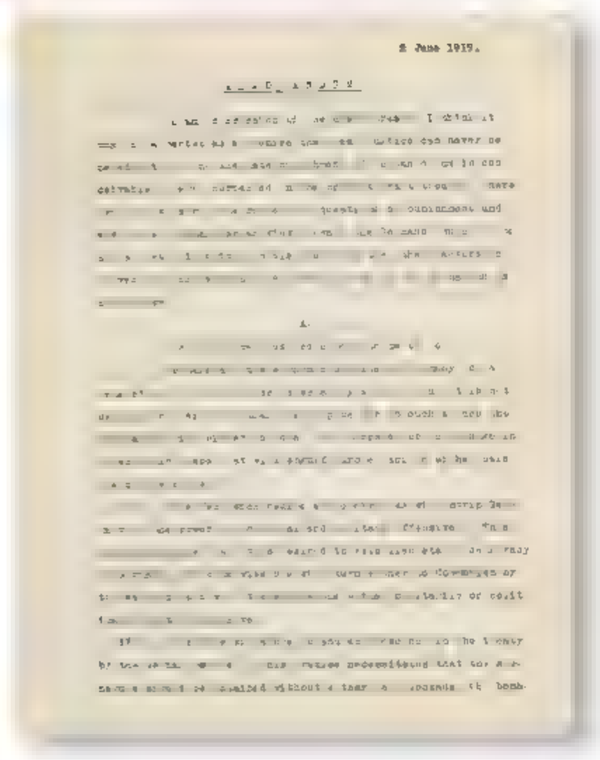
Yours Christmas Greetings
and Best Wishes for the New Year

Herbert Hoover

THIS CRISIS
IN AMERICAN LIFE

Address by
Herbert Hoover

The Republican National Convention
Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 22, 1920



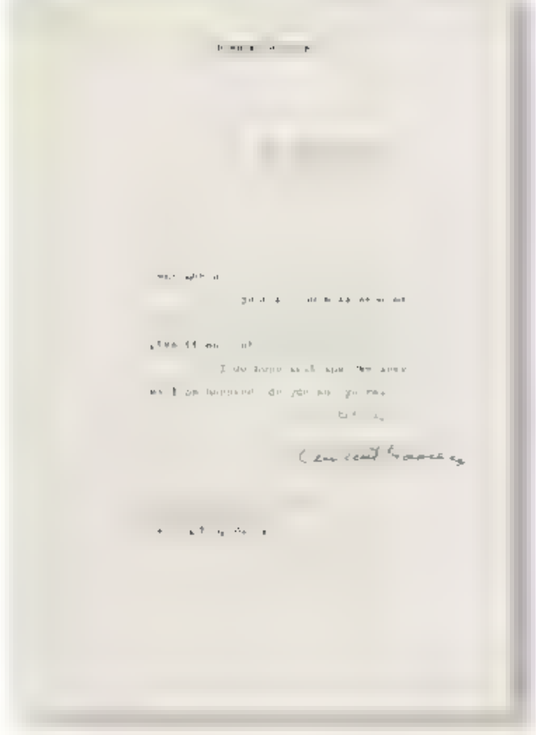
2 June 1919.

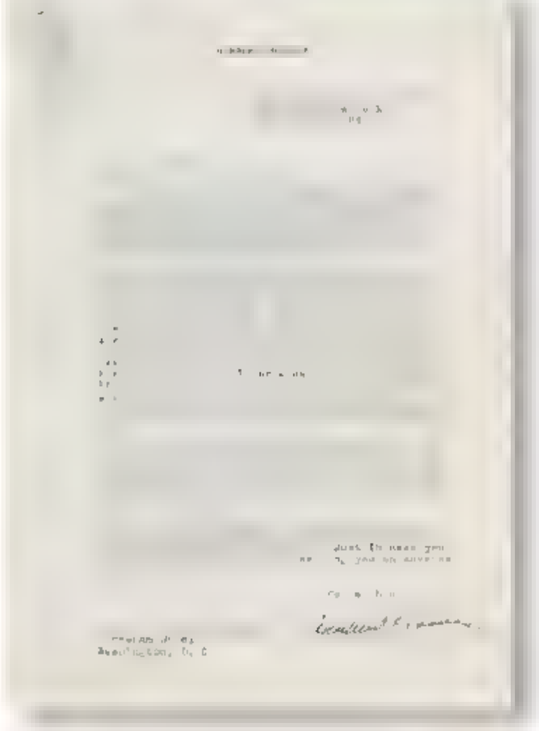
Later letters show his continued involvement with the Republican Party up to 1960. Hoover actually spoke at the Republican National Convention on 25 July 1960. A copy of his speech is included in the archive with a letter to Strauss and his wife.

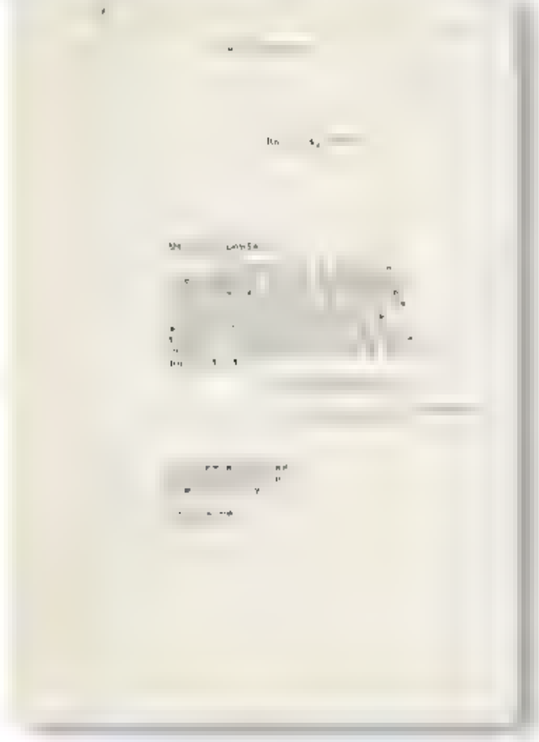
Even at 88, Hoover remained active in public life. Hoover sends Strauss a copy of his letter to William F. Buckley, Jr. He writes in part: *I am still a trustee, director or chairman of nine educational, scientific, or charitable institutions, and have definite responsibilities to them…I have the personal responsibility to raise constant financial support for five institutions of which I had a part in founding or reorganizing in years gone by…Every time I lend my name to some righteous movement, the public holds me responsible – even if my associates have guaranteed that I do not need to think about the organization again. And they load my days with letters about it…I have two little books on the stove…and they require constant attention while cooking…*

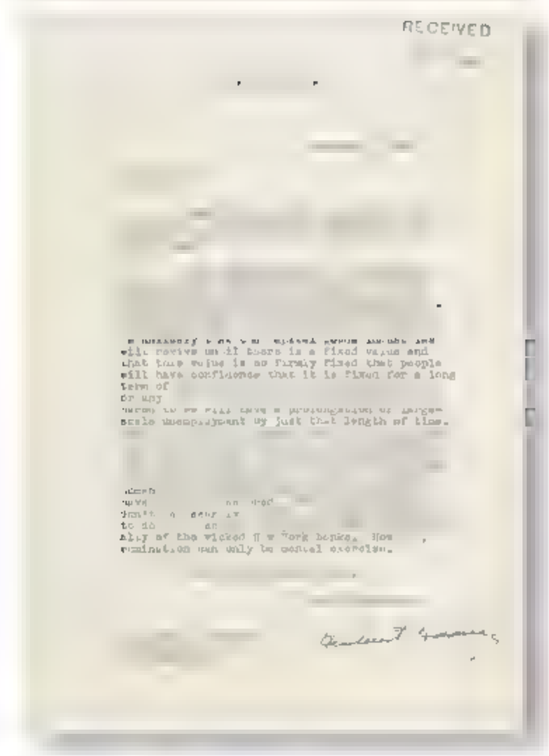
A rich archive providing extraordinary insights into the public life and the private life of America's 31st President.

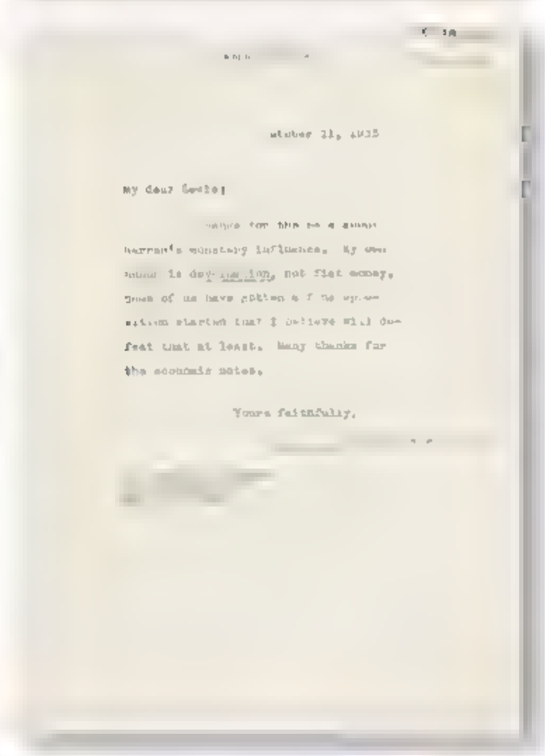
$20,000 - $30,000

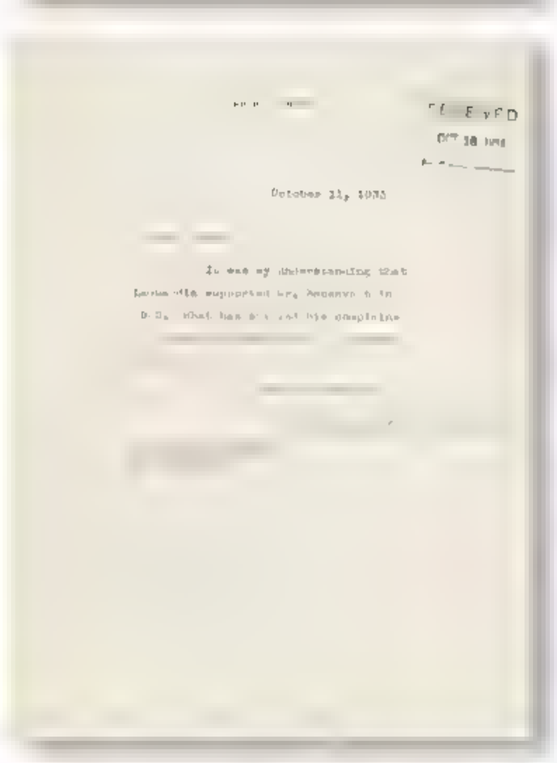


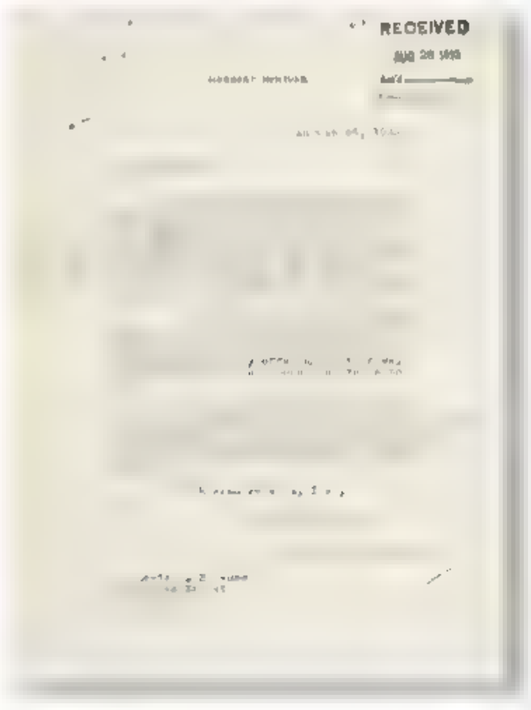


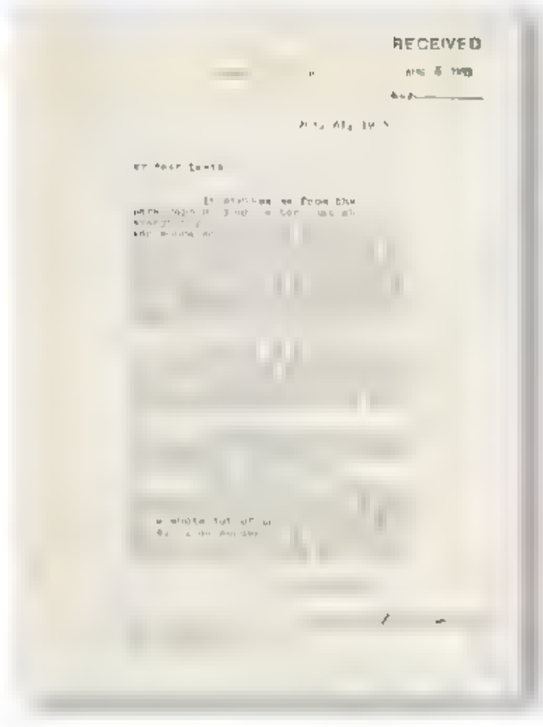












48. Hughes, Howard. An exceptional archive of six letters from the eccentric American industrialist and aviator that begins to show a timeline of his financial endeavors ending with a final letter that begins to capture his psychotic break-down.

An extraordinary archive capturing major events in Howard Hughes' eccentric life, including his bizarre behavior with his final wife, Jean Peters.

The present archive consists of letters regarding business and personal life of Howard Hughes. Hughes' rise to prominence came when he dove into the aircraft industry. He flew and commissioned the engineering of a variety of aircraft. However, investing in aircraft was not his only project. Hughes was involved in several business ventures. One of his first was the Hughes Tool Co., which he maintained control over after his father died. At the age of 18, Hughes inherited the company, which provided much of the oil drilling equipment for the industry in Texas and worldwide. While it was a lucrative business, it did suffer during the Great Depression. Reflected in a typed letter signed on 16 July 1937 to Col. R.C. Kuldell, Howard discusses options: *As I stated in my recent wire, I cannot tell you how happy I am over the fine business being done. I am particularly pleased at the news of your legal victories and the fact that this should solidify the foundation of our present position. I hope you will keep me informed of progress resulting from these legal decisions in the direction toward a substantially increasing percentage of the total business and dominance over competitors…In other words, we may not have another chance like this to knock our competitors out. We had better do it before they regain strength. I think our weakest position seems to be in California. Don't you think it would be well worth your while to come out here personally, study the situation carefully and find out why we are not getting anywhere near the percentage of business we used to? If it is purely a sales problem, you could certainly determine this after being here and making survey of the situation…* The recipient of the letter, Col. R.C. Kuldell, a former Army Colonel whom Hughes Sr. recruited after World War I, was the executive who ran the Hughes Tool Company and he was a family fisture. Kuldell is credited with administering the Hughes Sr. estate, negotiated with Howard's relatives when he acquired the remaining stock from them and successfully guided the tool company during the Depression's darkest hours. Kuldell supplemented the tool company by building a brewery on the grounds after prohibition. Even though Kuldell remained loyal to the Hughes' family, Noah Dietrich drove a wedge between Kuldell and Hughes. In an effort to gain more power within in the Hughes Empire, he began to influence Hughes to look closely at the management in the tool company. Hughes sent Dietrich to live in Houston to keep close watch over the tool company's balance sheet. In an autograph letter signed to Colonel [R.C. Kuldell] Hughes writes diagonally and vertically along the first page of a two page typed letter signed by Noah [Dietrich] that reports on the profits, sales, and net income from the Gulf Brewing Company. The startling results of Noah's study show an increase in sales in Hughes' competitor, Magnolia Beer, and by comparison, a decrease in those of Gulf Brewing. Hughes writes in part: *What do you think is the cause, and what if anything do you think should be done?* Eventually, Kuldell was forced out by the corporate power struggle and Dietrich came into power with Hughes' support. Hughes cannot be mentioned without discussing aviation, Hughes' love. In a typed letter signed, New York, on 7 July 1938 Hughes obtains a note of credit from Russia before his record setting flight around the world. The letter states: *This is to introduce MR. Howard Hughes, Chariman of the Board of the Hughes Tool Company of Houston, Texas, who in his current flight over Soviet territory expects to make major stops at Moscow, Novosibirsk and Yakutsk, U.S.S.R. At each of these stops and any other in the U.S.S.R that may be necessary or desirable, Mr. Hughes and his crew will require various supplies, such as gasoline, oil, hot coffee, pasteurized milk, pure spring water, telegraphic facilities, stamps, dried ice and various services…For the purpose of facilitating his drawings against this letter of credit, we hereby certify that the signature of Mr. Howard Hughes appearing below, is his correct and true signature…* After taking off from New York on 10 July 1938, Hughes landed in Paris in less than half the time it took Lindbergh a decade before. He flew over Russia, Siberia, Fairbanks, Alaska and finally New York where he was greeted by Mayor LaGuardia. To complete the archive, the final letter reaches into Hughes' personal life with wife, Jean Peters. In an autograph letter signed, Hughes writes to his wife while they reside in the same home at the same time. During his marriage to Jean Peters, actress, he was at the height of the TWA anti-trust suit against him. He writes in full: *My adorable Dearest Love, the Dr. is not coming. I have taken something new to do away if possible with regular visits. I don't know what the result will be, but it has made me (temporarily I hope) a little dizzy. Anyway, I love you devotedly and I want to see you before you go to bed. What time do you think that will most likely be? I will send up a flare beforehand. I love you encore et encore.* Hughes and Peters married in January 1957, but lived separately until December 1960, when they set up in Rancho Santa Fe. It was said that Hughes hired people to stand outside each of their bedrooms in order to send these hand written messages, their means for communication. It was around this time that Hughes suffered two mental break downs, his second triggered his well-known fear of bacteria and illness and the couple moved to Bel Air in 1961. The bulk of this correspondence was destroyed, at Hughes' order making this letter excessively rare.

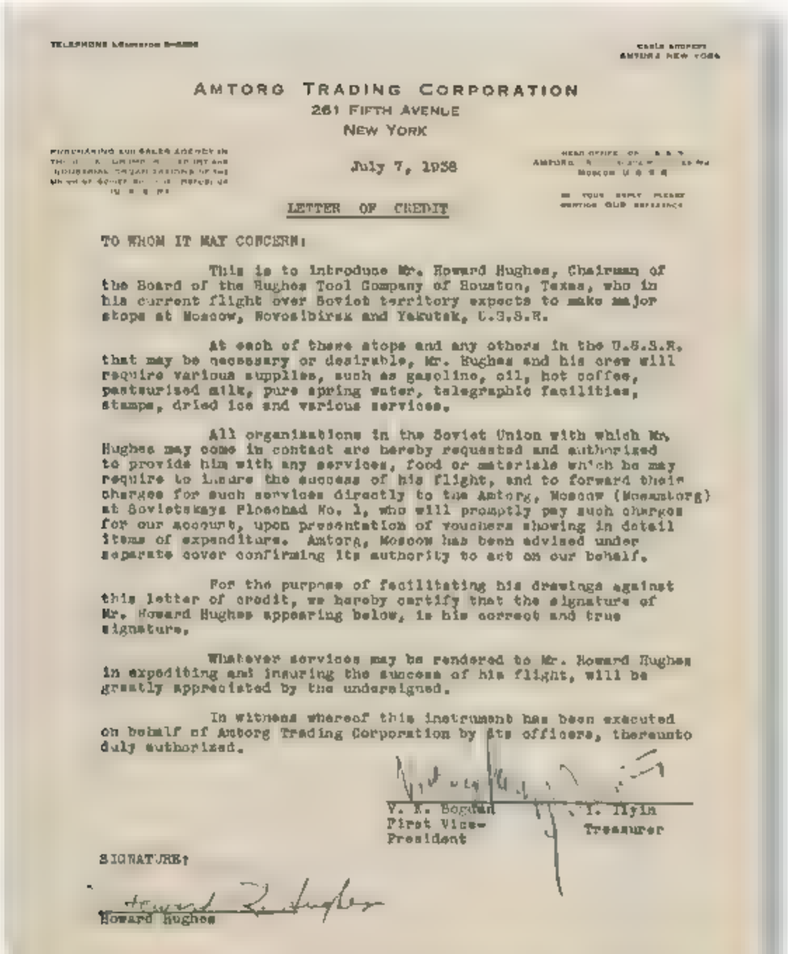
$8,000 - $12,000

HUGHES TOOL COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIAL ZED [illegible] INDUSTRY TOOLS

ROCK BITS- [illegible] BITS- REAMERS- [illegible] VALVES—ETC

HOUSTON, TEXAS


TELEPHONE [illegible]

CABLE ADDRESS
AMTORG NEW YORK

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION
261 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

[illegible]

July 7, 1938

[illegible]

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE
REFER OUR REFERENCE

LETTER OF CREDIT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to introduce Mr. Howard Hughes, Chairman of the Board of the Hughes Tool Company of Houston, Texas, who in his current flight over Soviet territory expects to make major stops at Moscow, Novosibirsk and Yakutsk, U.S.S.R.

At each of these stops and any others in the U.S.S.R. that may be necessary or desirable, Mr. Hughes and his crew will require various supplies, such as gasoline, oil, hot coffee, pasteurized milk, pure spring water, telegraphic facilities, stamps, dried ice and various services.

All organizations in the Soviet Union with which Mr. Hughes may come in contact are hereby requested and authorized to provide him with any services, food or materials which he may require to insure the success of his flight, and to forward their charges for such services directly to the Amtorg, Moscow (Moscamtorg) at Sovietskaya Ploschad No. 1, who will promptly pay such charges for our account, upon presentation of vouchers showing in detail items of expenditure. Amtorg, Moscow has been advised under separate cover confirming its authority to act on our behalf.

For the purpose of facilitating his drawings against this letter of credit, we hereby certify that the signature of Mr. Howard Hughes appearing below, is his correct and true signature.

Whatever services may be rendered to Mr. Howard Hughes in expediting and insuring the success of his flight, will be greatly appreciated by the undersigned.

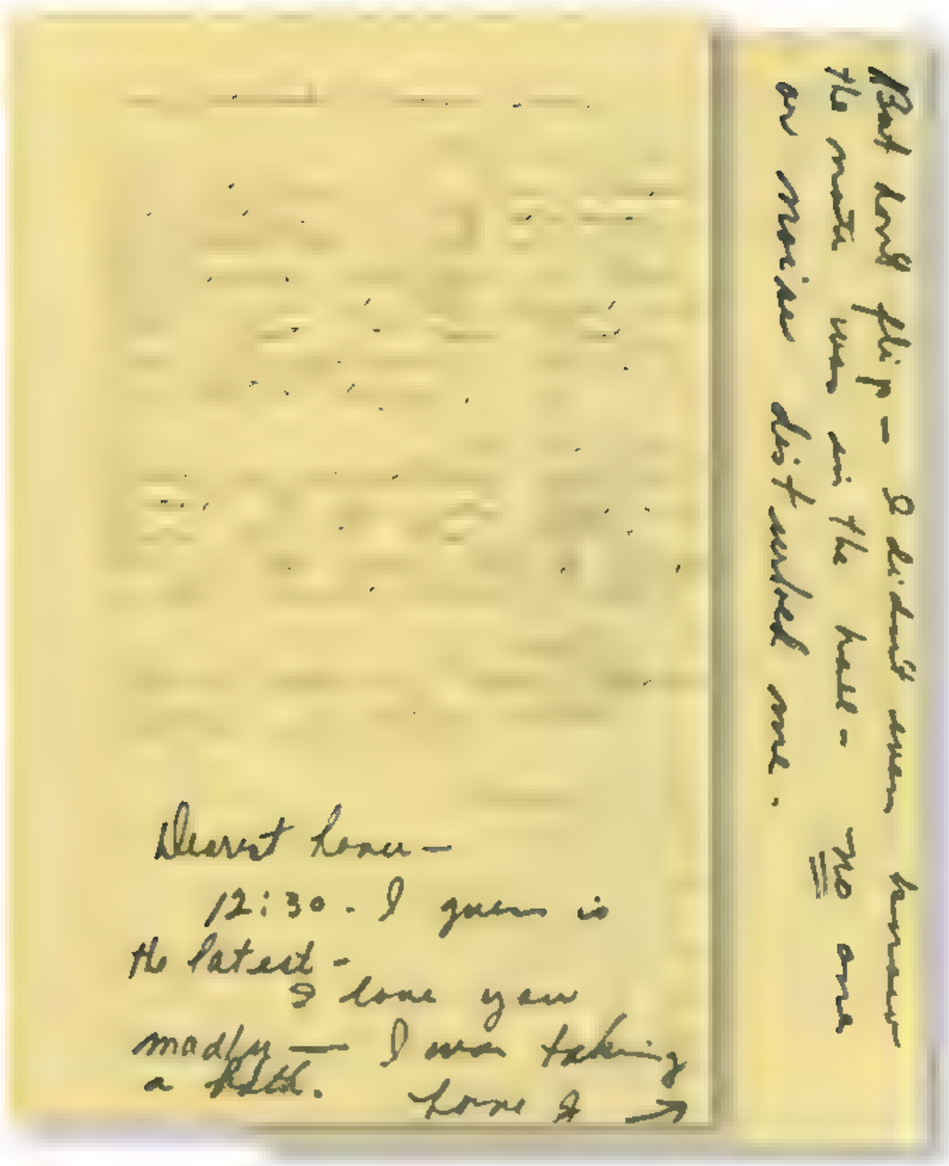
In witness whereof this instrument has been executed on behalf of Amtorg Trading Corporation by its officers, thereunto duly authorized.

V. A. Bogdan
First Vice-President

I. Ilyin
Treasurer

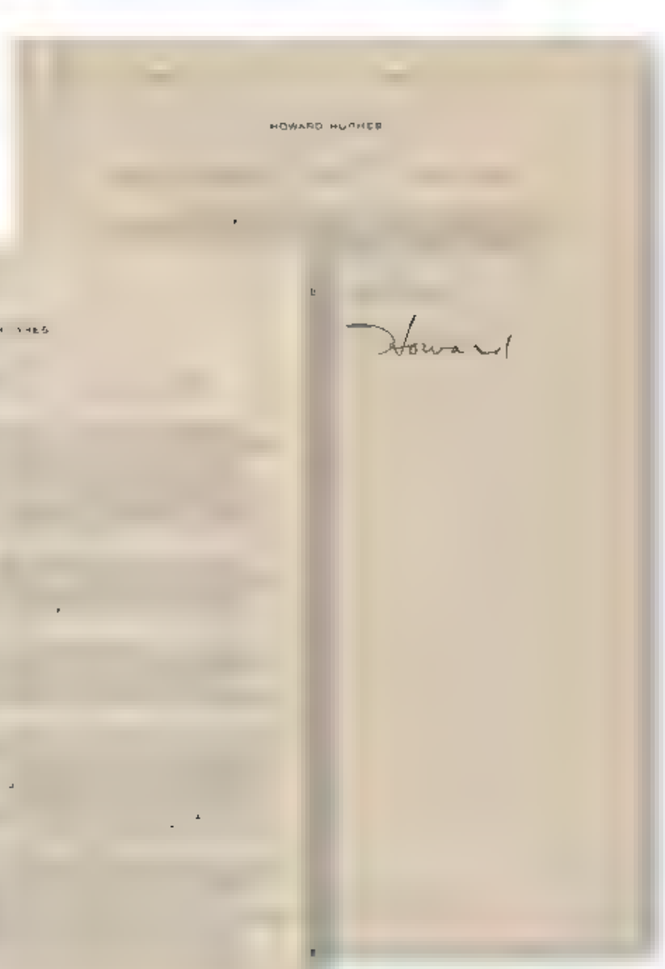
SIGNATURE:

Howard Hughes

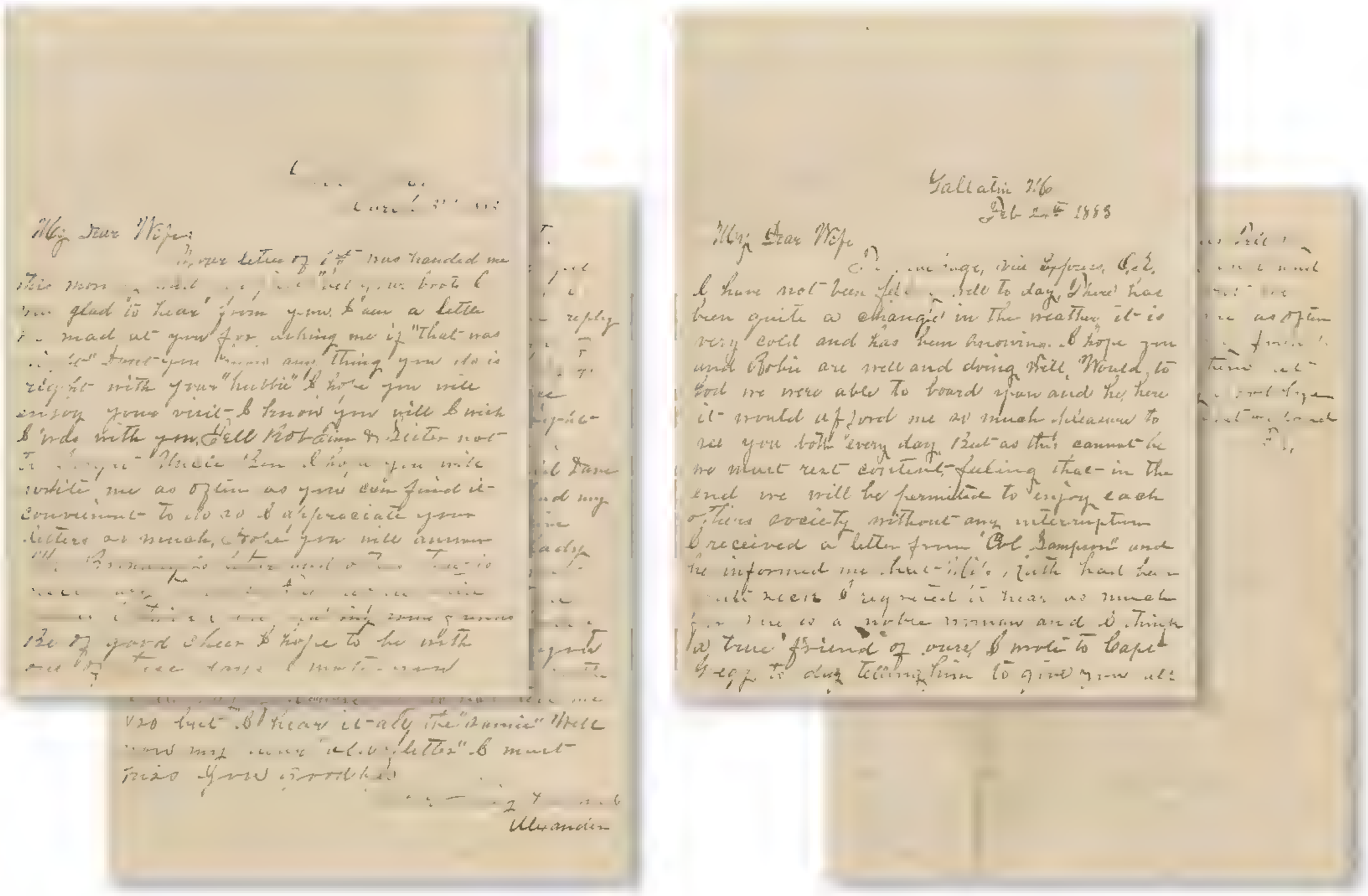

Best luck to you on your flight - I dislike even knowing you are in the hands of the Russians - Please don't disturb me.

Dearest Love -
12:30. I guess is the latest -
I love you madly — I was taking a bath. Love & →

HOWARD HUGHES


HOWARD HUGHES

Howard



49. James, Frank. A group of two letters to his wife discussing how much he misses his family while sitting in jail. James writes as he awaits trial in a Gallatin, Missouri prison.

Autograph letter signed ("F.J."), 2 pages quarto, Gallatin, Missouri, 24 February 1883 to his wife, Annie James.

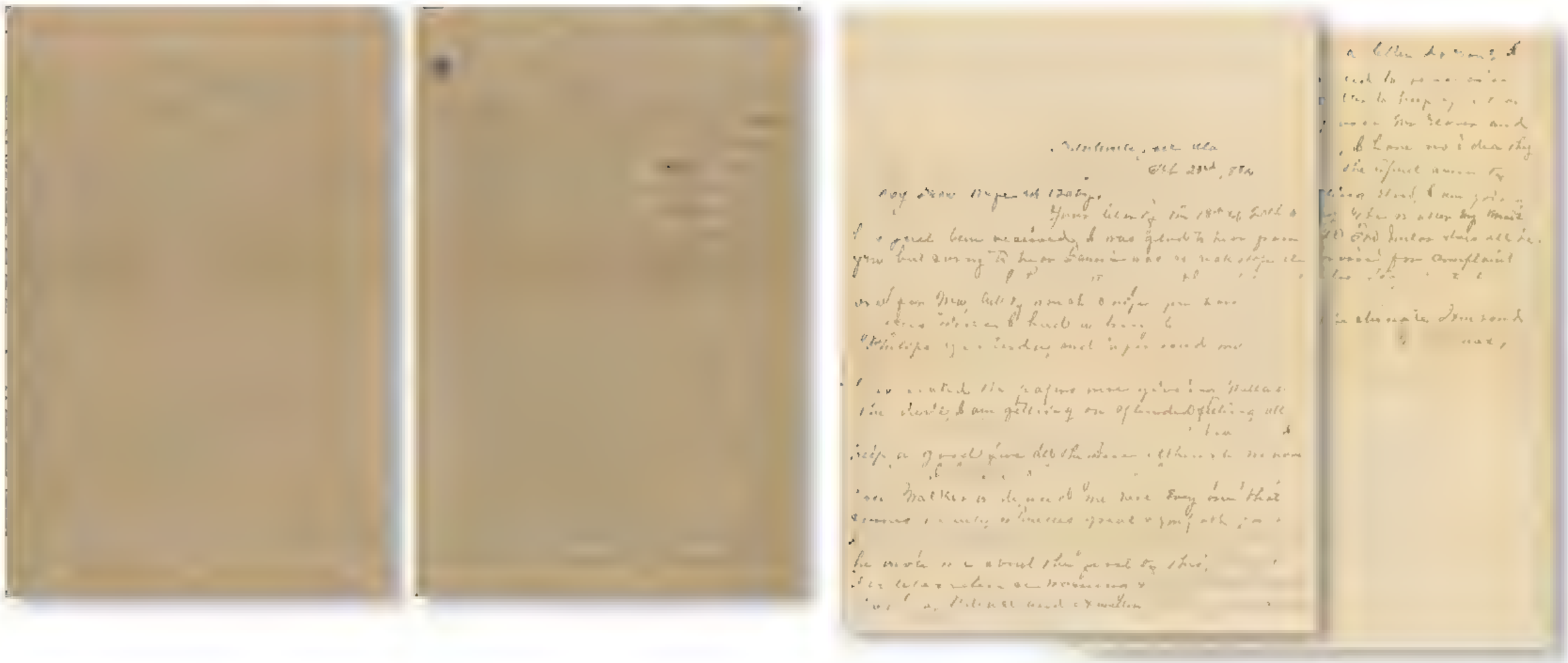
He writes in full: *The package, via Express, O.K. I have not been feeling well to day. There has been quite a change in the weather, it is very cold and has been snowing; I hope you and Robie are well and doing well. Would to God we were able to board you and be here it would afford me so much pleasure to see you both every day. But as this cannot be we must rest content, feeling that in the end we will be permited to enjoy each others society without any interruption. I received a letter from 'Col Sampson' and he informed me that Miss Ruth had been quite sick. I regreted to hear as much for she is a noble woman and I think a true friend of ours. I wrote to Capt Gregg to day telling him to give you all funds he had received for us. Tell my little man to be a good boy and mind Mamma and when papa gets out we will have a 'boss time'. Write me as often as twice a week and tell my friends I will be glad to hear from them at any time. I must say now say Good bye.*

Autograph letter signed ("Alexander"), 2 pages quarto, Gallatin, Missouri, 3 March 1883 to his wife Annie James.

He writes in full: *Your letter of 1st was handed me this morning and you just 'bet your boots' I was glad to hear from you. I am a little bit mad at you for asking me if 'that was right'. Dont you know any thing you do is right with your 'hubbie'. I hope you will enjoy your visit I know you will I wish I was with you. Tell Rot Tim & Sister not to forget Uncle Ben. I hope you will write me as often as you can find it convenient to do so. I appreciate your letters so much. Hope you will answer Mr. Bronaughs letter and others that is necessary to do so. The people still comes. I think I am making some friends. Be of good cheer I hope to be with* [you] *one of these days. I wrote you yesterday and mailed the letter this morning so I expect you will get both at the same time. If you do I will expect to get a long letter in reply. Ask my little man if he ever thinks of his papa. Tell him I think of my baby 40 hundred times a day. I had a nice Oyster supper sent me last night by a Mr. Williams of Texas who is now visiting here and a friend of 'Old Dave Pools'. I have just this moment had my attention called to the door, to receive some eggs sent by some kind lady from the country, and last but not least I am now wearing a beautiful button hole boquet sent by the belle of Gallatin I am dressed up and you 'bet' I am looking mighty fine, so the gals say. Of course they do not tell me so but I hear it all the 'samie'. Well now my deal 'old flitter' I must kiss you good bye.*

James uses his alias, Alexander, to prevent the letter from falling into reporters' hands or into wrong hands. Both letters are written from prison, where he awaited trial for the pilfering of a train line where subsequently the driver and a passenger were murdered.

$5,000 - $8,000



50. James, Frank. A collection of three letters, written from jail, regarding his trial for robbing the Rock Island Line train at Winston, Missouri where the train engineer and a passenger were killed. A fascinating account from the soldier and bandit himself.

Two autograph letters signed ("Frank") on same leaf, 2 pages octavo, [Gallatin, Missouri], 18 December 1883 on recto and 19 December 1883 on verso, in purple pencil to his wife Annie James.

He writes in full: *I have friends here whoes society is extremely agreeable to me but it is in the presence of my little family where true happiness only abound. There I can find the true wife into whoes heart I can tell my joys my sorrows, what a consolation it is to know she is waiting watching and praying no doubt she has a heavy heart. I am grieved far more than she can possibly be on account of having disappointed her by not writing yesterday. I do hope she saw Mr. Slover so she will then know why I did not write. Good bye until tomorrow. I hope you read my letter today. I am waiting very impatiently to hear from Judge Goodman. Should he decide in our favor I hope I will have the pleasure of spending the holidays with my dear one. I would enjoy a breathing spell about this time and to be with you once more. I feel as I would forget my long suffering. You would be delighted to see me and I imagine so any way. Surely Judge G will dispose of my case one way or the other day. Let it come. I am anxious so Good bye until the morrow.* Frank James wrote this letter while in the Gallatin jail awaiting trial for the murder of Frank McMillan, a stone quarry laborer. He was a fugitive of justice for six months until he surrendered. In the ensuing trial, the state sought to prove that Frank was seen near the scene of the crime, masquerading under the name of Woodson, and that he had fatally shot McMillan. However, they had to contend with a formidable witness, Confederate General and peerless rebel cavalry leader, Joseph O. Shelby, who was known for his sincerity and earnest convictions. The James boys had, at various times, served under William Clarke Quantrille, the notorious guerilla, who operated under Shelby's command. The James boys therefore fought and campaigned for Shelby on several occasions. In addition, there was a special reason he felt close to the boys. At the Battle of Lonejack, Shelby's body servant, a faithful Negro named Billy Hunter, was captured by the Yankees and it was the James boys who recovered him for Shelby. When he was called to the stand, Shelby testified at the time of the train robbery, he met Jesse James, Dick Liddil and Bill Ryan at his home in the South. The General's testimony held tremendous weight with the people and created a sensation resulting in Frank's acquittal. In these letters, he mentions Mr. Slover, or James H. Slover of Independence who was one of his defense attorneys. In the second letter, he mentions the trial judge, H.C.S. Goodman. James would later be acquitted and went to live in Oklahoma with his mother. He resumed a normal life working middle class jobs.

Autograph letter signed ("Frank James"), 2 pages quarto, Huntsville Jail, Alabama, 23 February 1884 to his wife and son, Annie and Robie James, in Kearney, Missouri. With original envelope. He writes in full: *Your letter of the 18th and 20th has just been received. I was glad to hear from you but sorry to hear Fannie was so sick. Hope she may recover. I have written you three letters and one for Ma, all of which I hope you have received by this time. I had a long letter from Col Philips yesterday and informed me that my friends in Mo. Would leave no stone unturned. He also stated the papers were giving Wallace the devil. I am getting on splendid feeling all right with the exception of a violent headach*[e]. *I keep a good fire all the time, although we have no ice. I believe I told you I had employed Walker to defend me here. Every one that comes expresses great sympathy for me. I have just had a letter from Mr. Rush. He said he wrote me about the first of this month while at Independence warning me of what has been done by Wallace and Hamilton, I have no recollection of receiving such a letter, do you? I hope you will be contented to remain with Ma, she is much abler to keep you than Mamma. I had a letter from Mr. Glover and he is doing what he can. I have no idea they will get me out before the April term of Court. They are so everlasting slow, I am going to keep pressing the matter. My mail is not inspected at all. The Jailor does all he can for me, I have no room for complaint. I will now say good bye Hoping to hear from you at once.* In this letter, James attacks the fiery crusading prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, William H. Wallace, who was attempting to find evidence against him for possible retrial. W.D. Hamilton was another prosecuting attorney; John F. Philips of Kansas City, William Rush of Gallatin, and James H. Slover of Independence were his defense attorneys; and the General Walker to whom he refers is none other than the famous Confederate General Leroy Pope Walker, the first Confederate Secretary of War.

$6,000 - $8,000

51. James, Henry. A significant collection of eleven letters documenting important events in history through personal letters to friends and family members. A prolific writer and born to a prominent American family, James' letters clearly reveal his exemplary writing style. Highlights include:

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages quarto, Rye, Sussex, 17 April 1912, on black-bordered stationery with envelope to *Dearest Alice*.

Henry James writes to his brother's wife, Alice, regarding the Titanic. Frank Millet was a sculptor and painter who perished on the RMS Titanic on 15 April 1912. Clearly, James is still emotional over the loss of his friend.

James writes in full: *Just a word, late tonight, to thank you for your good letter, & Bill for his note about his coming up on Thursday. Kindly say to him for me that I count on his lunching with me on Thursday, but that if he will make it 1.45 I shall have had a little more time to get back from my Chelsea working-place, where I shall have spent the morning. Let him come in & sit down & wait, I shall not try his patience, & shall be so delighted to see him. I am also so glad you are going to lunch with the Arthur Butlers. This black horror of the Titanic almost crushes one with the tragedy of it. It haunts & dismays, sickens & overwhelms. I knew but one of the victims, dear Frank Millet, yet it is too horrible. But I shall see you right soon, I have been intending Friday. But I will settle it with Bill. All my love, I'm so glad your Father recuperates. Ever your affectionate…* Autograph letter signed, 2 pages quarto, Pall Mall, S.W., 29 April 1912 to *Dearest Bill.* James writes in full: *I have your good note, as I had a dear genial letter from Alice on Saturday & I shall tenderly welcome you tomorrow. Your mother's letter is a blessing as always, though she does want you to go furniture-hunting in bleak Lancashire or Yorkshire or wherever it is; & I shall bring it back to you. I shall have you alone tomorrow till 7:45, when I shall call for you promptly & take you to dinner. I shall want to know all about Brickwall & the dear Prother's (who will greatly feel your absence, but I suppose they also are all but back here,) & everything else. Let your journey be placid & your circulation (here) cautious. My Army & Navy store number is: 37098…* *Dearest Bill* is the brother of Henry James and also a talented philosopher, psychologist and trained physician.

Autograph letter signed, 1 page quarto, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, 20 August 1915, on black-bordered stationery with envelope.

The author writes in full: *I ought before this—much before—to have thanked you for your greeting, but I have had such a high tide of warm friendliness to breast—great is the luxury of being kept so afloat, or made so to feel that one will be fished up again if one sinks! It was extraordinary that there was still so much of me left outstanding to be absorbed, but I feel absolutely engulfed and assimilated now…*

A significant letter written a month after James made an important personal decision. He was living in England since 1869 without becoming a citizen, but his adopted country's entry into the First World War called forth his patriotism. He became a naturalized British subject in July 1915. The present letter, in characteristically convoluted style, is evidently James' reply to Russell's letter of welcome and congratulation.

Typed letter signed, five pages quarto, [London], 29 May 1915 on his imprinted stationery to *Dearest Alice*. James comments on America's position after the Lusitania horror.

One aches with envy of any other possible view than the one assaulting us in this distracted hemisphere. Of course we are at my present writing as much in the dark here about Germany's possible black designs upon the U.S. as you were twelve days ago, and even this new assault, the apparent torpedoing of the Nebraskan, of such recent occurrence, does as yet little to illuminate. If it shall truly appear, on complete investigation, that it is really the atrocious torpedo act that it seems, it will be conclusive to my poor mind that those blackguards do wish to drag us into the War by planned outrage, in order to impair the tremendous financial solvency that we enjoy and the sight of which, in her own virtually bankrupt state, fills her with rage and hate, as representing a command of the situation on our part at the design of diminishing so far as possible. However, these next days will show something, and odious, verily hideous, as it may be to have up to a certain point to temporize with the brutes, I can't but be considerably affected by what I believe to be true here, viz: the fact that the Allies really for their own sakes want America to keep out far more than they want her to come in, believing that she can, for months to come, help them much more. It is all very dark and mixed and portentous—but part of it will be ancient history by the time you get this; so I won't say more…

In closing, James notes about family matters and the battle wounds which his housekeeper, Burgess Noakes, sustained during World War I. Within the collection are two letters from Burgess Noakes on 21 and 28 May 1915 where he gives a vivid account of fighting in the trenches, and of Noakes' wounding and hospitalization. The collection of letters has recipients such as Roger Quilter, the English composer and additional letters to his sister-in-law. He continues to mention dinners while listening to Percy Granger perform or commenting on the perils of war.

$8,000 - $12,000

21 Carlyle Mansions
Cheyne Walk
S W

My dear George Russell.

I ought before this—much before—to have thanked you for your greeting: but I have had such a high tide of warm friendliness to breath: just is the luxury of being tipsy so afloat, or made so to feel that one will be fished up again if one sinks! The warm friendliness that there was still so much of in both countries to be absorbed, but I feel absolutely engulfed & assimilated now, & am all faithfully & admiringly yours Henry James

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21, CARLYLE MANSIONS.
CHEYNE WALK S W

May 29th. 1915.

Dearest Alice.

Please don't think me a brute again for writing you in this form. I have in these days to do as I can, for they are very heavy upon us, and I avail myself without scruple of such help as I can put my hand on. Likewise I have been laid up, briefly (only a couple of days in bed,) with one of my recurrent rather sharp unwellnesses — which I don't mention, however, at all that you should be concerned about them, for I always emerge again by my own art and effort entirely, and they are distinctly less horrid and less prolonged than formerly. The only thing is that our general unwellness here — I mean in the sense of our having such grave matters to reckon with — complicates at the worst any individual ailment. But we are about as determined to emerge publicly and entirely as a set of people could possibly be, and in that conscious ness I find a very high example for myself. Meanwhile this is to thank you in particular for the two new little photographs, which I am very glad to have even although the others, and your good letter with them, didn't share

know when you leave for the country, but shall suppose you in Irving Street for some 2 or 3 weeks more. Then I shall send those things, though in reduced quantity, to Chocorua, as I conceive that they will interest you both, and it seems on the whole right that I should let up a little on drenching No. 107 with them. That is all now I do fondly hope you're escaping to the mounts and streams. All love to Bill, and all to Alack, whom I seem so sadly to have lost hold of. But I shall recover it as soon as possible, and I hope much that he is to be with you at Chocorua for at least a part of the time. Bless you all! Yours, dearest Alice, ever affectionately

Henry James

52. Jay, John. A set of two letters written by the American lawyer and politician who became a member of the Continental Congress and negotiated peace with Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. He writes to his wife, Sally, regarding peace and war. The first mentions General Schuyler coming to town and how the people of Massachusetts nearly starved for lack of food. The second is written just days after the French fleet of Count d'Estaing arrives off Newport, Rhode Island and shortly before the fleet's attempted siege of the British garrison there, John Jay reports on the state of the nation. Included in the set:

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages legal folio, Albany, [New York], 9 April 1778 to his wife, Sally.

He writes in part: *...It would give me pleasure to hear of your health; if your hands are too much affected by the rheumatism to write without pain, let Fady by your amanuensis...I hope the French Treaty, etc. has increased my father's spirits, and raised his hopes of speedily returning to Rye. As that expectation gives him pleasure, I wish him to indulge it. For my own part, I think peace will not take place this year, although the war will in future be less distressing to us than it has been. An officer from Connecticut tells me that a prize laden with cloths and tea, the prime cost of which was 50,00 Sterling had very lately arrived at Boston. We hear the people of Massachusetts have rejected the regulating bill, so that in all probability the system of assessing prices will soon be exploded. Had it not been for fish the people of this town would have suffered for want of food, occasioned by the refusal of the farmers to sell at the stipulated prices. The few good that were in the town have disappeared. I have tried, but have not yet been able to get a pair of shoes made...General Schuyler and his lady came to town...I dined there yesterday, but had not the pleasure of seeing her, for reasons to which I believe you are no stranger.*

Autograph letter signed, 3 pages legal folio, Fish Kill [New York], 1 August 1778 to his wife, Sarah "Sally" Van Brugh Livingston Jay; with attached address overleaf addressed to *Mrs. Sarah Jay, Governor Livingston's, Persipiney* [New Jersey].

Jay writes in full: *My dear Sally, You have since my Departure rec[d] but one Letter from me, & that a very short one by my Brother* [Sir James Jay]. *This I believe will be less concise & therefore I flatter myself more satisfactory. I wish I could have begun it by acknowledging the Reciept* [sic] *even of a very short one from you, but I have not as yet been so happy, owing probably to Delays on the way. My Brother* [Sir James Jay] *was disappointed in not finding you here. His Inquiries about you were particular & kind. I fancy our little beautiful Boy* [Peter Augustus Jay, the Jays' first child] *declined being familiar with him. I have been no stranger to that infirmity, and should much regret his being afflicted with it. Pray-endeavor to free him from it, & encourage a decent Ease in his Behavior. Let not that Excess of modesty be confirmed by Habits, but check it in Bud.*

On my Return I was informed that Fedy had that morning set out in Quest of his wife, & proposed requesting a flag from General [George] *Washington to the Yonkers, where he expected to meet her, & from thence bring her here. I fear he has met with more obstacles than he apprehended, for he is not yet returned, nor have we heard of or from him since. I imagine he was indulged with a Flag, and that the Enemy from prudential tho temporary Reasons detain him for the present: on any other supposition his absence & his Silence are difficult to be accounted for. How much Trouble & anxiety are occasioned by Deviations from the Line of Prudence!*

The two M[r] Verplan[c]*ks favoured me with a short visit the Day Sir James* [John Jay's brother] *left us, and the manners of the young Traveller appeared, to be such, that I think it probable we shall be social. He seems to have none of the Frippery and affection which some People acquire by seeing much & thinking little, at least on that most important subject-man. M[r] D. Lancey has also been of the number of my visitors. He rather attempted to be chearful* [sic], *that was so; I pity him greatly, probably the more on account of the many Civilities and uniform attention I rec[d] from his family in their Day of Prosperity. Altho his own Conduct may not expose him to the Calamities which threaten the Rest of his Family, I can easily percieve* [sic] *his anxiety on their account, & this anxiety must be the greater as no Family I believe ever harmonized more.*

The Country here has not enjoyed so much Tranquility as at present since the war. Robberies have ceased, neither army is near us, the militia chiefly at Home, and every Body pleased with an Expectation of seeing the Devastation & Miseries of War, speedily succeeded by the Blessings of Peace Liberty & Plenty. Of these Blessings, I hope we also my dear Sally will have a Share. I think we may justly expect some little Retribution for the Troubles we have endured in the Course of this great Contest. Remember however that without Health there can be few Enjoyments, remember too that on yours no inconsiderable share of my Happiness depends, & let this twofold Reason persuade you to pay double attention to this important Subject.

Peter and Nancy are sollicitous [sic] *for your Return, and my Father often says civil things of You, which gives me the more Pleasure as I know you deserve them, and as I am with great Truth & Sincerity, Your very affectionate...*

P.S. Be so kind as to present my Compliments to all the Family. Tell Cate [probably Catharine Wilhelmina Livingston, Jay's sister-in-law] *be mindful of her Charge, and that I shall be much obliged to her, if the will bestow upon him a little of her Elocution.*

Jay marvels at the momentary tranquility that has descended upon the land, even though the American Revolution is far from over. Within a few months, Jay was to resume his seat in the Continental Congress and on the 10th of the month, was elected President of the Congress, a position that he continued to hold until elected Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

$5,000 - $8,000

Albany 9th April 1778

My last to my Father by Coll. Worthington [illegible] I have not since had Letters from Lord Hill since I left it. Would give me Pleasure to hear of your Health; of your Hands are still too much affected by the Rheumatism to write without Pain. Lit Sally to your Remembrance [illegible] me from [illegible] me at the Manor on my Way [illegible] I shall write to her by the first Opportunity to Hon. Charles

[illegible] has increased my Father Spirits, and by raising the Hopes of [illegible] to [illegible] At that Gentleman favor'd me with a Visit [illegible] For my own Part I think Peace with not take Place this Year, altho the War will for future be [illegible] than it was.

An Officer from Connecticut tells me that a Vessel is taken with Cloths & Tea, the prime Cost of which is 30000 She had very lately arrived at Boston. We hear the Parliament have repealed the regulating Bill, so that we all probability the Return of arbitrary Prices will soon be exploded. Had it not been for Sick The People of this Town would have suffered for want of Food occasioned by the Refusal of the Farmers to sell at the stipulated Prices. The few Goods that were in the Town have disappeared. I have tryed, but have not yet been able to get a pair of Shoes made We have yet had but very little agreable Weather, wet and chilly -

General Schuyler & his Lady came to Town two Days ago. I dined there Yesterday

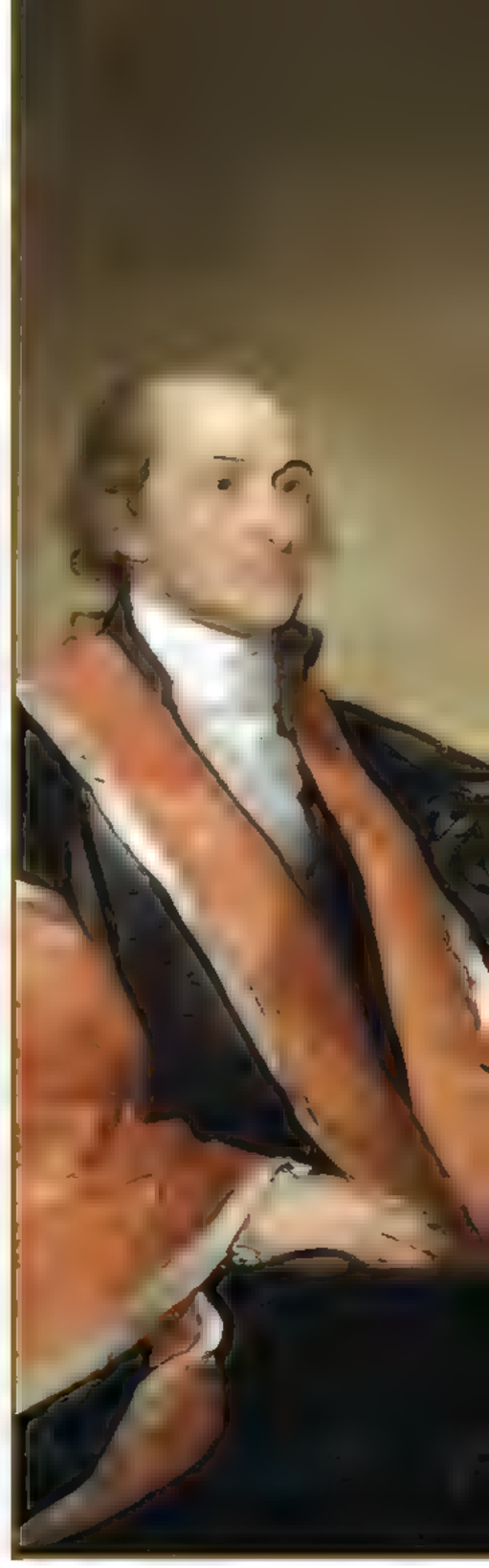
Yesterday I had not the Pleasure of seeing her, for [illegible] to which I believe you are no Stranger. some of the Daughters are here. I hear Mrs Gordon Livingston still continues much indisposed. but as neither the Death or Mr Livingston have been so cruel as to visit me, I have not seen her —

God bless you my dear Sally

I am your very affe Husband

John Jay

[illegible] 1778



Sick Hill 1st August 1778

[illegible]

My dear Sally. —

You have mine my Departure rec'd. but not a Letter from me, I find many there was by my Brother, that I believe would be [illegible] Service to Mrs Livingston, & [illegible] satisfactory. I wish I could have begun it by acknowledging the Receipt [illegible] your Letters, but I am very sorry to say that you have not been so happy, during probably [illegible]

My Brother was disappointed in not finding you here, his Inquiries about you were particular & kind. [illegible] He seemed very familiar with him. I have been no Stranger to that Intimacy, & should much regret that Irving appeared with it: pray [illegible] endeavour to finish [illegible] a Desire I have on this Occasion that that Breach of Friendship be confirmed by [illegible] which I [illegible] Bridge [illegible] on my Return I was informed that Lady had that Morning set out in Quest of her Lord, & proposed requesting a Flag from General Washington to the Yonkers, where he expected to meet her, & from thence bring her here. I fear he has met with more Obstacles than he [illegible] apprehended, for he is not yet returned, nor have we heard of him from them since. I imagine he was indulged with a Flag, and that the Enemy from prudential & temporary Reasons detain them for the present. on any other Supposition his absence & her Silence are Circumstances to be accounted for. How much Trouble & Anxiety are occasioned by Events from the Lust of Power!

The Rev. Mr Duplanks favoured me with a Visit the Day before

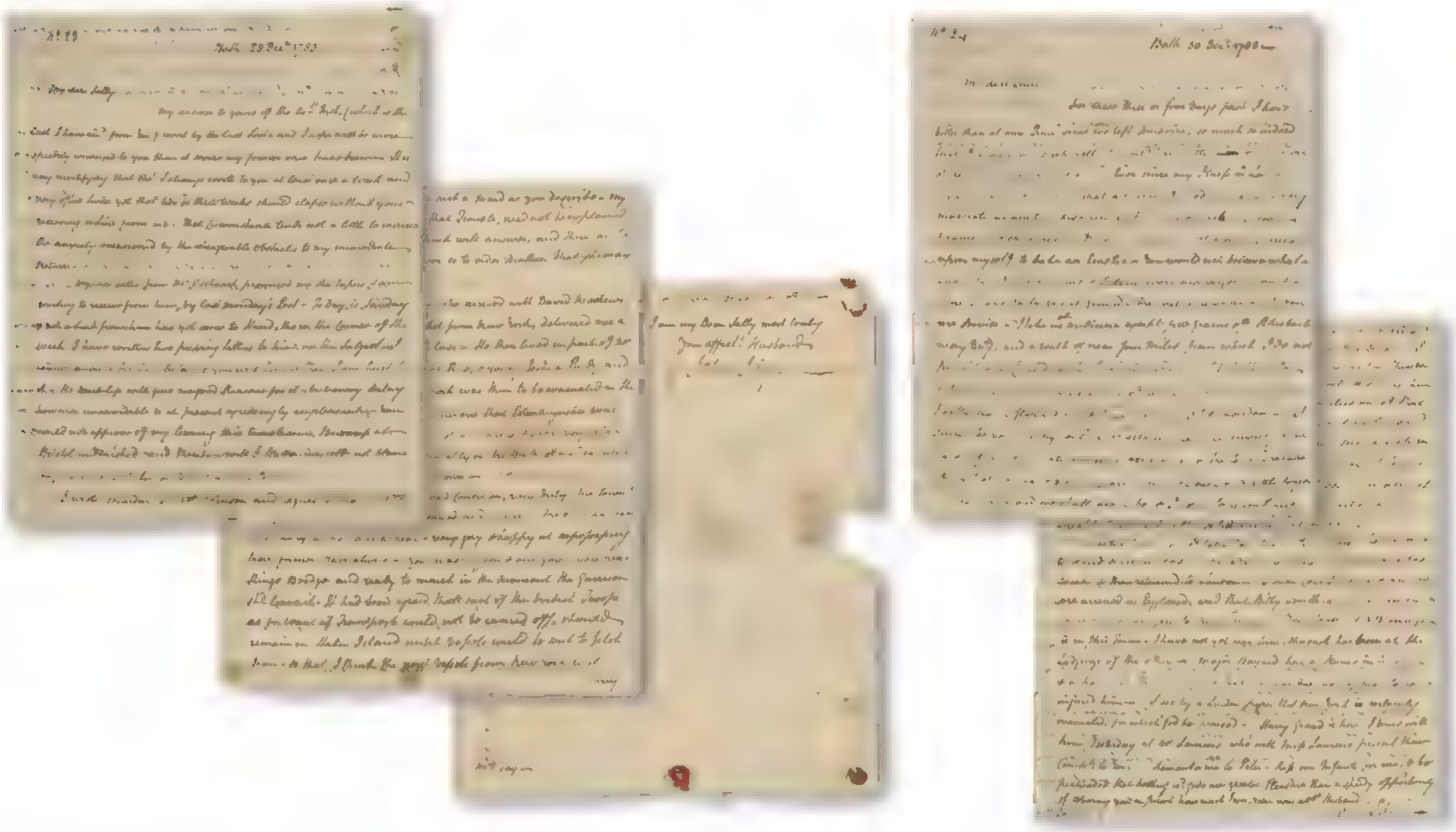
Sir James left us [illegible] the Manners of the young Traveller appeared to be such, that I think it probable we shall be social. He seems to have none of the Foppery and affectation which some People acquire by seeing much & thinking little, at least on that most important Subject-Man: [illegible] Mr Livingston has also been of the Number of my Visitors — He rather attempted to be cheerful, than was so; I fear his Fears, probably the more on account of the many Civilities and [illegible] Attentions I [illegible] from his Family in their Days of Prosperity altho his own Conduct may still expose him to the Calamities which [illegible] the Rest of his Family, I am easily persuaded his Anguish on this Account, & this Anguish must be the greater as no Family I believe ever harmonized more.

The Country here has not enjoyed so much Tranquility as at present since the War. Robberies have ceased, & although my Fears are not [illegible] the whole [illegible] Remove and many Body pleased with an Opportunity of doing [illegible] the Deprivations & Miseries of War, thanks [illegible] succeeded by the Blessings of Peace Liberty & Plenty. Of these Blessings I hope we also my Dear Sally will have a Share. I think we may justly expect some little Retribution for the Troubles we have endured in the [illegible] this great Contest. Remember however that without Health there can be few Enjoyments; remember too that on yours no inconsiderable Share of my Happiness depends, & let this hopeful Reason persuade you to pay double Attention to this important Subject.

Pole and Nancy are solicitous for your Return, and my Father often says sweet Things of You. which pour into the more Pleasure as I know you deserve them, and as I am with great Truth & Sincerity

Your very affectionate

John Jay



53. Jay, John. An interesting set of two letters by the President of the Continental Congress; first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; first Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Governor of New York. The group contains mention of Evacuation Day in New York. Included herewith:

Autograph letter signed, 3 pages quarto, Bath, [England], 28 December 1783 to his wife, Sally in Paris; with integral address leaf attached.

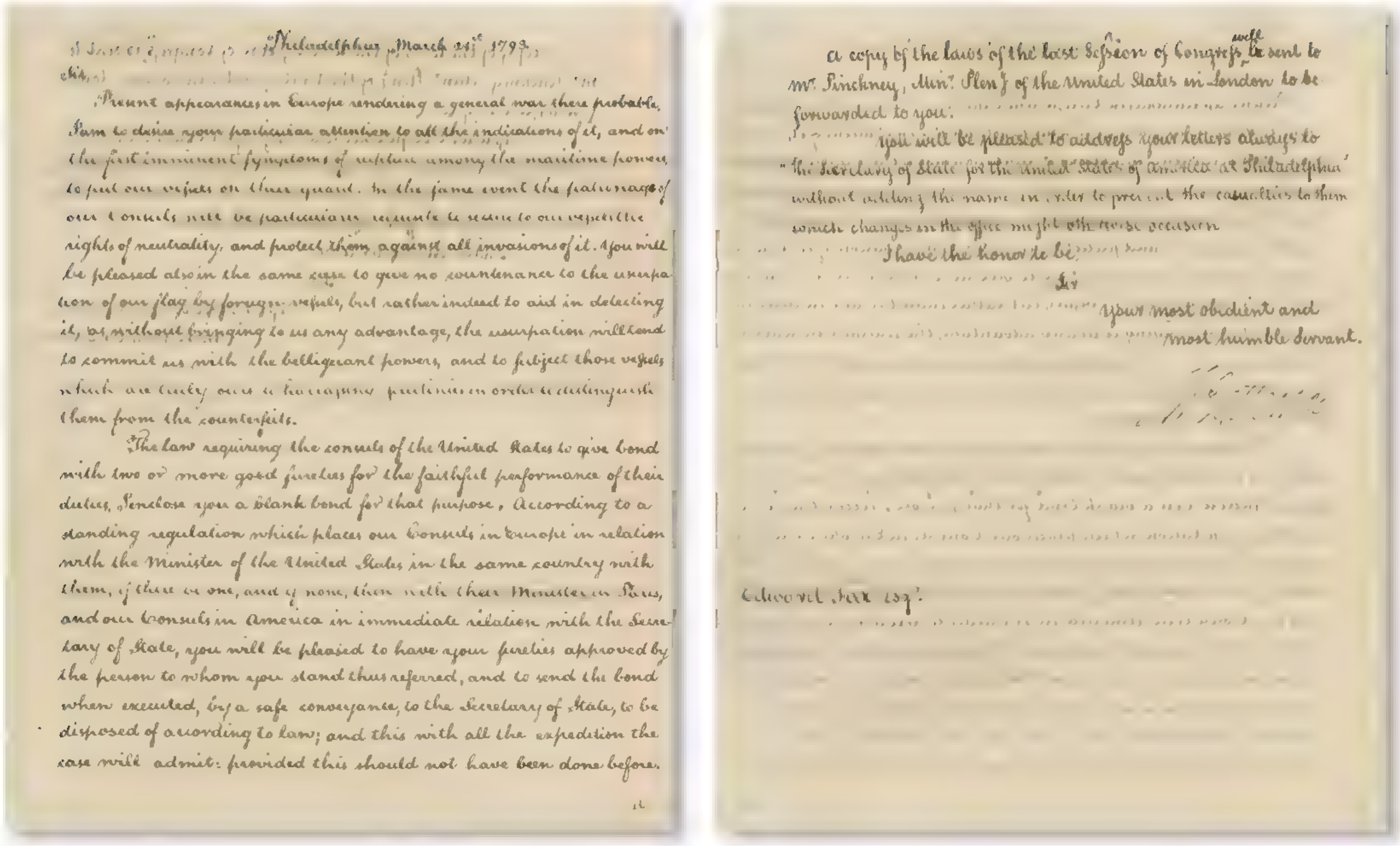
Jay writes in part: *It is very mortifying that tho' I always write to you at least once a week and very often twice yet that two or three weeks should elapse without your receiving a line from me. That circumstance tends not a little to increase the anxiety occasioned by the disagreeable obstacles to my immediate return. Last night Mr. Norman Le Roy, who arrived with David Mathews, Col. Ludlow and some others in the Packet from New York, delivered me a letter from Fredk. Dated the 20 Novr. Last. He then lived in part of Mr. White's House. Peter and Nancy were at Rye, and young Joshua Purdy and family lived with them. New York was then to be evacuated in the course of three or four days. He writes me that Peter Augustine was well; that he had got the perfect use of his tongue and spoke very plain. He also congratulates us very affectionately on the birth of our dear little girl, as well on his wife's behalf as his own. Mr. Le Roy says the city is in a bad condition, very dirty, the pavem[ts]. Our of order, the docks and wharfs decayed and injured. The old inhabitants were coming in fast and appeared very gay and happy at repossessing their former habitations. Gen. Washington and our Gov[r]. were near King's bridge and ready to march in the moment of the Garrison should leave it. It had been agreed that such of the British troops as for want of transports could not be carried off, should remain on Staten Island until vessels could be sent to fetch them. So that I think the next vessels from New York will bring us information of our being in complete possession if it…*

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, Bath [England], 30 December 1783 to his wife in Paris; with integral address leaf attached.

Jay writes in part: *For these three or four days past I have been better than at any time since we left America, so much so indeed, that if I could but sleep well I should have little on the score of health to complain that if I could but sleep well I should have little on the score of health to complain of. Ever since my illness in London my digestion has been so bad that all kinds of food, tho' eaten in very moderate quantities disagreed with my stomach. I took magnesia and opening pills…to no purpose. At length I prevailed upon myself to take an emetic. You would not believe what a quantity of tough slime and phlegm were discharged. From that time I have daily gained ground. The waters have certainly done me service. I take no medicine except five grains of Rhubarb every day, and a walk of near four miles from which I do not permit any consideration to divert me. I begin now to entertain sanquine expectations of returning with much more health than I flattered myself with when I left London. I should be very happy could I be certain that the anxiety you have suffered from late domestic occurrences and the long expectations of my return have not impaired your health. A little longer…and we shall again be…together…I am sometimes tempted to leave* [my business] *unfinished. But when I consider that we might both regret such a step in future I constrain myself to bear the mortification of being absent from you at the general season of festivity…Mr. Adams was here for two days last week and then returned to London. I hear Col. Philips and his wife are arrived in England…Major Bayard has a house in this city and a farm in the country, so that the war does not appear to have injured him. I see by a London paper that New York is certainly evacuated for which God be praised…*

It's quite possible Jay speaks of Evacuation Day, which took place on 25 November 1783. Following the Revolutionary War, the last vestige of British authority in the United States departed from Manhattan. After this, General George Washington took the Continental Army through the city. A fine set of letters by one of America's revered Founding Fathers.

$5,000 - $8,000



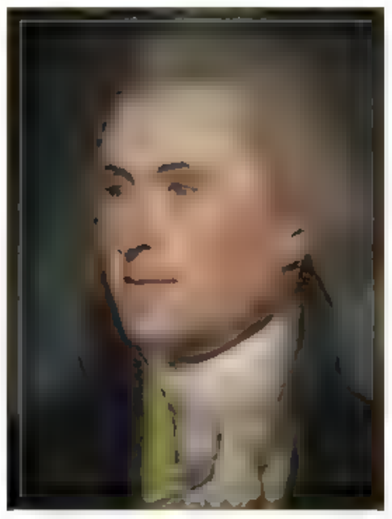
54. Jefferson, Thomas. Letter signed ("Th: Jefferson"), 2 pages (9.12 x 7.5 in.; 232 x 191 mm.), Philadelphia, 21 March 1793, to Edward Fox, with the integral blank leaf attached.

The beginning of a sensitive and critical period of foreign affairs.

Jefferson writes in full: *Present appearances in Europe rendering a general war there probable, I am to desire your particular attention to all the indications of it, and on the first imminent symptoms of rupture among the maritime powers, to put our vessels on their guard. In the same event the patronage of our Consuls will be particularly requisite to secure to our vessels the rights of neutrality, and protect them against all invasions of it. You will be pleased also in the same case to give no countenance to the usurpation of our flag by foreign vessels, but rather indeed to aid in detecting it, as without bringing to us any advantage, the usurpation will tend to commit us with the belligerant powers, and to subject those vessels which are truly ours to harrassing scrutinies in order to distinguish them from the counterfeits. The law requiring the consuls of the United States to give bond with two or more good sureties for the faithful performance of their duties, I enclose you a blank bond for that purpose. According to a standing regulation which places our Consuls in Europe in relation with the Minister of the United States in the same country with them, if there be one, and if none, then with their Minister in Paris, and our Consuls in America in immediate relation with the Secretary of State, you will be pleased to have your sureties approved by the person to whom you stand thus referred, and to send the bond when executed, by a safe conveyance, to the Secretary of State, to be disposed of according to law; and this with all the expedition the case will admit: provided this should not have been done before. A copy of the laws of the last Session of Congress will be sent to Mr. Pinckney, Min^r. Plen^y of the United States in London to be forwarded to you. You will be pleased to address your letters always to 'The Secretary of State for the United States of America at Philadelphia,' without adding the name, in order to prevent the casualties to them which changes in the office might otherwise occasion…*

Jefferson, who served as Secretary of State throughout 1793, wrote this letter at the beginning of a critical period of foreign affairs. When the French Revolution broke out on 1 February 1793, public opinion toward the French was still favorable, though the conservative groups in America had followed the course of the Revolution in France with growing concern. Jefferson was determined that his country should take no action that would imply opposition to the principles of the French Revolution, but he fully shared the feeling of President Washington and Secretary of Treasury Hamilton that American neutrality was imperative. He successfully urged the avoidance of the word 'neutrality' in Washington's proclamation. However, in order to offend the French as little as possible and in the hope of gaining from the British some concessions in the definition of contraband, he protested vigorously against British infringements of American neutral rights during the war. Yet, Jefferson was unable as Secretary of State to solve the problem of British relations, and he regarded Jay's Treaty, which was negotiated under the influence of Hamilton as an ignominious surrender of American claims. His tangible achievements as Secretary of State were not commensurate with his devoted labors, but he had fully justified Washington's confidence in him. Thomas Pinckney was the U.S. Minister to Great Britain from 1792 to 1794.

$10,000 - $15,000



55. Jefferson, Thomas, *as President.* Highly important manuscript signed ("Th: Jefferson") of his Address entitled "My Friends & Children Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation." 4 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm). [Washington], 10 January 1806; in pristine condition.

Exceptional Jefferson manuscript speech signed as President: his famous address to the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, 1806.

Extraordinary manuscript signed of President Jefferson's address, as "The Great White Father" of the Indian Nation to his "Children," the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation. The purchase of Louisiana and the control of the Mississippi River opened vast territories in the West, and the Indians, forced by the advance of the white pioneers, were crossing the rivers to new hunting grounds. Some of the Cherokees had migrated to the West, but others had remained in Georgia and Tennessee. At the time of this address, the Cherokees had visited Washington to make a treaty defining their boundaries.

The text of this remarkable manuscript is herewith transcribed:

My Friends & Children Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation. Having now finished our business, & finished it I hope to mutual satisfaction, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction I have received from your visit. I see with my own eyes that the endeavors that we have been making to encourage and lead you on in the way of improving your situation have not been unsuccessful; it has been like grain sown in good ground, producing abundantly. You are becoming farmers, learning the use of the plough & the hoe, inclosing your grounds & employing that labour in their cultivation which you formerly employed in hunting & in war; & I see handsome specimens of cotton cloth, raised, spun & wove by yourselves. You are also raising cattle & hogs for your food & horses to assist your labours; so on. My Children, in the same way, & be assured the further you advance in it the happier & more respectable you will be. Our brethren whom you have happened to meet here from the west & the north west, have enabled you to compare your situation now with what it was formerly. They also make the comparison. They see how far you are ahead of them, & by seeing what you are they are encouraged to do as you have done. You will find your next want to be mills to grind your corn, which by relieving your women from the loss of time in beating it into meal, will enable them to spin & weave more. When a· man has inclosed & improved his farm, built a good house on it, & raised plentiful stocks of animals, he will wish when he dies that these things should go to his wife & children, whom he loves more than he does his other relations, & for whom he will work with pleasure during his life. You will therefore find it necessary to establish laws for this. When a man has property earned by his own labour he will not like to see another come & take it from him, because he happens to be stronger, or else to defend it by spilling blood. You will find it necessary then to appoint good men, as Judges, to decide contests between man & man, according to reason, & to the rules you shall establish. If you wish to be aided by our council & experience in these things we shall always be ready to assist you with our advice. My Children, it is unnecessary for me to advise you against spending all your time & labor in warring with & destroying your fellow men, & wasting your own numbers. You already see the folly & the inequity of it. Your young men however are not yet sufficiently sensible of it. Some of them cross the Mississippi to go & destroy people who never did them an injury. My Children this is wrong, & must not be. If we permit them to cross the Mississippi to war with the Indians on the other side of that river, we must let those Indians cross the river to take revenge on you. I say again, this must not be. The Mississippi now belongs to us, it must not be a river of blood. It is now the water path along which all our people of Natchez, St. Louis, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, & the western parts of Pennsylvania & Virginia are constantly passing, with their property to & from N. Orleans. Young men going to war are not easily restrained. Finding our people on the river, they will rob them, perhaps kill them. This would bring on a war between us and you. It is better to stop this in time, by forbidding your young people to go across the river to make war. If they go to visit, or to live with the Cherokees on the other side of the river we shall not object to that. That country is ours. We will permit them to live in it. My Children, this is what I wished to say to you. To go on in learning to cultivate the earth, and to avoid war. If any of your neighbors injure you, our beloved men whom we place with you will endeavor to obtain justice for you & we will support them in it. If any of your bad people injure your neighbors, be ready to acknowledge it & to do them justice. It is more honorable to repair a wrong than to persist in it. Tell all your chiefs, young men women & children that I take them by the hand & hold it fast, that I am their father, wish their happiness & well being, & am always ready to promote their good. My Children, I thank you for your visit, & may to the Great Spirit who made us all & planted us all in this land to live together like brothers, that he will conduct you safely to your homes & grant you to find your families & your friends in good health. Th. Jefferson Jan. 10. 1806

A sterling example of Jefferson's great eloquence following treaty negotiations for greater definition of the boundaries for the Cherokee Indians. Jefferson lauds the Cherokees on their accomplishments but sternly advises against further warring. Stressing peace and harmony, Jefferson's words transcend time.

Provenance: The Collection of Philip D. Sang, Sotheby's, New York 30 January 1979, lot 98.

$150,000 - $250,000

[illegible]

Having given you these few brief words of advice I cannot take leave of you without expressing the pleasure I have experienced at your visit. I see with my own eyes that the endeavours I am making to encourage & lead you on in the way of improvement, have not been unsuccessful & that like the grain sown in good ground it has sprung up. You are becoming farmers & learning the use of the plough & the hoe enclosing your grounds & bestowing proper labours on their cultivation which you formerly neglected. I have long since wished you to become herdsmen & to have handsome specimens of cattle & sacred that I never by your selves. You [illegible] raising cattle & hogs for your food & horses to draw your labours so that my Children & their children may also partake of the comforts which you & your children may also enjoy. Another reason I have for wishing you to become herdsmen is that you may be spared the trouble you otherwise would be at in the hazardous & more respectable employment of your brethren whom you have happened to meet here from the west & the north west, have enabled you to compare your situation now with what it was formerly, they also make the comparison they see how far you are ahead of them, & by seeing what you are they are encouraged to do as you have done. You will find your real interest to be mills to grind your corn, which by relieving your women from the toil of long in beating it into meal will enable them to spin & weave more. If a man has improved his farm built a good house on it, & raised a useful stock of animals, he will think when he dies that he thinks should go to his wife & Children whom he loves more than he does his other relations, & for whom he will work with pleasure during his life. You will therefore find it necessary to establish laws for this. When a man has justly earned by his own labour he will not like to see another come & take it from him because he happens to be stronger or else to defend it by spilling blood. You will see a necessity then to appoint good men as Judges to decide controversies between man & man, according to reason & to the rules you shall establish. If you wish to be ruled by an council & experience in these things we shall always be ready to assist you with our advice.

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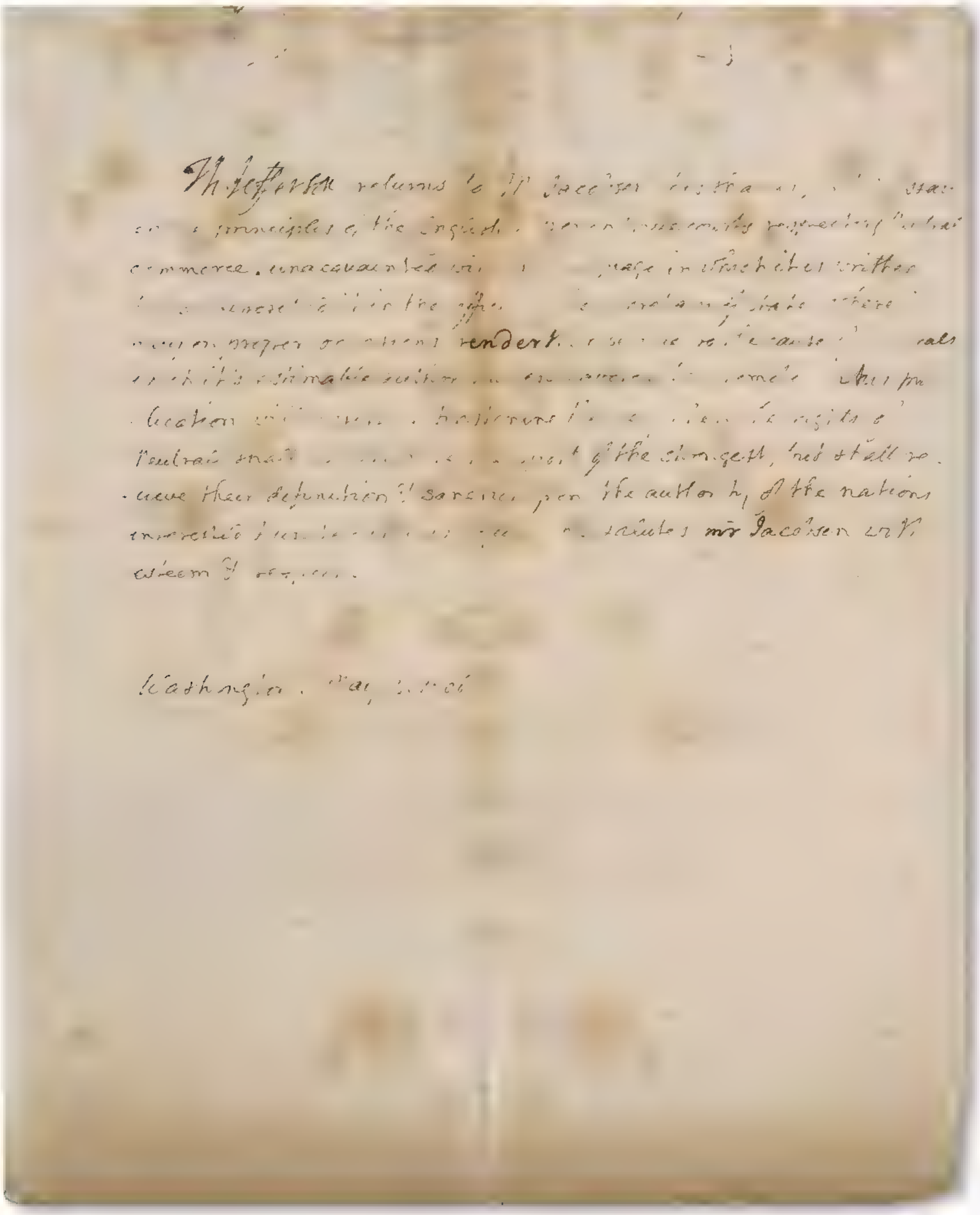
My Children, This is what I would have to say to you. To go on in learning to cultivate the earth & to raise cattle. If any of your neighbors injure you, our beloved Man whom we place with you will endeavour to obtain justice for you & we will support him. If any of your bad people injure your neighbors be ready to acknowledge it & to allow them justice. It is more honorable to acknowledge a wrong than to persist in it. I see your chiefs, young men, women & Children that shake them by the hand & bid them all farewell. I wish their happiness, welfare & prosperity & always recommend them to the protection of the Great Spirit who made us all & bids us to live together like brothers that he will conduct them safely to your homes & grant you long life & prosperity & your friends in good health.



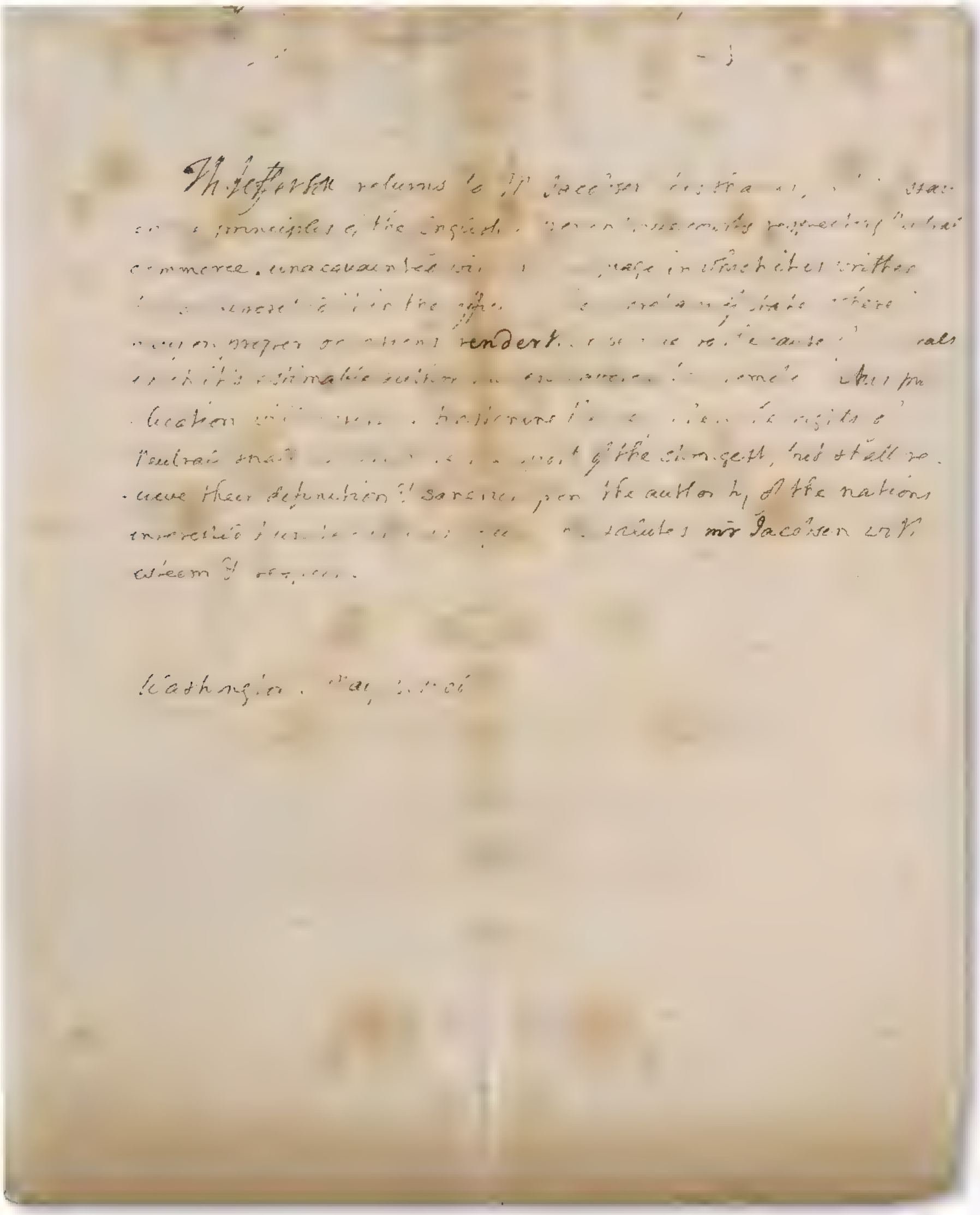
56. Jefferson, Thomas. *As President* Autograph letter in the third person ("Th. Jefferson"), 1 page (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 248 x 197 mm.), Washington, 3 May 1806, written as President, to Mr. Jacobsen; Very light foxing; marginal chipping.

The day when the rights of neutrals shall no longer be the sport of the strongest . . .

Th. Jefferson returns to M. Jacobsen his thanks for his Essay on the principles of the English and French Prize Courts respecting neutral commerce. Unacquainted with the language in which it is written, he has deposited it in the office of the Secretary of State, where it may on proper occasions render that service to the cause of neutrals which its estimable author has endeavored to promote. This publication will assist in hastening the day when the rights of neutrals shall no longer be the sport of the strongest, but shall receive their definition and sanction from the authority of the nations interested and united in this object. He salutes Mr. Jacobsen with esteem and respect.

Barely two weeks after writing this letter, the English imposed a blockade against the Emperor, which extended along the European coast from Brest to the Elbe and excepted only the area between Ostend and the Seine.

$6,000 - $8,000



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$6,000 - $8,000

57. Keller, Helen. Exceptional grouping of three letters discussing her teacher Anne Sullivan, and spirituality. The grouping includes:

1-Typed letter signed, 4 pages quarto, Sunnyside, West Kilbride, Scotland, 26 November 1936, to Andrea Bereus; with transmittal envelope.

Just one month after the death of "Teacher" (Anne Sullivan Macy), Helen Keller writes from Scotland: *It has taken me all this time to learn how to behave like a free spirit despite my greatest deprivation.*

Keller writes in full: *Dear Andrea, It has taken me all this time to learn how to behave like a free spirit despite my greatest deprivation. Now, however, I have resumed my correspondence and other usual tasks, and after this rallying pause among restful surroundings I shall be ready for more years of endeavor to wear away "the impalpable barrier - the mind 's night" -- that still stands between millions of human beings and their heritage. Meantime in a new way I feel the nearness of friends like you and Conrad with whom I continue to sojourn.*

How shall I ever thank you both for being so wonderful to us three? The only real thanks is loving you to the height and depth and breadth of what you meant to Teacher. I am thinking not only of the time and skill Conrad put into the effort to restore her sight. With emotion I also recall how often he came out to Forest Hills, tired after a hard day's work, brightened weary hours for Teacher and, with sympathetic understanding, kept up the hopeful mood so essential to her well-being. I count over the eleven years of his friendship and bless him for the courage Teacher felt in his presence and the tender care even to the end with which he followed the casket from the memorial services to the crematorium. -- What can I say?

And you too, Andrea -- if I should declare all you did -- the dear way you stood around watchful of every chance to console Polly and me or lighten our staggering load -- your comings and goings to save us fatigue the many kinds of people you entertained with such charming tact -- the prepared meals you brought -- your comforting presence in Washington and back to New York, -- they are past numbering! It is not possible to put through language our deepest emotions, but it seems to me, our clumsy attempts often say more than polished expressions.

The devotion with which you expedited our preparations for the voyage softened my grief at the thought that it was the first time we had sailed without Teacher. Polly wrote to you aboard the "Deutschland" and no doubt told you what a smooth passage we were having. The last day the ship went on a rampage wrestling with the first of the winter storms. The listing was so bad we nearly fell out of bed, and went stumbling up to the deck or down to dinner. However, we kept true to form as good sailors and enjoyed the ride on the Southampton tender in glorious sunshine.

We stayed in London a week seeing a few friends and trying to reorientate ourselves on life's changed trails. It was sad yet sweet to be at the Park Lane where Teacher had always been so comfortable and interested. The expressions of sympathy we received in our loneliness from the very door-men up to the manager touched us deeply.

One morning we visited the National Institute for the Blind, and Mr. Cockin, the publicity manager, took me aside for a quiet interview. I wish, Andrea, you had seen the exhibition at the Institute of dolls in the costumes of various nationalities. Among them were two intriguing dolls belonging to Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. Elizabeth's is named Pamela -- dimple-cheeked, her flaxen curls tied with tiny red bows, a winter suit and cap, also red, leggings and sensible flat shoes. The other, called Bridget, is adorable in a white summer silk dress and bonnet. My picture was taken hugging both. I have to smile wondering whether they would have asked me to hug Their little Highnesses if they had been present.

Another time Lady Fairhaven, the daughter of my good friend H .H. Rogers, invited us to her town house. We lunched with her and Mrs. Silverthorne, an American, her friend from childhood. I am sure you know Mrs. Silverthorne's sister who lives on Fifth Avenue in New York. (I cannot recall her name just now.) The house was a bower of fragrance and beauty -- orchids, chrysanthemums, tuberoses and so forth. As always Lady Fairhaven was most dear and hospitable. We are to see her again before going back to New York.

Naturally "the whole discourse and expectation of London," as Pepys would say, is the Coronation. You would be amused at the astonishment of our friends here to whom we report concerning the King and Mrs. Simpson. Wide-eyed, silent they listen as we retail the gossip from the American newspapers. But the people I meet who are doing their work in the world have no time for such affairs, Anyway they say, "Oh, it will pass. Even though the King did marry Mrs. Simpson, he would get tired of her in six months."

From London we went to The Manse in Bothwell, the home of Polly's brother and his wife for a short visit. As we had brought with us a tremendous overflow of work, we at first planned to live like hermits at some Scottish hotel "from public haunt exempt," like Birnum Woods, where you spent a night with us. Perhaps you will remember the trees, huge beeches and oaks dating back several centuries, overshadowing the River Tay. But Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, divining our need, in-sisted on our remaining under their roof and working in a bright home environment - bless their warm hearts! They turned the drawing-room over to us so that we might have privacy and litter the floor with trophies of our desperate fray against an increasing host of letters, articles and newspaper clippings.

At present we are here with Dr. and Mrs. Love whose affection will not let us go without a struggle. They, too, are darling about letting us bring our papers and my typewriter and using the library with a cosy fire. Friday we shall go to see Polly's sister Margaret in Dundee; and by the way, Andrea, we shall hear more about Alec Keiller there and report to you when we return. Next week will find us "parked" at The Manse until about January 22nd when

Continued next page

Lot 57 continued

we shall be in London. On the 29th we expect to be in Paris for the unveiling of the Borglum statue of Thomas Paine, and Mr. Moore, who wished to be remembered kindly to you, is making arrangements for us to fly over. Won't that be thrilling? How astonishing Dr. Love's energy and vitality are! He had his 79th birthday not long ago, and he performed Forty-three operations in one ~~day~~ week. He and Dr. Berens are incomparable!

Today Dr. Mavor, the author of "The Sleeping Clergyman," (his nom de plume is Bridie) lunched with us. Some years ago he was one of Dr. Love's assistants at the infirmary in Glasgow. He is a quiet but delightful Scot. The other night we saw his play "The Black Eye" which I liked very much. Dr. Love's garden is charming at this time. The asters, marigolds and bachelor's buttons are blooming in banks, and, will you believe it, the roses are keeping their fragrance in defiance of long nights, hoar-frost, fogs black or white or yellow! Every day we think of you and store up news to tell you when we are at home in February. Always with our love to you both, I am, Affectionately your friend, Helen Keller. P. S. Polly is enjoying the beautiful things you gave her, and they are greatly admired. She thanks you each time she wears them. H. K.

2-Typed letter signed, 2 pages quarto, Westport, Connecticut, [1941-1945], on her imprinted stationery to Dr. Kingdon.

Helen Keller discusses the importance of spirituality and surprise of Henry Wallace's mention of her in a speech.

Keller writes in full: *Nothing could have made me believe that all these weeks would elapse without my giving a sign of the joy and humility I felt when I received your noble, heart-warming letter and vice-President Wallace's address at the National Citizens' Political Action committee luncheon. My reproachful conscience will not be pacified even by the fact that urgent tasks have claimed each day, and are only now relaxing their hold upon me. I prefer to thank you for your account—more moving than any compliment—of Henry Wallace's finding something to gladden him in my endeavors towards constructive living. Then I am grateful for the happy incentive your energizing faith imparts—the straight-from-the-shoulder Christianity that does not stop with prayer or intellectual light, but flows outward 'on kindness bent' into every region of man's activity. It was a beautiful surprise that Henry Wallace, full of high-soaring, world-encompassing concerns, should even mention me as a lover of impoverished humanity. Greatly he confirms my own message regarding the primary importance of the spirit 'to get things done by material means in a concrete, practical way right here on earth.' He is right about our bondage to the flesh. Too often our senses obstruct and confuse us because we do not use the Spirit to look around and above them and embody the vision in the drive of individual effort. Of course you and I realize how slow the processes of spiritual evolution have been, a little here and there, line upon line, precept upon precept, but now the world is being knitted together so closely by unprecedented methods of speech and example that myriads of different minds can be reached at once through instruction and personal stimulus. If evil powers have taken advantage of this fact with such deadly efficiency the last war years, how much more should we who cherish good be fearless in decision and swift in action to deliver mankind from all darknesses! Confidently I believe that the Word which has gone out of God's mouth will not return unto Him void, since voices like Henry Wallace's and your own ring their challenge to those who have ideas, but fail to incarnate them in large scale citizenship. Your message of warm affection to my Polly has made you both fast friends…*

Keller never let her disability of being blind and deaf from the age of 19 months stop her. Through the help of a loving teacher, Keller learned to communicate and became a lecturer and political activist. She was known to take great pride in Henry Wallace's efforts in politics and even wrote him to express her thanks for his world peace efforts.

3-Typed letter signed in violet pen, 2 pages quarto, Westport Connecticut, to *Dear Miss Olson* - Miss Lyla M. Olson, Kahler Hospital, School of Nursing, Rochester, Minnesota, on *Arcan Ridge, Westport, Conn.* letterhead stationery; with the transmittal envelope.

Helen Keller hopes the war effort does not keep her from finishing her work entitled, Teacher, being the biography of Annie Sullivan, the woman who taught Keller how to read, write and speak.

Keller writes in full: *Dear Miss Olson, How sweet you were to share such a precious experience with Polly* [Polly Thomson, of Glasgow, Scotland, Keller's devoted companion of many years] *and me! It gives us a happy picture of you that suffuses a tender warmth through our thoughts. Earnestly we wish you and your beloved every blessing in a beautiful Adventure of Companionship. News that the Face of Happiness shines upon our friends consoles us in the world's long night. I am glad your little book is to be published. Taffy and Tuffy, I know, will be as adorable in print as they are in my memories of the evening we spent with you. Thanks ever so much for the dear things you say about the book I sent. Encouragement has never meant more to me than it does at present in my effort to strengthen others' faith in the essential goodness of life and the ultimate triumph of its creative, civilizing forces. This spring we have been away on another lecture tour for the blind, travelling up to the snows of Maine then down to the citrus groves and gardens of azaleas and camelias in Florida. Now we are taking the winter straw off our laurels and roses and eagerly awaiting their blossom-time. At the moment I am jubilant because Polly has picked the first Sweet violet from plants we set out experimentally last year. As soon as I clear my desk of the extra work which always crops up when least convenient I shall again plunge into the "Teacher" with a selfish prayer that the war turmoil may shield me from public activities long enough to complete the book. Polly sends her love with mine. Hoping to hear that the wedding-bells have rung for you, I am, Affectionately yours, Helen Keller*

$5,000 - $8,000

ARCAN MEADE
WESTPORT

April 8, 1942.

Dear Miss Clyne,

How sweet you were to share such a precious experience with Polly and me! It gives us a happy picture of you that suffuses a tender warmth through our thoughts. Earnestly we wish you and your beloved every blessing in a beautiful adventure of Companionship. News that the Face of Happiness shines upon our friends consoles us in the world's long night.

I am glad your little book is to be published. Taffy and Tuffy, I know, will be as adorable in print as they are in my memories of the evening we spent with you. Thanks ever so much for the dear things you say about the book I sent. Encouragement has never meant more to me than it does at present in my effort to strengthen others' faith in the essential goodness of life and the ultimate triumph of its creative, civilising forces.

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Affectionately yours,
Helen Keller

ARCAN MEADE
WESTPORT

Dear Dr. Kingdon,

Nothing could have made me believe that all these weeks would elapse without my giving a sign of the joy and humility I felt when I received your noble, heart-warming letter and Vice-President Wallace's address at the National Citizens' Political Action Committee luncheon. My reproachful conscience will not be pacified even by the fact that urgent tasks have claimed each day, and are only now relaxing their hold upon me. I prefer to thank you for your account — more moving than any compliment — of Henry Wallace's finding something to gladden him in my endeavors towards constructive living. Then I am grateful for the happy incentive your energising faith imparts — the straight-from-the-shoulder Christianity that does not stop with prayer or intellectual light, but flows outward "on kindness bent" into every region of man's activity.

It was a beautiful surprise that Henry Wallace, full of high-soaring, world-encompassing concerns, should even mention me as a lover of impoverished Humanity. Greatly he confirms my own message regarding the primary importance of the Spirit "to get things done by material means in a concrete, practical way right here on earth." He is right about our bondage to the Flesh. Too often our senses obstruct and confuse us because we do not use the Spirit to look around and above them and embody the vision in the drive of individual effort. Of course you and I realize how slow the processes of spiritual evolution have

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Your message of warm affection to my Polly has made you both fast friends. With our united greetings, I am,

Appreciatively yours,
Helen Keller

Sunnyside, West Kilbride, Scotland,
November 26, 1936.

Dear Andrea,

It has taken me all this time to learn how to behave like a free spirit despite my greatest deprivation. Now, however, and other usual tasks, and after this rallying shall be ready for more years of endeavor to wa the mind's night" — that still stands between heritage. Meantime in a new way I feel the nea Conrad with whom I continue to sojourn.

How shall I ever thank you both for being only real thanks is loving you to the height an meant to Teacher. I am thinking not only of th the effort to restore her sight. With emotion to Forest Hills, tired after a hard day's work, [illegible]. I count over the eleven years of h the courage Teacher felt in his presence and th which he followed the casket from the memorial What can I say?

And you too, Andrea — if I should declare stood around watchful of every chance to consol staggering load — your comings and goings to s of people you entertained with such charming ta brought — your comforting presence in Washingt are past numbering! It is not possible to put

invited us to her town house. We lunched with her and Mrs. Silverthorne, an American, her friend from childhood. who lives on Fifth Avenue in New York. The house was a bower of fragrance and and so forth. As always Lady Fairhave see her again before going back to New

Naturally "the whole discourse an say, is the Coronation. You would be here to whom we report concerning the I meet who are doing their work in the Anyway they say, "Oh, it will pass. H he would get tired of her in six [illegible]

From London we went to The Manse his wife for a short visit. As we ha work, we at first planned to live like haunt exempt," like Birnam Woods, wher will remember the trees, huge beeches overshadowing the River Tay. But Mr. sisted on our remaining under their ro bless their warm hearts! They turned have privacy and litter the floor with increasing host of letters, articles a

At present we are here with Dr. a go without a struggle. They, too, are and my typewriter and using the librar

tions, but it seems to me, our clumsy attempts often say more than polished expressions.

The devotion with which you expedited our preparations for the voyage softened my grief at the thought that it was the first time Polly wrote to you aboard the "Deutschland" and no passage we were having. The last day the ship went the first of the winter storms. The listing was so bad, and went stumbling up to the deck or down to d to form as good sailors and enjoyed the ride on the sunshine.

[illegible] stayed in London a week seeing a few friend ourselves on life's changed trails. It was sad yet where Teacher had always been so [illegible]ble and in sympathy we received in our loneliness from the ver touched us deeply.

One morning we visited the National Institute the publicity manager, took us aside for a quiet in had seen the exhibition at the Institute of dolls i alities. Among them were two intriguing dolls bale and Margaret Rose. Elizabeth's is named Pamela — curls tied with tiny red bows, a winter suit and so sible flat shoes. The other, called Bridget, is an dress and bonnet. My picture was taken hugging bot whether they would have asked me to hug Their littl present.

Another time Lady Fairhaven, the daughter of a

see Polly's sister Margaret in Dundee; and by the way, Andrea, we shall hear more about Alec Keiller there and report to you when we return. Next week will find us "parked" at The Manse until about January 22nd when we shall be in London. On the 29th we expect to be in Paris for the unveiling of the Borglum statue of Thomas Paine, and Mr. Moore, who wished to be remembered kindly to you, is making arrangements for us to fly over. Won't that be thrilling?

How astonishing Dr. Love's energy and vitality are! He had his 79th birthday not long ago, and he performed forty-three operations in one [illegible]day. He and Dr. Berens are incomparable!

Today Dr. Mavor, the author of "The Sleeping Clergyman," (his nom de plume is Bridie) lunched with us. Some years ago he was one of Dr. Love's assistants at the infirmary in Glasgow. He is a quiet but delightful Scot. The other night we saw his play "The Black Eye" which I liked very much.

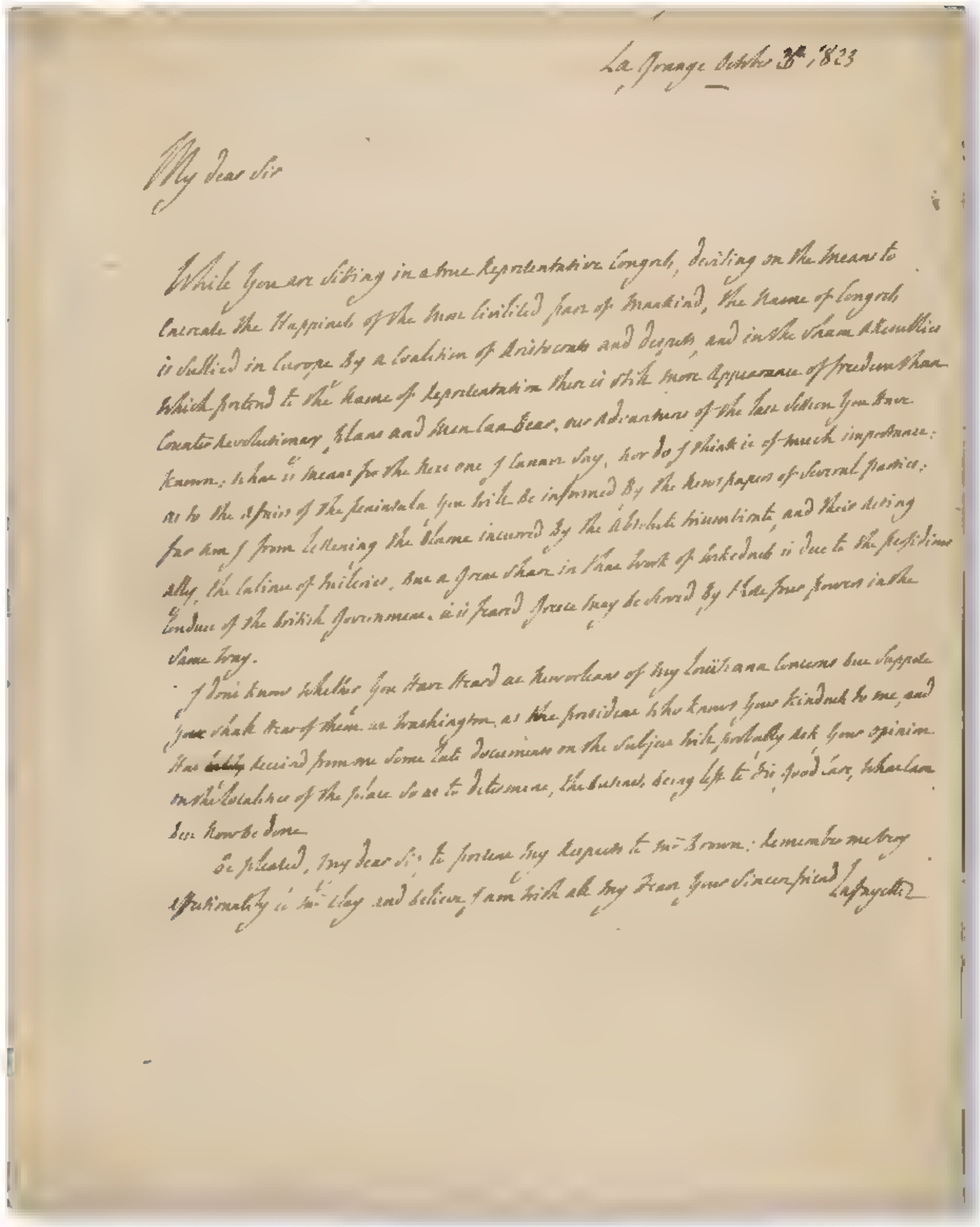
Dr. Love's garden is charming at this time. The asters, marigolds and bachelor's buttons are blooming in banks, and, will you believe it, the roses are keeping their fragrance in defiance of long nights, hoar-frost, fogs black or white or yellow!

Every day we think of you and store up news to tell you when we are at home in February. Always with our love to you both, I am,

Affectionately your friend,
Helen Keller

P. S. Polly is enjoying the beautiful things you gave her, and they are greatly admired. She thanks you each time she wears them.

H. K.



La Grange October 3d 1823

My dear Sir

While You are sitting in a true Representative Congress, deciding on the means to Encrease the Happiness of the most Civilized part of Mankind, the Name of Congress is sullied in Europe by a Coalition of Aristocrats and Despots, and in the Name Absurdities which pretend to the Name of Representation there is still more Appearance of Freedom than Counter-revolutionary Plans and Heer-Van-Bear, our Adventures of the last Session You have known. What is meant for the Here one of January Day, how do I think it of much importance: as to the affairs of the Peninsula You will be informed By the Newspapers of Several Parties: far am I from Softening the Blame incurred By the Absolute triumvirate, and their daring ally, the Cabinet of Switzerland. But a great Share in that work of Wickedness is due to the Pusillanimous Conduct of the British Government, it will Award Greece may be saved By the Same Power in the Same Way.

I don't know whether You have heard an Hurricane of Any Louisiana Concerns but Suppose you Shall hear of them in Washington, as the President who knows your Friendship to me, and Has lately received from me some late Documents on the Subject will probably ask Your opinion on the Establishment of the Palace so as to determine, the Business being left to His good Care, what Can now be done.

Be pleased, My Dear Sir, to present My Respects to Mrs Brown: Remember me to My Children Affectionately to Mr Clay and believe I am with all My Heart Yours Sincerely and Faithfully Lafayette

While you are sitting in a true Representative Congress, deciding on the means to Encrease the Happiness of the most Civilized part of Mankind, the Name of Congress is sullied in Europe by a Coalition of Aristocrats and Despots, and in the Name Absurdities which pretend to the Name of Representation there is still more Appearance of Freedom than Counter-revolutionary Plans and Heer-Van-Bear, our Adventures of the last Session You have known. What is meant for the Here one of January Day, how do I think it of much importance: as to the affairs of the Peninsula You will be informed By the Newspapers of Several Parties: far am I from Softening the Blame incurred By the Absolute triumvirate, and their daring ally, the Cabinet of Switzerland. But a great Share in that work of Wickedness is due to the Pusillanimous Conduct of the British Government, it will Award Greece may be saved By the Same Power in the Same Way.

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58. Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de. Autograph letter signed ("Lafayette"), in French, 3 pages (7.37 x 5.37 in.; 187 x 137 mm.), Le Havre, 4 August 1779, most likely to the Comte de Vergennes, Louis XVI's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

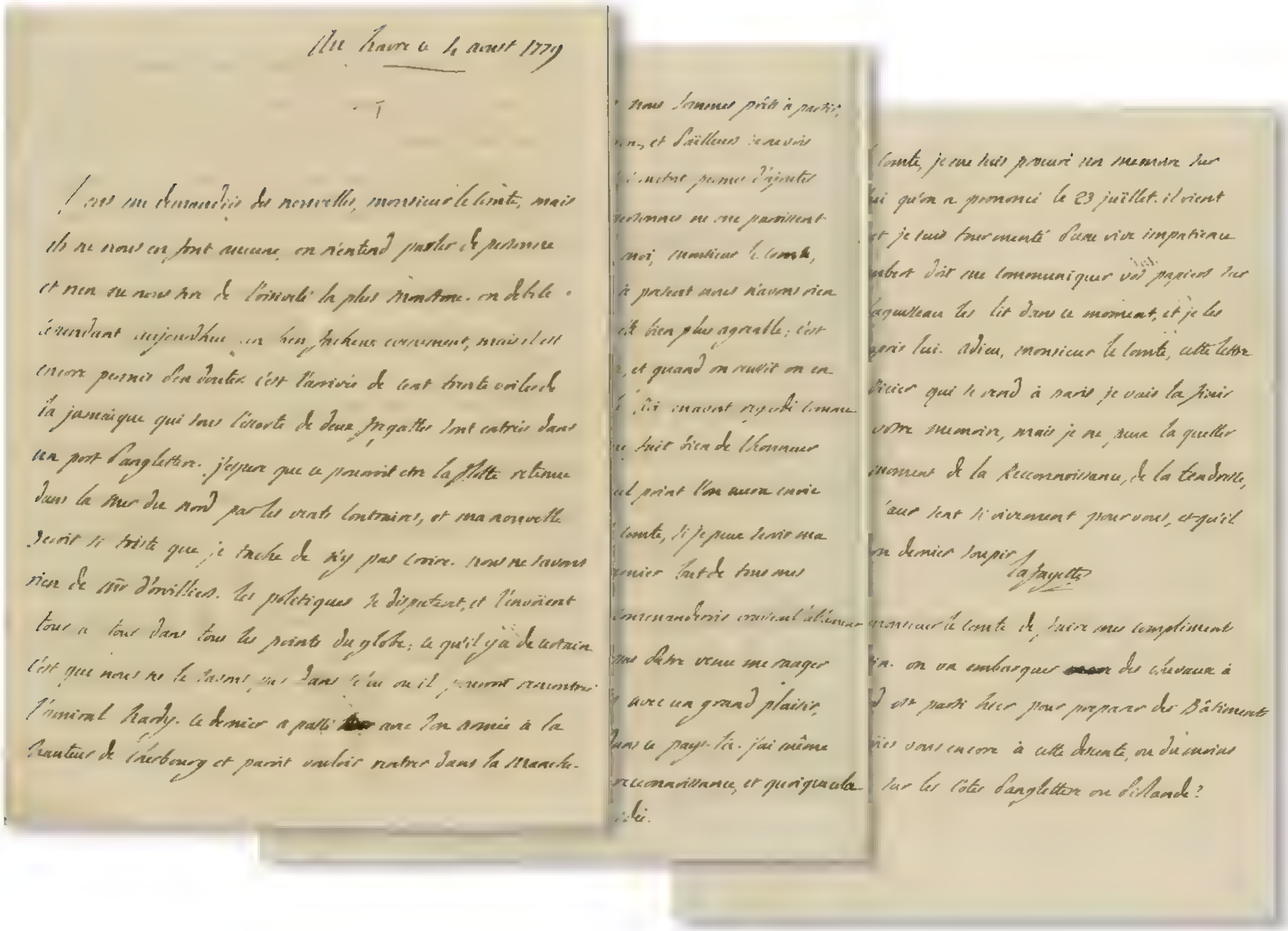
An impatient Lafayette waits on the coast of France to invade England lamenting on what he might be doing in America: *If I had remained in America I would in all likelihood have been in command of the army of the South.*

Lafayette writes in full: *You ask me for news, count, but we have none, we do not hear news of anyone and there is nothing to distract us from the most monotonous idleness. However today there is a very annoying rumor being put about.... That is the arrival of one hundred and thirty sails from Jamaica, which, under the escort of two frigates, have entered an English port. I hope this may be the fleet detained in the North Sea by contrary winds, and my news would be so sad that I try not to believe it. We know nothing of Mr. D'Orvilliers. The politicians argue among themselves and send him by turns to all corners of the globe: what is certain is that we know he is not where he could meet Admiral Hardy. The latter has passed with his army abreast of Cherbourg and seems to want to return to the English Channel. Thanks to the activities of Mr. de Lambert we are ready to leave; there is not much faith here in the expedition, and, moreover, I do not see as much enthusiasm as I would like for it. I would say that certain people do not seem to me to be up to their task; as for myself I am entirely redundant here, and up to the present we have had nothing to do. I should much have preferred to be leading troops; it is a job, which I have had the good fortune to do, and when one is successful all the glory is for oneself. I have been told that the King regarded me as a man who was useful to the State; this does me great honor, but were it true, I do not know at what point they would want me to tum out again. For the rest, if I can serve my country I shall be content, and that is the first object of all my desires. If I had remained in America I would in all likelihood have been in command of the army of the South. But I do not repent at having returned to serve under the French flag; I would go back there with great pleasure if it were thought that I could be of use in that country. I have even offered to go there without expecting any recognition, and although it would not be costly, they do not take to the idea. Lafayette.* In a postscript, Lafayette adds in part: . . .*Do you still believe in this raid, or at least in some kind of attempt on the English or Irish coast?*

In the fall of 1778 Lafayette returned to France for what was to be a year's stay. Finding himself well-received at Versailles, he was frequently consulted on American affairs. The Marquis in his turn urged several schemes for the successful prosecution of the war; among these were an invasion of England and a large expedition to America. At this time a movement against "that insolent nation" across the Channel - as Lafayette called it -- was uppermost in the ministry's mind. The plan called for the occupation of the Isle of Wight, an event which would draw British troops away from the key garrisons in order to protect the southern coast. The French would then strike to the north, perhaps at Bristol. In preparation for this grand maneuver, French troops were concentrated during the summer of 1779 in Le Havre and St. Malo. Lafayette, at Le Havre, was in the beginning wildly enthusiastic about the plan, recognizing in it the opportunity of humiliating the enemy and advancing his own career; but as time passed, the Marquis began to fret. It is at this point, waiting in Le Havre for the invasion of England that Lafayette wrote the present letter:

During the long, tedious weeks in Le Havre, Lafayette was in daily communication with Vergennes, for whom he was preparing a memoir on an expedition to America. In the end, it was this scheme -- the plan for invading England having been abandoned in October -- which brought Lafayette back to America and eventual triumph.

$5,000 - $8,000



59. Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Moitier, Marquis de. Autograph letter signed ("Lafayette"), in English, 1 page (10 x 7.87 in.; 254 x 200 mm.), La Grange, 26 October 1823, to Sen. James Brown (1776–1835); with integral address leaf, addressed in La Fayette's hand to James Brown Esquire, transmitted via the ship "Cadmus."

The Marquis de Lafayette compares the *true representative Congress* of the United States with the *sham assemblies* of Europe which *pretend to the name of representation there.*

Lafayette writes in full: *My dear sir While you are sitting in a true Representative Congress, devising on the means to increase the Happiness of the more Civilized part of Mankind, the name of Congress, is sullied in Europe by a coalition of Aristocrats and despots, and in the sham assemblies which pretend lo the name of representation there is still more appearance of freedom than counter revolutionary plans and men can bear. our advanture* [sic] *of the late session you have known: what it means for the next one I cannot say, nor do I think is of much importance: as to the affairs of the peninsula you will be informed By the newspapers of several parties: far am I from lessening the Blame incurred by the Absolute triumvirate, and their acting ally, the Cabinet of Tuileries; But a great share in that work of wikedness* [sic] *is due to the insidious Conduct of the British Government. It is feared Greece may be served By these four powers in the same way.*

I don't know whether you have heard at New Orleans of my Louisiana concerns but suppose you shall hear of them in Washington, as the president who knows your kindness to me, and has received from me some late documents on the subject will probably ask your opinion on the localities of the place so as to determine, the business being left to His good Care, which can best now be done.

Be pleased, my dear sir, to provide my respects to Mr Brown: Remember me being affectionately to Mr. Clay and believe me I am with all my Heart your Sincere friend Lafayette

James Brown was a Senator from Louisiana (served 1813–17 and 1819–23). On 10 December 1823, Brown resigned, having been appointed Minister to France. He served in that capacity until 28 June 1829.

$5,000 – $8,000

60. Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de. An exceptional collection of eighteen letters, in French, by the illustrious French General in the American Revolution. The letters span over two decades and discuss major political events and articulate his support of the constitutional principles of the United States, which he believed other nations should follow.

An extraordinary archive providing valuable insights into the beliefs of the great General of the American Revolution and his political involvement as an agent for change in France.

The present archive of letters starts with Lafayette appealing to the President of the Directory from exile. He states: *To see again the homeland which their hearts never left for an instant, to give their blood to the Republic—this is the happiness for which I ask for them…it would be against my reason, it would be even further against my nature, to doubt my rights to the title of French citizen. When…the government expressed the wish that I should not return to France at present, did they not also authorize me to submit to them that the right to return, which is not lost to my two companions of the prison of Amutz* [sic] *and to myself, should not be lost to the small number of friends, which I took with me, who were taken prisoner with us and several of whom owed their freedom only to the arrival of our victorious armies in Belgium?* With the downfall of the French in 1792, the Commune, in establishing a Republic, perceived the attitude of Lafayette as a dangerous conflict to their aims. They felt it highly likely that he would automatically become the arbiter between royalist and republican factions, as indeed he did before. Lafayette was in a position of strength; the National Guard was devoted to him, he was supported by majority of the Assembly, and the Departments were on his side. Further, he found it to be against his conscience to serve France when she was about to depose her king. Hence, the choice was clear: Lafayette, being accused of treachery, decided there was nothing to do but to cross the frontier and surrender himself a prisoner to the Austrians. He remained a prisoner of state until 1797, when Napoleon stipulated his release in the Treaty of Campo Formio; he returned to France in 1799. This collection includes a document signed ("Lafayette"), 1 page legal folio, Gonesse, [France], 4 July 1815, with two red wax seals that discusses an important safe conduct pass for Colonel Balmain, an officer in the Tsar's service, issued by the *Commissaires Français* at the *Headquarters of His Highness Field-Marshal Prince Blücher and Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington*, less than three weeks after the Battle of Waterloo. The pass makes allowance for Balmain to travel to the Tsar's headquarters. At the head of the document, an autograph note in the hand of General Horace Sebastiani supports Balmain's journey in the name of the French plenipotentiaries, and is signed by Sebastiani, Lafayette, Benjamin Constant and three others. The principal document is signed by Boissy d'Anglas, Andreossy and de Valence.

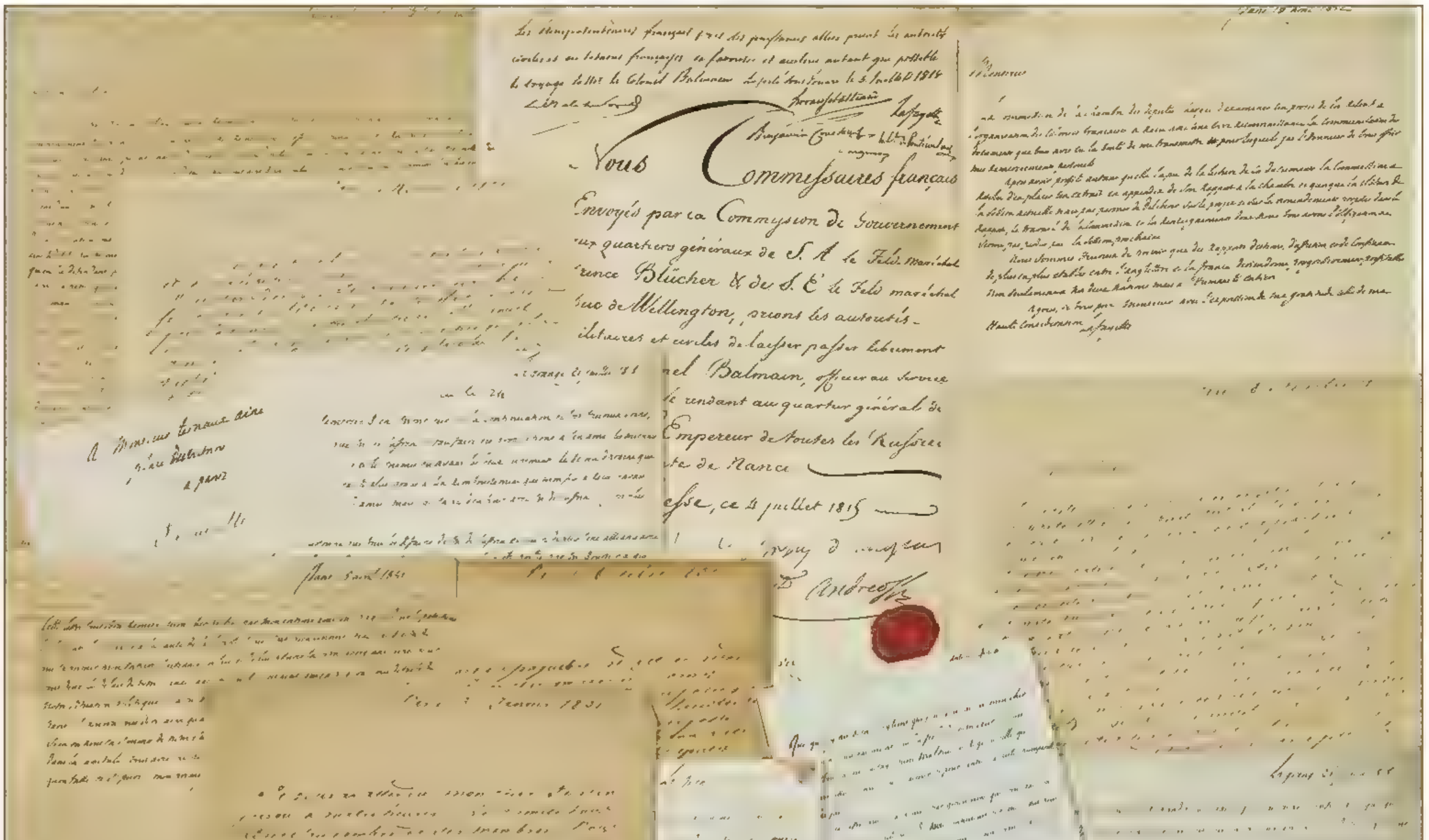
The battle of Waterloo, which was fought on 18 June 1815, was Napoleon's final defeat, ending 23 years of recurrent warfare between France and the other powers of Europe. It was fought during the Hundred Days of Napoleon's restoration. Napoleon's 72,000 troops and the combined forces of the Duke of Wellington's Allied army of 68,000 and 45,000 Prussians, the main force of Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher's command. Napoleon lost 25,000 men. Wellington's casualties were 15,000 and Blücher's were about 8,000. Four days later Napoleon abdicated for the second time. Comte Horace F.B. Sebastiani was the French General and Diplomat who distinguished himself at Marengo, Austerlitz and in the Spanish and Russian campaigns. Benjamin Constant was the French writer and politician who was a protégé of Madame de Staël; he was banished in 1802 for his opposition to Napoleon, returned to France in 1814 when he accepted office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, then banished again, this time by Louis XVIII in 1815–1816.

Lafayette fell into financial troubles after his wife died in 1807. She was in charge of the household formalities and Lafayette's financial woes led to legal problems, outlined in an autograph letter signed on 21 July 1818.

In a letter dated 18 July [1825] to a young liberal aristocrat at the time of the Revolution, le duc de la Rochfoucauld-Liancourt, Lafayette talks about the counter-revolution. *I pity from the botton of my heart all those needy people to whom you did so much good, but I certainly don't pity the fanatics who are definitely losing their honor and will soon lose their power…* La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt was inspired by English reforms and put some of them into effect on his model farm at Liancourt. He also founded a school for the children of poor military personnel. In 1789 he was a Député again and under the Restoration he was active in various do-good, liberal ways. He was deprived of his offices because of his liberal attitudes in 1825, and returned to Liancourt, where he continued to do good deeds. The counter-revolution represented the reign of Charles X, when Lafayette was head of the liberal opposition and participated actively in the Revolution of 1830.

Mention of the early days of the revolution are seen in an autograph letter signed, most likely during the unpopular reign of Charles X: *The comments which you made about the pessimistic system of our opponents, about the tactic, adopted early, of persistently strengthening a disgust for liberty by anarchy and of inciting, at great risk, excesses and crimes in order to attribute them to liberal ideas—these comments… are enlarged and confirmed every day…* When the chamber of 1830 opposed the King, he dissolved it, only to find that the succeeding chamber was even more uncompromising. His response, the virtual suspension of the Constitution, led to the revolution which removed him from power in favor of Louis Phillippe, the "Citizen King".

Issues revolving around the July Revolution, events in Europe and the French Revolution are mentioned in a letter signed to Mr. Borély, Procurator General that the Royal Court of Aix on 4 November 1831. He writes: *One thought similarly then and notably in the Chamber of Deputies, for my command didn't come under fire until immediately after this important crisis; but it must also be said that the subsequent riots were exploited within and outside of France with little good faith; they damaged the elections greatly; almost all were without a goal and without means; they were put down with a violence scarcely conforming to my system of action in such cases.* He talks about *calming both sides* and how he *disapproves of the new system of quasi-legitimacy, of quasi-restoration which has been established in France.*



The final autograph letter signed 15 November 1833, in English, concerns encouraging the *general cause of freedom*. After a lengthy discussion of the illness of his great grandson and detailed instructions on how to get from Paris to LaGrange, he writes: *I thank you, my dear general, for the expression of your political feelings, with which I heartily sympathize. Those faite milieu people make us look for every opportunity to forward the general cause of freedom. Yet I am convinced the progress of European civilization is only retarded by their fears at home and their connivance abroad. The movement of 1830 which has again the revolution of 89 shall come to its natural result.* During the Revolution of 1830, Lafayette was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. He had wisely taken little part in the great French Revolution of 1789, and died about six months after he wrote this letter.

A fine collection of letters revealing Lafayette's continued involvement in monumental political change with mention of important figures such as George Washington, Monsieur P. Panja, George Saintsbury, Mr. Borély, Peter Du Ponceau, Senator Emmery, and Jean François Reubel.

$15,000 - $25,000

61. Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages (9.62 x 7.87 in.; 244 x 200 mm.), *Old Point* [Virginia], 15 June 1831, to Mary Lee Fitzhugh Custis; with attached address overleaf addressed in R.E. Lee's hand.

Fresh out of West Point, the young and poor Robert E. Lee writes to his future mother-in-law just two weeks before he is to marry Mary Custis.

Lee writes in full: *I have but little time before the Boat passes, my dear cousin Molly, to answer your letter which I last night received. I am truly & sincerely distressed to find that your sickness, which I had supposed was a but a slight attack of the Ague & fever, has been so great. Should you wish to try the effect of the air at Old Point, I have no doubt we could make some arrangement to enable you to do so. But those 'two little rooms' must be thrown entirely out of the question, for they would not answer as you would see at a glance, still less would they accomodate Anne who of course would bring her boy & servant & we should all be brought into such close contact that we should not be able to distinguish one from each other. The month of August too is the time that Genl* [Charles] *Gratiot* [Chief of Engineers], *who commenced this work & still has the normal superintendance of it, has been in the habit of making his inspection & as he brings down his family & occupies these quarters (not 'the rooms') I fear with so many you would have little pleasure. Perhaps the best arrangement would be for me to take separate quarters & as from my last visit to Norfolk, I found I could not even get the most common articles, except at an exorbitant price. I had determined to follow the example of others, & procure them in Alexandria & send them down in the Potomac, a week or two before we came. And you know all & everything could be got at the same time & sent by the same conveyance. The Quarters I could get on this side would not be very comfortable in comparison with these, but such as are occupied by others & about on a par perhaps with those of other Watering places in Va. I thought that I ought to tell you the 'whole truth' - And any plan you may adopt I shall be equally & willingly ready further as far as I am able, which I hope you already know & will believe without any stronger asseverations.*

I was entirely unprepared to hear of Anne's sickness, as I had learned from Uncle W[ms], I have seen, that her health was better than usual. I hope that it does not proceed from the cause you mentioned & that at any rate she may be enabled to desire the benefit she generally received from Sea Bathing here or elsewhere. Of all these things we will talk when we meet, when I hope & trust you may be well & I shall have more time. There is nothing I covet so much as the power of benefitting those I love, though I fear it will be many years, if ever, before my means will equal my desires.

The orderly has just come to tell me that the Boat is in sight, which cuts me short. Tell Miss Mary [Mary Custis - Lee's future wife] *I cannot answer her Postscript, but I believe it is unnecessary as respecting what she has asked has been discharged in a former letter. Excuse this hasty illegible & unsatisfactory scroll & Believe me Yours most truly & sincerely R. E. Lee*

Lee adds in a postscript: *I will write to Anne Mrs. M*[arshall]. *which will be about the sixtieth time without her taking the least notice of it- Mildred* [Mildred (1811-1856), Lee's younger sister] *since her marriage has been as bad.*

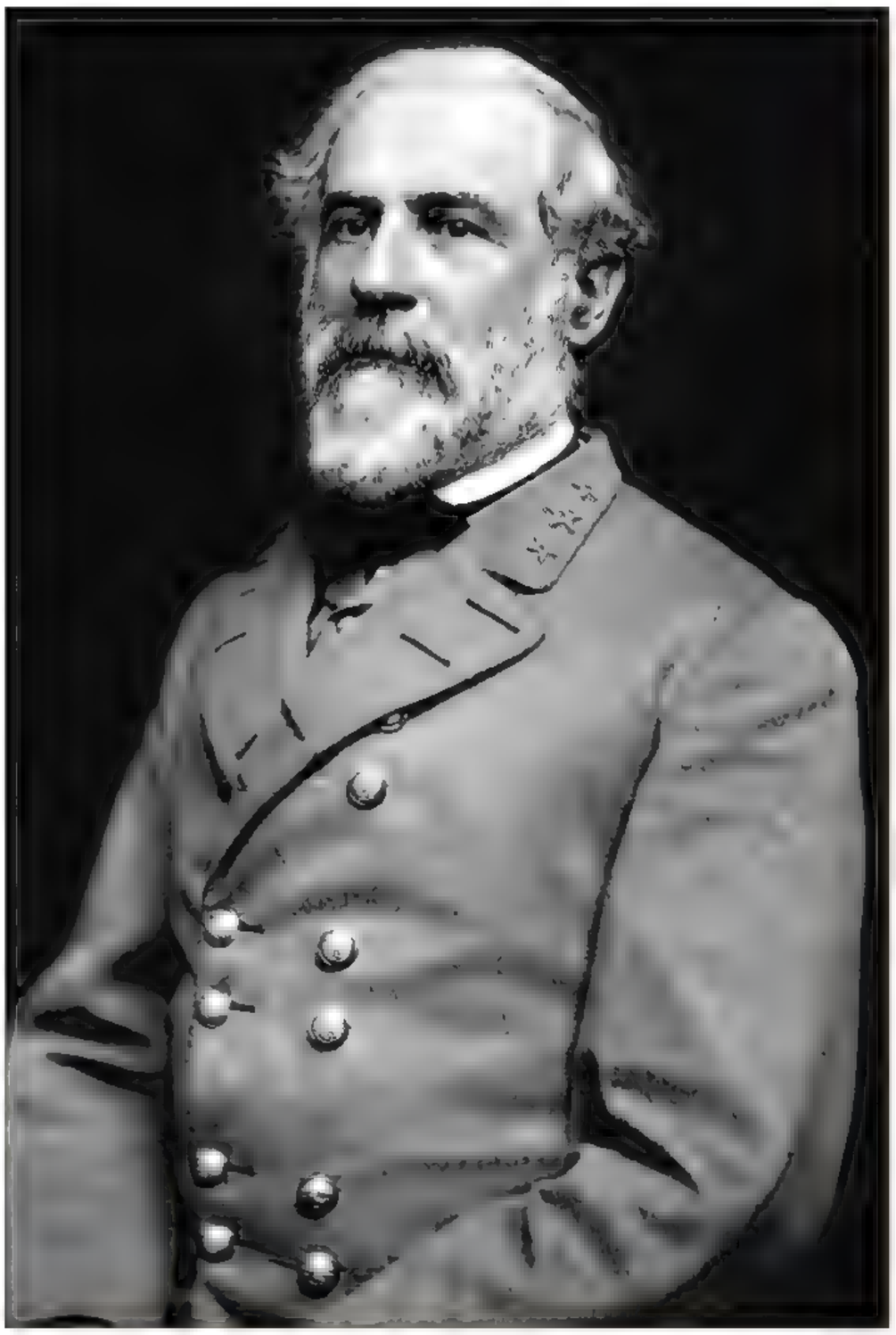
On 11 August 1829, Robert E. Lee was breveted 2nd Lieutenant, and was ordered, by the middle of November, to report to Major Samuel Babcock of the Corps of Engineers for duty at Cockspur Island, in the Savannah River, Georgia. It was a god-forsaken place near Savannah, the largest city and the principal port in the state. Lee's post, at Cockspur Island, was 12 miles downstream, and most of it was flooded marshland. In the summer, it had to be abandoned because of mosquitoes, heat, and fever. It was Lee's training school in military engineering. Day after day, in his task of constructing a heavy fort, he spent in mud and water up to his armpits.

In this early letter, Lee writes to Mrs. Custis, the mother of Mary Custis, the young woman Lee was courting, despite her mother's opposition. At the time, the Lee family had experienced financial tragedy, and Mrs. Custis did not want her daughter to marry Lee, who was earning very little money as a second lieutenant.

Lee's first commander at Cockspur, Major Babcock, was succeeded by J. K. F. Mansfield, who concluded that the original plan was unsuitable; work would have to be suspended for at least a season. Lee was reassigned to Old Point Comfort, Virginia. He reported at Hampton Roads on 7 May 1831. Lee's new duties were to finalize the construction of Fort Monroe, later known as Fort Wool,– computing costs, ordering supplies, and directing men in hauling earth, in grading, and in excavating the ditch that was to surround the fort. Continuing his courtship of Miss Custis, he asked her to be his bride. Reluctantly, Mrs. Custis consented to the marriage. They were married at Arlington on 30 June 1831.

Provenance: Christie's New York, 18 November 1988, lot 210.

$5,000 - $8,000



Old Point
15th June 1851

I have but little time before the Boat leaves, my dear Cousin Molly, to answer your letter which I last night received. I am truly & sincerely distressed to find that your sickness, which I had supposed was a but a slight attack of the Ague & fever, has been so great. Should you wish to try the effect of the air at Old Point, I have no doubt we could make some arrangement to enable you to do so. But those "two little rooms" must be thrown entirely out of the question, for they would not answer as you would see at a glance, still less would they accomodate Anne who of Course would bring her boy & servant & we should all be brought into such close contact that we should not be able to distinguish one from each other. The remedy I suggest to you is the time that Gen Gratiot, who Commanded this Work & still has the nominal superintendance of it, has been in the habit of making his inspection & he brings down his family & occupies their Quarters (not the rooms) I fear with so many you would have little pleasure. Perhaps the best arrangement would be for me to take a spare Quarters & as from my last visit to Norfolk, I found I could not even get the most common articles, except at an exorbitant price. I had determined to follow the example of others, & procure them in Alexandria & send them down in the Potomac a week or two before we came. And you know all & any thing could be got out at the same time & sent by the same Conveyance. The Quarters could get rid of this side would not be very comfortable in comparison with those but such as are occupied by others & about as far perhaps as those at other Watering places in Va. I thought that I ought to tell you the whole truth & any plan you may adopt I shall be equally willing & ready to further as far as I am able. Which I hope you already know & will believe without any further strong asseverations. I was entirely unprepared to hear of Anne's sickness, as I had learned from Uncle Wm—, whom I have seen, that her health was better than usual. I hope that it does not proceed from the cause you mention & that at any rate she may be enabled to derive the benefit she annually reaps from sea Bathing. Sue is a darling. Of all these things we will talk when we meet, when I hope & trust you may be well & I shall have more time. There is nothing I covet so much as the power of gratifying those I love, though I dread it will be many years if ever before my means will equal my desires.

The Lady has just come to tell me that the Boat is in sight which tells me that I must bid Brig Bray. I cannot answer her Post Script but I believe it is unnecessary as expecting what the business was I have done it in a former letter. Excuse this hasty illegible & unsatisfactory scrawl & believe me

Yours most truly & sincerely
W. S. Mc

I will write to Uncle Brig M. which will be about the shortest time within her taking the least notice of it. Believe since her Marriage has been as Law

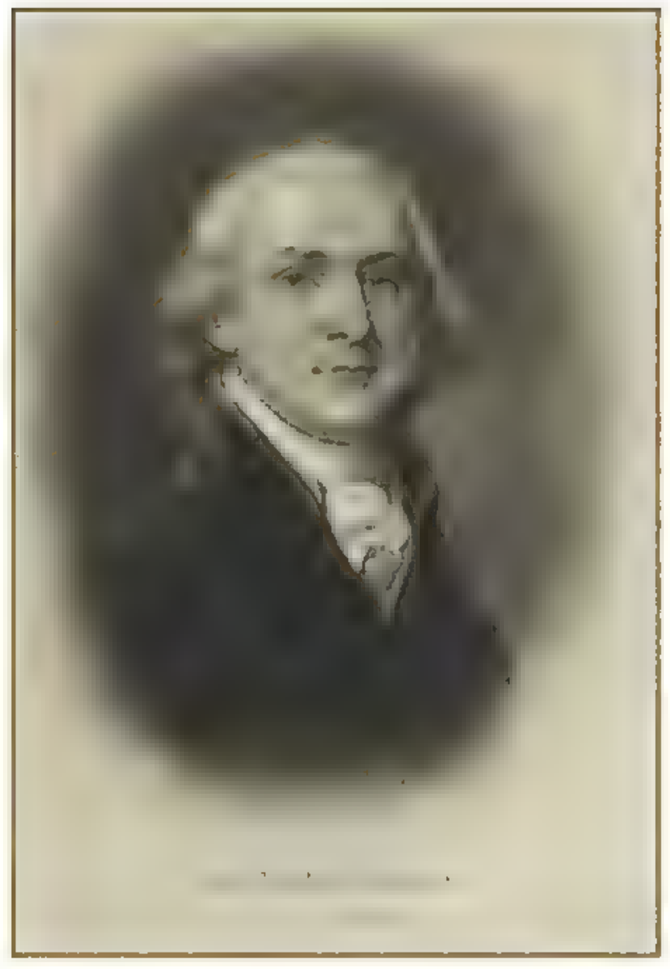
62. Madison, James. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (10.25 x 8.12 in.; 260 x 206 mm.), Washington, 14 February 1802, to Governor Mercer in Annapolis, Maryland; with the integral address leaf; mounted on cardstock frame.

As Secretary of State, Madison writes to the Governor of Maryland dismayed to observe the critical attitude in which he represents the politics of his own State.

Madison writes in full: *I have written a public acknowledgment of your public letter endorsing the observations of Mr. Chase on the Maryland Bank stock. This answers your private letter and at the same time I am sorry to observe the critical attitude in which you represent the politics of your State -of this I do not pretend to judge -others I find indulge better hopes. Be this as it may, be assured that no ground has been given or is likely to be given by the present administration for just censure in relation to the matter in question. Mr. King appears to be well informed of the nature of the claim & to have pursued it down to the latest dates, with due attention. The sudden change in the prospect is chargeable wholly on the British Ministry, and if they prove inflexible, which I hope will not happen, in declining a diplomatic settlement, nothing more can be required of the Executive than that the proper means be used in the proper manner for obtaining satisfaction, all which I trust will endure. A voluntary abandonment of this claim is equally foreign to policy and to duty. At the same time it does not follow that the payment of one claim ought to be so coupled with a distinct & more important one, that the latter cannot go into effect without the former. When in the adjustment of separate objects one of them be most desirable to one of the parties, & the other to the other of the parties, the adjustment of both may be made a condition of that of either. But when both the objects are more desirable to one than to the other of the parties, nothing better can be done than to secure the object that can be attained and to pursue the other by the means most proper & likely to attain that also. I anxiously wish that our next information from Mr. King may supersede those reflections, and be satisfactory to all who have an interest in complete success of these negotiations.*

I thank you for your kind wishes for my health. It experienced a short, but pretty severe interruption lately but I find myself as well as before the attack. I wish you sincerely the enjoyment of yours without interruption…

$6,000 - $8,000



Washington July. 17. 1802

Dear Sir

I have written a twelve acknowledgment of your favour of the 4th informing the circumstances of the Chace on the maryland coast but this answers your private letter and at the same time. I am sorry to observe the embarrassment attends on whatever you represent the politics of your State. Of this I do not pretend to judge. Others I find indulge better hopes. Be this as it may, you may be assured that no ground has been given or is likely to be given by the present administration for just complaint in relation to the matter in question. We may appear to be well informed of the nature of the claim & to be prepared to push it to the latest date, with due attention. The sudden change in the prospect, is chargeable wholly on the British Ministry, and if they prove inflexible, which I hope will not happen, in declining a diplomatic settlement, nothing more can be required of this Executive than that the proper means be used in the proper manner for obtaining satisfaction, of which I trust there will be no doubt. A voluntary abandonment of this claim is equally unsupported by policy and by duty. At the same time it does not follow that the pursuit of our claims ought to be so conducted with a disregard of more important ones, that the latter cannot go into effect without

[illegible] settlement of separate objects, on the [illegible] & [illegible] the [illegible] under a condition of that of [illegible] more desirable to our [illegible] letter can be done than [illegible] means will be pursued the [illegible] to obtain that also. [illegible] claim from this may expect [illegible] satisfactory to us who have an [illegible] negociations.

I wish you for your kind remarks for my health. I apprehend a short, but pretty severe winter. Early you and I find ourself, as well as we can before the month. Wish you many [illegible] agreement of your return in tranquility. Being your very affectionate friend & Sir

Jam Madison

63. Mencken, Henry Louis (H.L.). An extensive archive of 57 letters and publications by or about the prolific writer. This rich archive creates a vast timeline of a man connected to highly important figures involved in movements in history including World War's I and II.

Important commentary on major figures and events from renowned satirist and journalist, H. L. Mencken.

A journalist, essayist and critic of American life, Mencken was an influential American writer. He was equally known for his provocative ideas on politics, religion and social classes. Highlights of the archive include a typed letter signed ("Mencken") to the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" [Ellery] Sedgwick noting he would be *delighted to do a piece for you…What do you say an article leaving out M. Gerard, but presenting some German views of the future course of things, along with a general picture of war-time Berlin.* He continues to mention he has *curious* information about **Paul von Hindenburg**, who eventually appointed Adolf Hitler to German Chancellor in 1933, and **Erich Ludendorff**, who worked in tandem with Hindenburg. An article was published in the June 1917 "Atlantic Monthly" about Mencken's journey to Berlin from East Germany to report on the U-boat wars.

Mencken was known for his dislike of a representative democracy and often criticized political figures. A typed letter signed on 29 May [1924], expresses his dislike for **President Woodrow Wilson**. *The disease that* [Woodrow] *Wilson died of was a series of purely chemical reactions, wholly uninfluenced by mind. His mind, in fact, was cloudy a good while before death. You are right in arguing that he was a mystic, i.e., a damned fool…*Mencken bestowed upon him the title of *Prof. Dr.* Woodrow Wilson in his public writings, which subjected Wilson to abusive ridicule.

The American Language was a large legacy left by Mencken. A lengthy book on how the English language is spoken in America. It was his nod to the British ridicule of how Americans butchered the language. He speaks of his masterpiece to columnist Walter Winchell in a typed letter signed on 2 January [1935] where he says: *I have been engaged for six months on a complete rewriting of my old book, The American Language, and having got about half way through I now approach the section dealing with contributions to the vocabulary made by living men.*

Writing in his satirical prose, many pieces to Washington political columnist Doris Fleeson, dance with amusing political and social commentary. *…The court heard me, but almost set me afire with its glare. The poor Jews are doomed…about the Arnold dinner…I was seated with a gang of Jewish idealists…even Tom, dreamer that he is, was shaken by the speeches…he let fall a few humane words for the Japs…If you encounter any police reporters, listen to them. When they are drunk, which is usually, they sometimes blab the truth…My sympathy for the Confederates is purely intellectual, not emotional. They are too scared of God for my taste. But I believe they were right about slavery…it is the ambition of every one to betray a white woman…naval officers are heavy guzzlers. I have sat with them many a time…*

Mencken's opposition to Roosevelt's New Deal, his distaste for Roosevelt himself and his strong reservations regarding the U.S. involvement in World War II, rendered him unpopular with the public. He took a break from journalism and focused on other writing projects. In a letter dated 31 March 1947 he mentions *my contacts with newspapers are so slight that I seldom hear of any likely openings…On the whole, I am inclined to advise you to stay in the State Department…The newspaper business has deteriorated steadily for the past twenty years. The things that we esteemed and imitated when we were youngsters are not laughed at, and all the things we scorned are admired. Altogether, I am pessimistic about journalism…* The recipient of this letter is **H. Kingston Fleming**, Mencken's former editor at the Baltimore Sun. Fleming went to work for the State Dept. Board of Economic Warfare, mentioned in the letter, and later worked with **J. Robert Oppenheimer** the father of the atomic bomb. Many letters are addressed to Fleming. In another typed letter signed dated 30 November 1938, Mencken offers advice on writing suggesting *good books, remember, are always written two or three times. The first draft is invariably full of holes. It seems to me that you have made tremendous progress.* It would be another year before Mencken suffered a stroke that left him without the ability to read or write. He eventually regained his speech although he often referred to himself in the past.

Rare versions of Mencken's work The Incomparable Physician and Lo, The Poor Bookseller are included in the grand archive. As well as, a copy of short essays analyzing Mencken as a writer and commentator. Despite Mencken's ability to rattle others, he willed his works to the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. A short book is included that thanks Mencken for donating his works to the library and speaks of his kindness and generosity. In it, the Director of the library at the time, Edwin Castagna, states: *We can and will also honor the memory of H.L Mencken by living up to the highest standards of librarianship: by resisting censorship, by making available the books of those dissident writers who have so much in common with Mencken, and whom he would have hailed even while he disagreed with some of their ideas, and by running the kind of library which will be a place of education, encouragement, and inspiration for some brash successor to Mencken, some new disturber of the peace…*

This rich archive includes personal letters to **Joseph Hergesheimer**, author of novels depicting the decadent life of the very wealthy; **Alfred A. Knopf**, publisher who also funded "The American Mercury" that was founded and edited by Mencken; poet **Sam Bradley** and author **Alexander Kadison**.

$15,000 - $25,000

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
November 7th.
Dear Dr. Krom:
I venture to add my hearty congratulations. It was a magnificient victory, and your statement of your case was even better.
Sincerely yours,
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE
July 4, 1944.
Dear Mr. Fleming:
I was delighted to see you and Johnson on the train, and I am only sorry that our session had to be so short. Some of these days we must sit down quietly and talk it over
The only time I ever met Thurber was at the Duffys Here in Baltimore. Unhappily, we were both somewhat in our cups, and so our communication was fragmentary. Thurber is one of the real humorists of the country. I hear from the New Yorker brethren that his eyesight has improved a bit and that it is thus possible for him to work again Certainly I hope that this is true. Johnson is another fellow I have lon admired. His stuff has all the virtues it is clear, t is well designed, and it is beautifully written
God help us one and all. I begin to believe seriously that the end of the world may be at hand If you will read the book of Revelation in a prayerful spirit you will find the signs set forth with great clearness
Sincerely yours,
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE
Dear Mr. Fleming:-
On my return home I find news that Mr. Knopf is still in New York I am accordingly writing to him by this mail, asking him to communicate with you
Sincerely yours,
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE
November 26th
Dear Caroline:-
The Incomparable Physician
Perry Molstad
1936
H L MENCKEN
1524 HOLLINS ST
BALT MORE
Dear Mr. Fleming:
I suggest saying nothing to Knopf version is ready. Good books, remember, a two or three times. The first draft is im holes. It seems to me that you have made
Yours,
-2-
The godless, immoral sex. Whore th ons and sentimentalities about them. Their no Their opposition to masculine romanticism. rity to men. The need of a new valuation of dacies. Changes in the sex war.
Hindenburg. A typical Junker. A lot hitherto unpublished in English. The moral as described by his old associates. His position His relations to the Kaiser. A pen-picture of t a discussion of some of his achievements.
Mackensen. The German beau ideal. A dress-parade flummery and the highest military genius before the war. The Nelson A. Miles of Germany. sayings, his sayings, his books. No article has been done in English.
The Psychology of the War. An examination and d American reactions. The growth of legends. complex. The current conception of the German. German and American attitudes toward the war and t ding of free discussion.
Wilson and the War: the First Stage. An analysis tial pronunciamentoes. The effort to get through Wilson's conception of American duty and destiny. tional politics.
Dreiser. The English view of him. His affr The background of the man. The facts of his am the only person who can do this accurately.
Reprinted from Harper's
Mencken and the Twenties
William Manchester
With Illustrations Characteristic of the Era by John Held Jr
H. L. MENCKEN · THE DEAN OF ICONOCLASTS
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE 23
April 28, 1947.
structed my chaplain to pray for war with peace abundurable. The magnificent cially on the home front, makes a superb
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE 23
January 20, 194-.
Sincerely yours,
(Reprinted from the Calcutta Review, April, 1938)
LONG, WARM FRIENDSHIP H. L. MENCKEN and The Enoch Pratt Free Library
by
Lo, The Poor Bookseller
By H. L. Mencken
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE
January 19th
My trouble, of course, is Christianity. Whenever tempts me to engage in anything illicit my thoughts turn all the saints who are in Heal for me, and I am There should be penitentiaries or reformatories for the of good habits. What a ugly and lovely place the be if we were all happy and carefree sinners! But no the whispers of the spirit. Read the Book of Deuteronomy. Why not give the kids a ration of gin and put them to der Prohibition they are bound to take to drink soon or late. while they are young. They will become Hargashelmers. I spent all day sunday nursing God. Then came a n cig rs from Joe. When do you get back to W. Chester?
Yours in Xt.,
H L MENCKEN
1524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE
August 7, 1928.
Dear Hansen:
Have you been reading Sherwood Anderson's paper, The Smyths County Herald of Marion, Virginia? He is printing some genuinely astounding stuff. He not only favors prohibition; he is also publicly defending the Methodist and Baptist wowsers who are trying to seize Virginia. How is conversion is to be explained I don't know. I assume that he sends you his paper. Take a look at it. All this for your private eye.
Sincerely yours,
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE 23
October 31, 1945.
H L MENCKEN
524 HOLLINS ST
BALTIMORE 23
April 11, 1947.

64. Millay, Edna St. Vincent. Series of four autograph letters (unsigned), seventeen pages various sizes, New York City, Austerlitz and Paris, 17 December 1928 to 8 October 1929; to the Pulitzer prize-winning poet, George Dillon, expressing her passionate love for him.

Passionate love letters from Edna St. Vincent Millay to George Dillon.

In her letter of 17 December 1928, Millay writes as if she were a love-struck adolescent: *So will you kill the dragon for me, will you, my St George? Oh, I am sure you will! For have you not this moment slain with that blade whose name is Mightier Than-The-Sword that most noble & imposing monster, two-headed scaly DOUBT, that has been steaming at me for so many hours now with his great mephitic breath? Oh, lord, what fun it is to be happy again, & to be writing romantic ardent nonsense to the only infant dragon-killer since Hercules wore didies! And oh how proud I shall be in a month or so, stepping the streets of Paris, the only woman in the whole fashionable town with shoes & hat or hand-bag of genuine dragon - skin! You must not say the poem you sent is not lovely - For it is. It is I who tells you. And I know a great deal about such matters. The last line of it nearly took my breath away forever - so beautiful, - and about me…*

A letter postmarked 29 December 1928 reveals Millay's impatience at not hearing from Dillon: *It is true that my life is full, and full of wonder and excitement, that every day of my life is splendid. But don't you know, or did I forget to tell you, how big a part of my life you are?…My lovely thing, my darling, darling - dont be apprehensive that I am trying in desperation to change your passionate love for me into something less - into simple friendship I mean, - which is less. Someday, perhaps, we shall be friends - but I hope the day is far off when you feel only friendship for me…I love you too much, in every possible way, to want to change in the slightest detail or degree what you feel for me…You must come to Steepletop [in Austerlitz, New York]. And you must come as soon as possible, and stay as long as possible. You must arrange it with your employer in some way…I don't want you [to] run the risk of losing your job. But…Tell him it is a matter of life & death - which is true…I want to show you the tiny pool we built, absurd, nothing at all, or the hut in the blueberry pasture where I wrote the King's Henchman…I want to laugh with you, dress up in curtains, be incredibly silly, be incredibly happy, be like children, and I want to kiss you more than anything in the world…*

Millay's letter of 25 April 1929 from Paris conveys her sorrow in not writing: *I think about you and dream about you and long painfully to see you -but I haven't written to tell you so and I am afraid I have hurt you and made you feel uncertain and upset about me.… How we torture each other! -When we love each other so! - but it [is] cruel not to have time to write? -I have never been so spun about in my life as I have been this time. I have such a short time here, & I know so many people over here, thousands, particularly in Paris, & everybody wants to give a party, & I'm swept from Armenonville in the Bois to a terrifying little dive on the left bank called Oublienes Rouges or some such thing, full of subterranean torture chambers, - but real ones!, & real skeletons, where one drinks creme de menthe, awful stuff - I hate it - through a straw, & listens to a girl who sings over & over a song about Le Temps Perdu! And after that everybody goes some place to dance, or we all drink quarts of champagne, or presently I begin to sing aloud the words of all the songs the orchestra is playing, even when I dont know them very well, or pretty soon we all go for a drive in the Bois. That's a fair sample of one night here. And all day long I shop, & between shops I sit at a table on the boulevard with my head in my hand, while somebody feeds me brandy & soda, & when the last shop is closed I stagger to a taxi & am wheeled to my hotel, entering my room just in time to hear the telephone ringing or explain why I'm late to something or other. -There! - So will you please forgive me & love me still & not hate me at all? -It will be May when you get this letter, & in less than a month then we shall see each other. And then everything will be all right The moment I see your face everything will be all right. But, oh, five months is a bitterly long time.* Millay's fears appear to have been justified, as her letter of October 8, 1929 expresses a sense of defeat in regard to their lapses in communication: *Darling, it's no use, this never writing to you and never hearing from you. Letters are often cruel, but they are not as cruel as silence…it is painful being out of touch with you like this. Please write me, my dear. Do you still love me? I still love you.*

Millay's letters to Dillon reflect an ardent romance between the two poets. The fact that she was married, or fourteen years older than Dillon, did not stop Millay from pursuing an intimate relationship with the young poet. And although the romance between Millay and Dillon cooled, they remained close friends. In fact, Millay collaborated with Dillon in the publication of a group of translations of Baudelaire's work in 1936 entitled, *Flowers of Evil.*

$5,000 - $8,000

65. Mitchell, Margaret. An interesting set of four letters where Mitchell discusses Gone with the Wind, her classic masterpiece. She also mentions her personal life and how she wanted to be a psychiatrist but the death of her mother changed her course in life. Included in the group:

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, 22 August 1936, on her personal letterhead stationery to her Psychiatrist friend Dr. Mayos.

Mitchell writes in full: *Since my book Gone With The Wind was published I have received a number of letters, but none quite as penetrating as yours. I had thought, and frequently said with all sincerity, that I had written a purely objective novel—a novel that had nothing of myself or my own experiences in it—then your letter comes at me wondering. Nothing could have pleased me more than to have a psychiatrist praise the pattern of Scarlett O'Hara's emotional life. I am one of those people who are disliked by all real psychiatrists. I am a layman who knows just a little about abnormal psychology. I started out to be a psychiatrist, but, unfortunately, was forced to leave college when my mother died and I was the only daughter in the family, and was needed at home to keep house. I hoped for years to go back to medical school, and with that idea in view kept up my studies. I realize that I know all the tops of abnormal psychology—and have none of the basic and rudimentary knowledge. Its like knowing geometry and never having known the multiplication tables. Perhaps you can understand, after this explanation, why your words of praise about 'the accurate description of human emotions' please me so much.*

Typed letter signed, 1 page, quarto, Atlanta, Georgia, 4 December 1936 to *My dear Miss George*. She writes in full: *I wish I could tell you how much I appreciated the letter you sent me about 'Gone With the Wind'. You were kind to write as though Scarlett and Rhett were real people to you. There is no greater compliment that can be bestowed upon an author than this. I am sorry you wept about the ending but I can't help feeling terribly flattered that you did!*

Shortly after Mitchell published Gone with the Wind, she received so much fan mail that she ceased to respond. This early letter is important to a Mitchell collection.

Typed letter signed ("Peggy Mitchell Marsh"), 1 page small octavo, 2 September 1937 to *Dear John and Mrs. John*, with the integral blank leaf attached.

Mitchell writes in full: *Many, many congratulations about Joan. I am partial, of course, to little girl babies and have never felt that people produced enough of them. I'm so glad you produced such a large, fine one. May all of you flourish.*

Typed letter signed ("Margaret"), 4 pages octavo, Atlanta, Georgia, 17 April 1940, on her personal letterhead stationery to her friend, Edwin.

She writes in full: *As soon as I receive your letter I leap frenziedly to answer it to vindicate the fair name of our mutual acquaintance who you thought had disrupted the happy home of a mutual friend. I imagine it was the juxtaposition of the two names in my last letter which led you to this error. But, upon my honor, I do not believe she had anything to do with the separation and divorce. I do not believe she had seen him, until the last month, in two years. We've seen him twice since last fall, both times for long periods, and I'm sure that if your suspicions had been true we'd have heard something about the matter. As far as I could learn, there was nothing dramatic and nothing scandalous about the break. It was just the same old situation which had lasted too long for endurance. There was probably some last straw, but I don't know what it was. Like you, I was profoundly sorry. When a marriage has lasted that long there certainly must be ties of deep affection and shared happy memories. Evidently the ties frayed out and snapped—a very quiet, undramatic snapping—but I wouldn't want you to get the idea that our friend had been lured from home, because that isn't the case. Dear me, what a tourment letters are and how we would like to be with you and Mabel so we could learn in detail the things you hint! I hope we can manage it and I think you two are sweet to want us to come down to Longboat.*

Good Heavens, don't tell me the Orlando newspapers are still interested enough in me to search your house! They should move their operations to Miami, for I have just learned that I have an island estate and a yacht there but, alas, I am not enjoying either due to the leukemia. I gathered these choice bits of information from the gent who wrote The Macmillan Company about the fresh entrail cure for this disease. Tell Mabel not to think of writing me now. I have some idea about what she (and you) have undergone since Doctor Burton's death. Of course you must know how I love to hear from you but I don't want either of you to write when you are tired and it's a chore. I was afraid you had given up writing…I knew something of your circumstances. I won't even try to write about it but I hope we can talk about it sometime if you feel like a discussion. I can't believe your decision is final. I hope it isn't, even if circumstances appear to be against you…

The recipient may be Dr. Edwin Paine Lochridge, a longtime friend of Mitchell. Dr. Lochridge responded to the scene of the automobile accident that eventually lead to Mitchell's death.

$5,000 - $8,000

Please return

MARGARET MITCHELL

[redacted]

Dear Mrs. Longstreet:

I want to apologize for waiting so long to answer your letter and to return the clipping which you sent me. I have been out of town almost continually since December. I did not want to merely return your ell, inv with a brief note of acknowledgement, for I felt that such a reply might convey a wrong impression of my attitude. So I have waited this long in order to find time to write you at greater length.

I am sorry that you believe I "knowingly . . did irreparable wrong to the military renown of one of the greatest commanders of all time." Such was not my intent. It is true that "Gone With the Wind" contains the line you quoted, "If Longstreet had obeyed orders at Ge- [illegible] et Gelore. In writing "Gone With the Wind" I tried to write it from the viewpoint of people living at the time of the War, and not as an author looking backward over seventy years. I included in my book the thoughts and sayings and viewpoints of the people who lived in the troublous [illegible] ixties. I read hundreds of letters and documents and memoirs and I recalled innumerable conversations I had heard as a little girl when my elders spoke of those days. As you well know, there were many controversies arising out of many happenings during the War. General Longstreet's conduct at Gettysburg had both criticism and defense just as the actions of General Johnston and General Hood always brought out fiery argument. The record of nearly every great Confederate leader was the subject of pro and

[redacted]NELL

[redacted]rgument--but you know of these [redacted]rie things far better than I do. [redacted]cluding the "if" a out General Long[redacted]t, I was quoting from the general [redacted]pression of the day of which I wrote. [redacted]is shown clearly by the context of [redacted]. where the quotation occurs, so [redacted]ly there could be no justification [redacted]iving any different interpretation [redacted] statement.

In my own family the memory of General Longstreet has always been revered [redacted]is high qualities as a soldier have [redacted]en appreciated. In fact, one of [redacted]amily stories which is most popular [redacted]rs about my grandfather on that great [redacted]n Atlanta when Jefferson Davis came [redacted]vail the Ben Hill monument. My grand[redacted]r [redacted]. . g home hastily to gather [redacted]amily for the parade. He was late [redacted]he crowds were already banking the [redacted]ts. A number of Confederate veterans [redacted]ok him for General Longstreet. They [redacted]d cheers and, rushing forward, stopped [redacted]orse. The crowds took up the cheering [redacted]t was some while before my proud but [redacted]rrassed grandfather could convince them [redacted]he was not their old commander. That [redacted]dent made a great day even greater for

[redacted]You were kind enou[redacted]h to write that [redacted]uld like to send me your story of [redacted]burg. I would be most happy to [redacted]it should you still wish to send it [redacted].

Sincerely,

Margaret Mitchell Marsh
(Mrs John R. Marsh)

MARGARET MITCHELL

Atlanta, Georgia

April 17, 1940

[redacted]ar Edwin.

[redacted] As soon as I receive your let[redacted]

[redacted] the
happy home of a mutual friend. I imagine it was the juxtaposition of the two names in my last letter which led you to this error. But, upon my honor, I do not believe she had anything to do with the separation and divorce. I do not believe she had seen him,until the last month, in two years. We've seen him twice since last fall, both times for long periods, and I'm sure that if your suspicions had been true we'd have heard something about the matter.

[redacted]As far as I could learn, there was no [redacted]dre attic and nothin[redacted] about the break. It was just the [redacted] situation which had lasted too lon[redacted] endurance. There was probably some last straw, but I don't know what it was.

[redacted]Like you, I [redacted], when a marriage has lasted that long t[redacted] certainly must be ties of deep affection [redacted] shared happy memories. Evidently ties frayed out and snapped--a very quiet,

[redacted]you to get the idea that our fr[redacted] been lured from home,because th[redacted] the case . . . Dear me, what a torment letters are and how we would like to be with you and Mabel so we could learn in detail the things you hint! I hope we can manage it and I think you two are sweet to want us to come down to Longboat.

Good Heavens, don't tell me the Orlando newspapers are still interested

[redacted]ost: They [redacted]ami, for [redacted]an island [redacted]ne, I am [redacted]Waukomis.

[redacted]h Macmillan

[redacted]ish of

[redacted]ow you but I don't want either of you to write you are tired and it's a chore.

I was afraid you had given up [redacted] of your circumstances. I won't even try to write a out it but I hope we can talk about it sometime if you feel like a discussion. I can't believe your decision is final. I hope it isn't, even if circumstances appear to be against you.

Love to you both,

[redacted]

Dear John and Mrs. John:

Many, many congratulations about Joan. I am partial, of course, to little girl babies and have never felt that people produced enough of them. I'm so glad you produced such a large, fine one. May all of you flourish.

Best to you,

Peggy Mitchell Marsh

Peggy Mitchell Marsh

September 2, 1937

August 22, 1936

[redacted]ar Doctor Mayo:

Since my book "Gone With The Wind" [redacted]s published I have received a number of letters, [redacted]e none quite as penetrating as yours. I had [redacted]ought, and frequently said with all sincerity, that [redacted]had written a purely objective novel - a novel [redacted]in had nothing of myself or my own experiences in [redacted] - then your letter comes and sets me to wondering.

[redacted]Perhaps you could have learned me more [redacted]ad I have a psychiatrist praise the pattern of [redacted]Scarlett O'Hara's emotional life. I am one of those [redacted]ple who are disliked by all real psychiatrists, [redacted]e a layman who knows just a little about abnormal [redacted]psychology. I started out to be a psychiatrist, but, unfortunately, was forced to leave college when my mother died as I was the only daughter in the family, and was needed at home.to keep house. I hoped for years to go back to medical school, and with that idea in view kept up my studies. I realize that I know all the tops of abnormal psychology - and have none of the basic and rudimentary knowledge. Its like knowing geometry and never having known the multiplication tables. Perhaps you can understand, after this explanation, why your words of praise about "the accurate description of human emotions" pleased me so much.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Margaret Mitchell

Atlanta, Georgia
December 4, 1936

My dear Miss George:

I wish I could tell you how much I appreciated the letter you sent me about "Gone With the Wind". You were kind to write as though Scarlett and Rhett were real people to you. There is no greater compliment that can be bestowed upon an author than this. I am sorry you wept about the ending but I can't help feeling terribly flattered that you did!

Sincerely,

Margaret Mitchell

Margaret Mitchell.

66. Pound, Ezra. A collection of twelve typed and autograph letters signed capturing his insanity that lead to his arrest for treason and his containment in a mental facility.

In his cryptic hand, expatriate Ezra Pound, vehemently discusses politics and literature.

Renowned poet, Ezra Pound, is remembered for inventing imagism, a type of poetry that embodied Japanese and Chinese poetry forms. Pound wrote with sharp precision and astute detail using minimal words. Pound became an avid political renegade after World War I, when he fled to Italy from the United States because he was so distraught over the horror of the war. His dear friend **Henri Gaudier-Brzeska**, who designed the imprint profile on Pound's stationery, was killed in the war. It was shortly after this, Pound's profound depression took over and his efforts lie in criticizing governments and politics while working on epic poems.

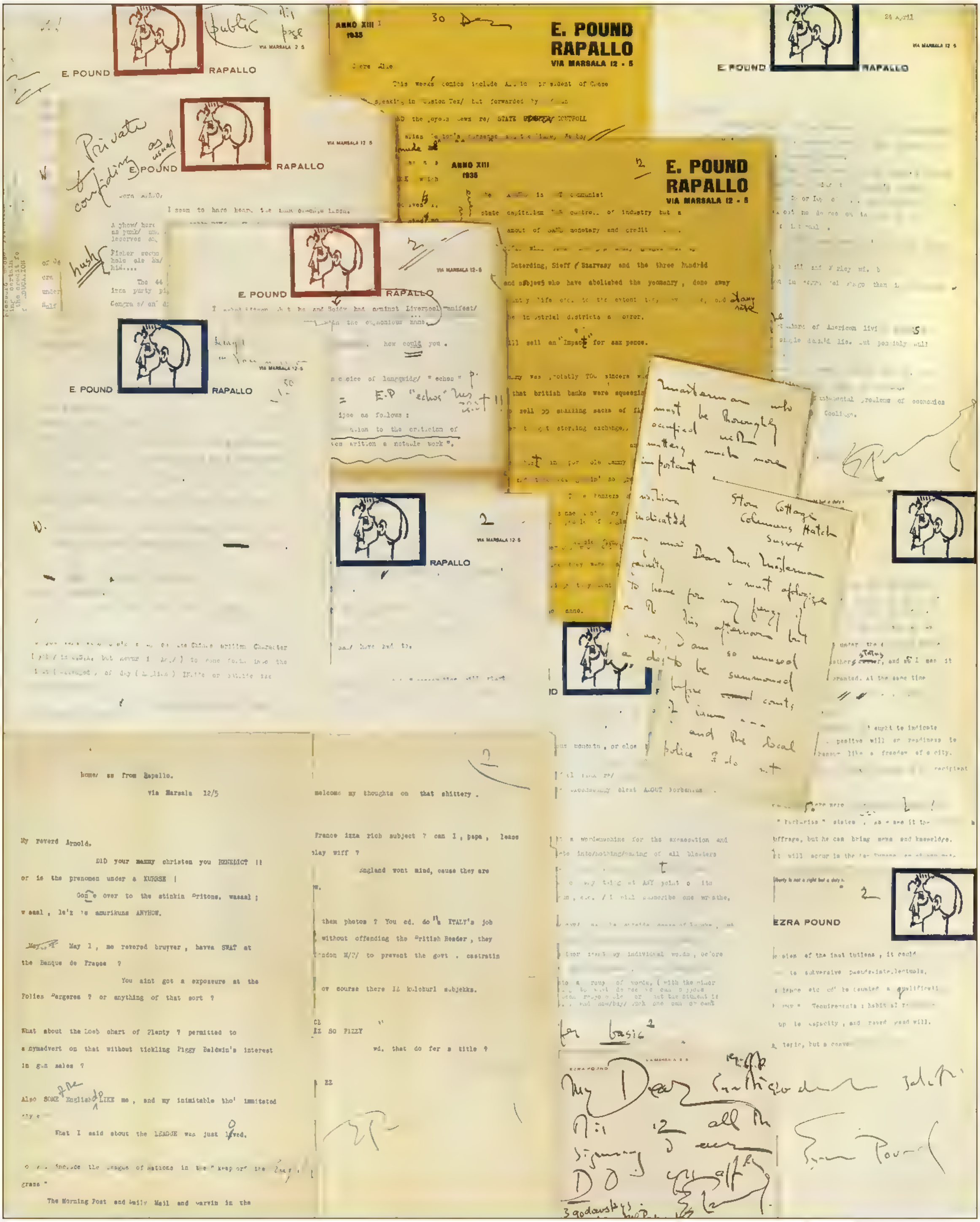
In a letter dated 20 December 1916 and addressed to the poetess, **C.F.G. Masterman**, Pound asks for change: *In this Mornings Chronicle, page 3 there is an article headed 'Rankers Rise leads to Downfall' in the course of which it states that the accused was sentenced to 3 years penal servitude before the age of 18 for the theft of 5d. I have written to the Chronicle to ask if the statement is correct. In any case it must be officially contradicted and the victim compensated. I dont even know that my letter should be printed. A single statement of this sort is enough to undo months of pro-ally work in America. (Percentage on non P---is still considered despite Wilson). One CANT defend a 'civilization' where such things occur. All one can do is to pray that for the present it will escape the eye of the pro-german propagandist. If it is not a printer's error, one asks if the judge who gave sentence is still on the bench or whether he has been sent to a lunatic asylum. This is not a time for publicity, but something should be done very quickly and quietly…*

While some of the letters are undated, probably in an effort to stay private, the archive becomes increasingly more political. It was also around this time period that Pound became friends with **T.S. Eliot.** Through Pound's power of persuasion, he was able to coax *Poetry* magazine to publish Eliot's *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*. Pound mentions Eliot in a typed letter signed and undated: *Speakin of YOUNG bridson's choice of langqwidg/ 'echos' p. echos/ Me AZSE!!!=E.P. 'echos' Mr. Eliot!! In March 1913, I printed a ijee as follows: 'Pay no attention to the criticism of men who have never themselves written a notable work'. Mr. Eliot was then an undergrad/I think..so I doubt if I have recently 'echo'd' him. These/air/but trifles yet they goze ter show—I don't care to take up so small a chip. But the edtr/is at libruty to quote the remark WITH the date.* The letter continues with prattle but seems to mention George Bernard Shaw, whom he entered a tiff with regarding the publication of James Joyce's masterpiece, *Ulysses*: *Shaw!! Entering on a new period (say menstruation)..?? Deepest phenomena of G.B.S. (apart concave jaw bone visible in early photos in relation the back of his neck) were a thight foreshin, and going to Morocco fer stone in thr bladder. 30 Dec. Have just signed a contrakk fer a TEX Book/: alas only lichershooz and not the more dangerous subjekk///but 'ere zopin'.*

This present archive shows Pound's downfall into depression and psychosis. On a typed letter, he hand writes *private and confiding as usual* and *hush* around paragraphs that are particularly difficult to understand through his gibberish prose. Pound eventually turned to fascism and became an admirer of Benito Mussolini, even meeting with him and providing him a copy of his Cantos XXX. Pound attempted to discuss his own ideas on economics, which Mussolini dismissed. Pound was eventually arrested for treason, shipped back to the United States where he was admitted into a mental hospital. Upon his release, he maintained his political view in private and continued to publish his poetics.

This extraordinary archive delves into the fragile mind of a highly unstable poet and captures a fascinating period of political unrest and war as well as a renaissance of great literary figures. The rich array of topics includes references to leaders of the United States such as Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge and the literary greats D.H. Lawrence, George Bernard Shaw and T.S. Eliot.

$20,000 - $30,000


E. POUND
RAPALLO
VIA MARSALA 12 - 5
ANNO XIII
1935
Private & confidential as usual
hush
Public
Fisher
Deterding, Sieff & Szarvasy and the three hundred
and subjects who have abolished the yeomanry, done away
how could you.
E.P "echos" Yes
Stow Cottage
Colemans Hatch
Sussex
Dear Mrs Masterman
I must apologize
for my foggy
and the local
police I do not
EZRA POUND
My Dear

67. [Railroads, Canals and Automobiles.] Exceptional group of twenty-six letters and documents by important figures in the world of railways, canals and automobiles including:

Ford, Henry. Three signed items, including two typed letters signed, 5 pages various sizes, 11 December 1915 to 13 February 1935 to various recipients, one concerns the abolition of armaments to prevent future wars, another thanks a person for a book on Lincoln. Together with one 1916 *Ford T Party* program/menu signed, 13 pages, quarto, [Detroit], 3 February 1916. The elaborate program was for a party held for the Ford Motor Company branch managers and assistant branch managers; also included is a typed letter signed by **Edsel Ford** providing bonuses after a substantially profitable year.

Goethals, George Washington. Two typed letters signed ("G.W. Goethals"), 2 pages quarto, 19 September 1914 and 28 February 1917 to various recipients regarding the construction of the Panama Canal.

Gould, Jay. A collection of seven signed items, including three autograph letters signed; three letters signed and a stock note, 13 pages various sizes, 16 February 1871 to 18 July 1885 to various correspondences on matters of expanding the Erie Railways in the United States.

Huntington, Collis P. Two stock certificates for the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, signed by Huntington as President, 14 January 1889. One is printed in green and black with an engraved American eagle and shield in the lower center, with a steamship to the left and a railroad scene to the right. The second is printed in crimson and black, with an emblematic vignette of the American eagle in the lower center.

Lesseps, Ferdinand de. A collection of five autograph letters signed ("Ferd. De Lesseps"), 9 pages various sizes, Paris, 5 July 1862 to 29 June 1890, to various recipients, in French on the progress of the building of the Suez Canal.

Morgan, J. Pierpont. A railroad bond for the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, signed by Morgan on the verso as trustee, 30 June 1886. The $1,000 certificate is decorated with scrollwork and a vignette of a ferry under steam in a crowded harbor; 158 coupons are attached.

Stephenson, George. Autograph letter signed ("Geo Stephenson"), 2 pages octavo, Valley Railway Co., 11 April 1847 to F. Swanwick of the Midland Railway concerning a new railway project. I have had a long conversation with Richardson about Mr. Hall's coal and the crossing the railway at Long Eaton. I find there is too much coal yet to be worked on the west side of the Railway so as to prevent any attempts to buy the road off…

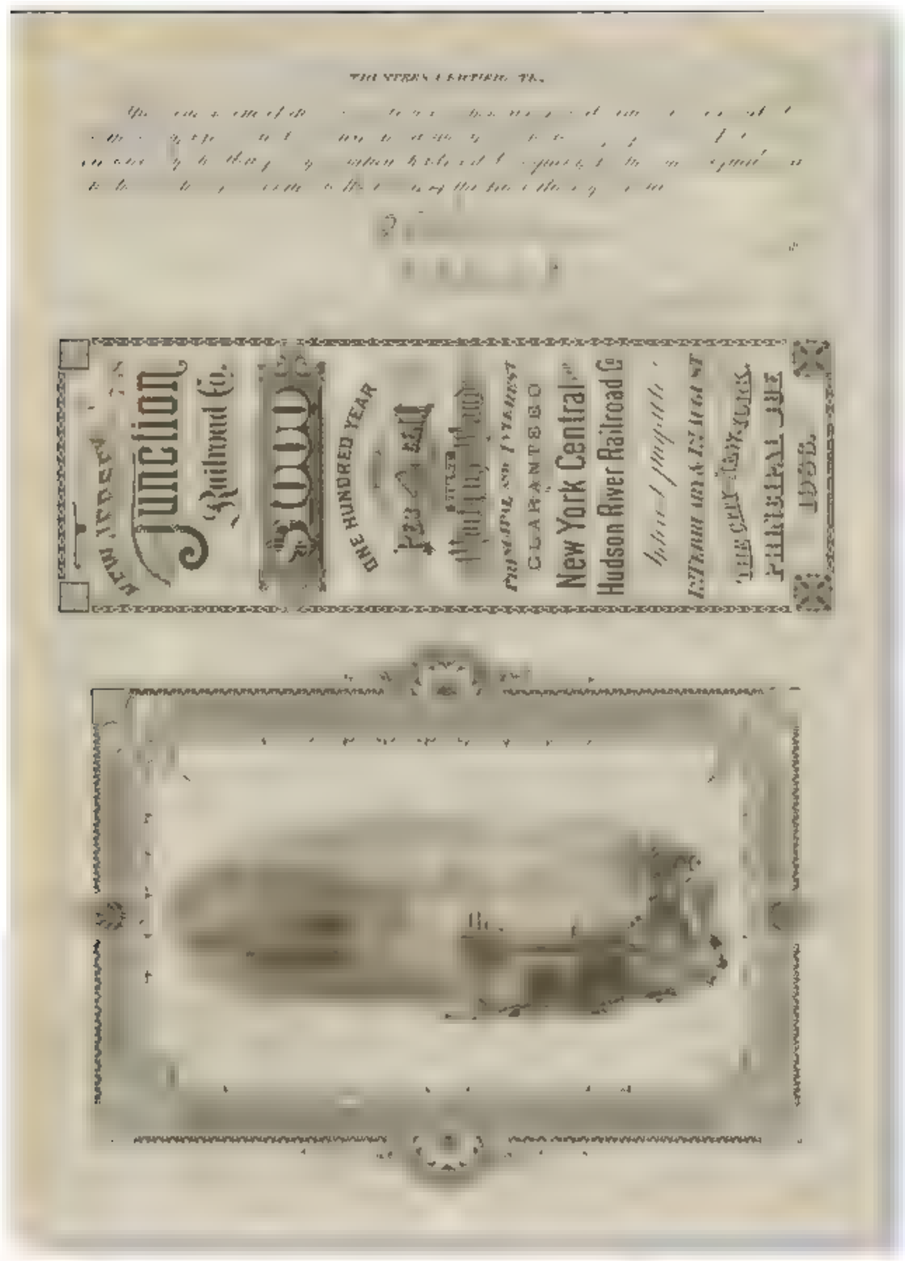
Vanderbilt, Cornelius. An autograph letter signed twice ("C VanDerbilt"), 1 page small oblong quarto, New York, 28 April 1827. A shipping document from the Commodore's early career, comprising an expense account relating to the furnishing of supplies for the steamboat Swan.

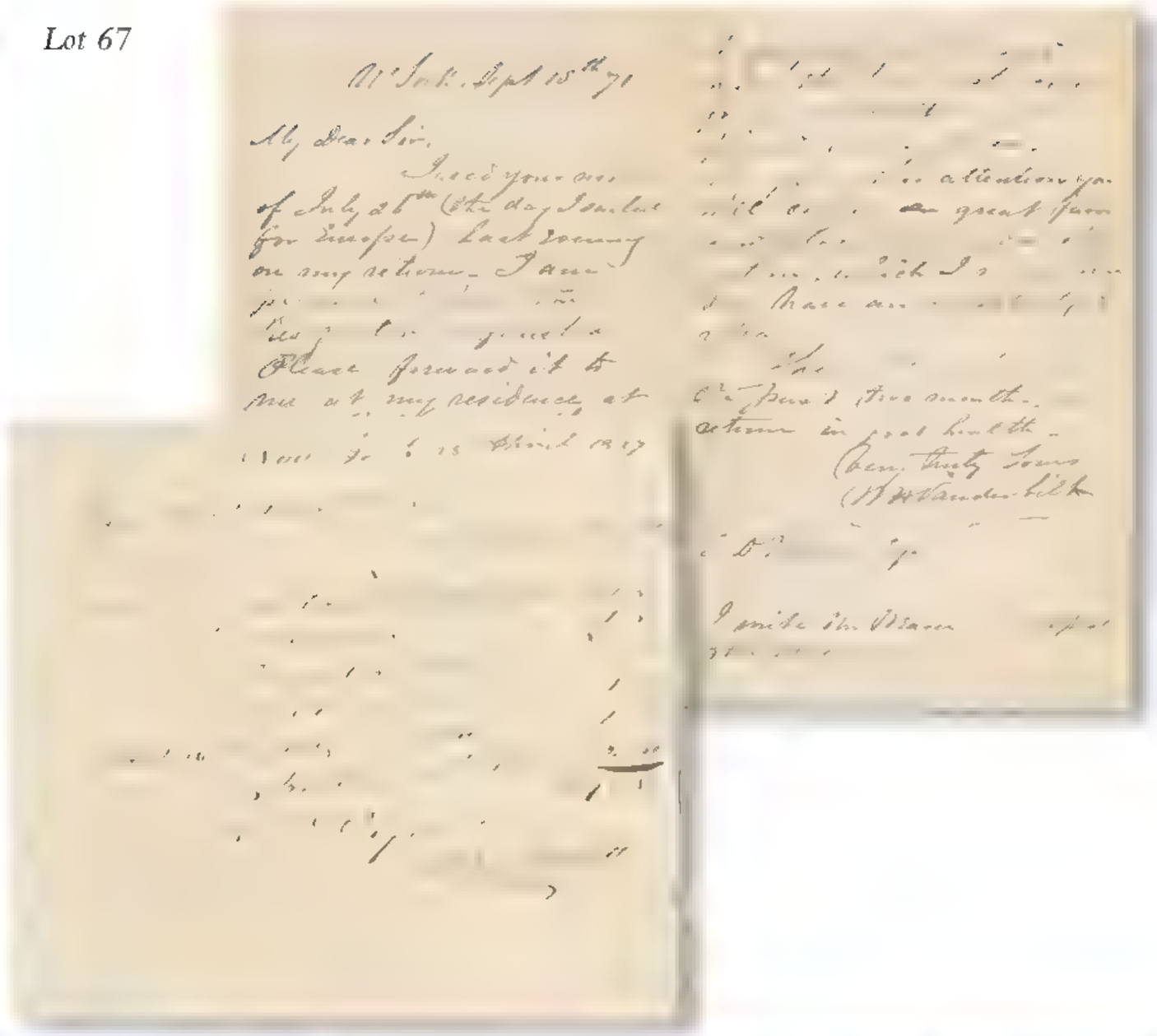
Vanderbilt, Cornelius Jr. Autograph letter signed ("Vanderbilt"), 3 pages octavo, Paris, 11 March 1880 to J.J. Brown. I expect to leave on Gallia and be due on Tuesday or Wednesday April 13 or 14. I will look out for you along, as I do not expect any boat to meet me. Say nothing about the ship I am coming in. I shall only have 3 or 4 trunks as I am coming alone and will look for you. I have seen much of Monsieur. He is well and in good spirits and refers to the old times with pleasure.

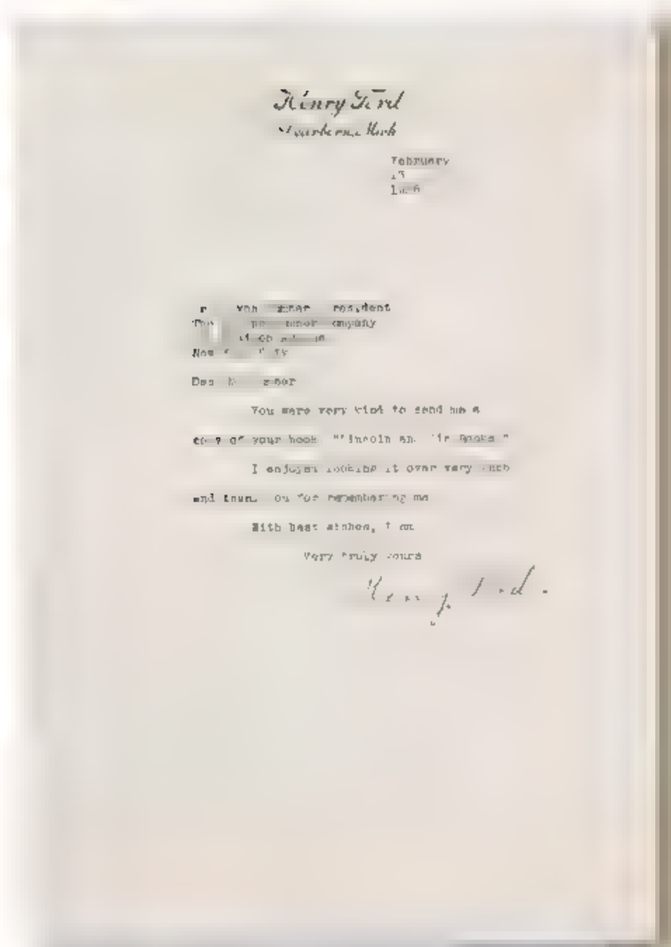
Vanderbilt, William Henry. Two autograph letters signed, 2 pages quarto, New York, 15 September 1871 and 21 March 1855 to various recipients regarding property and tenancy.

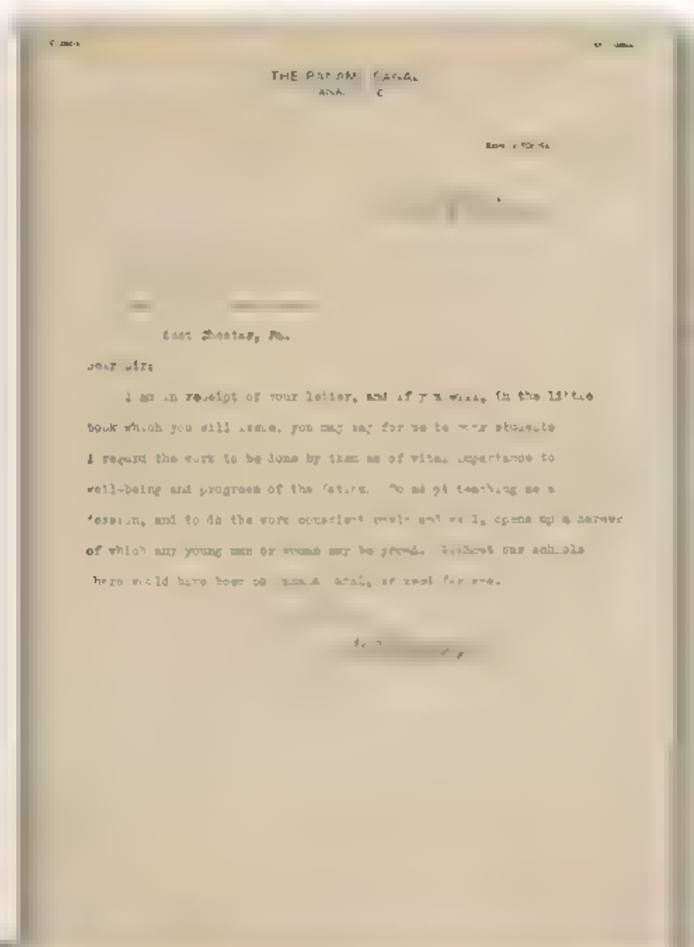
Villard, Henry. Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, New York, 31 December 1879 to Mr. Schultze, in German. I thank you most kindly for your friendly letter…and can only repeat that it was a great pleasure for me to help you in the O.R. & N. transaction. I hope that your new year will also be a prosperous one.

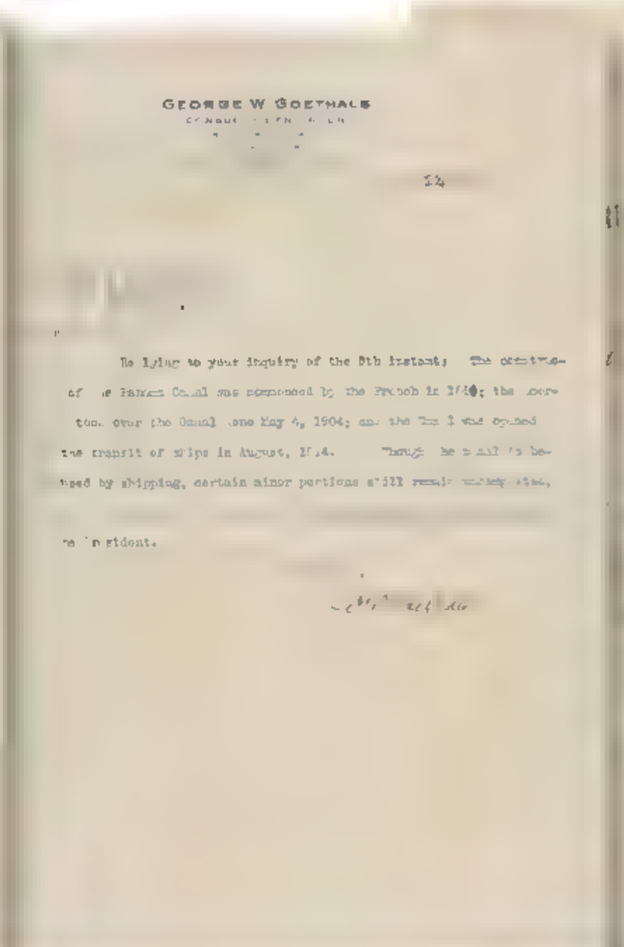
$5,000 - $8,000

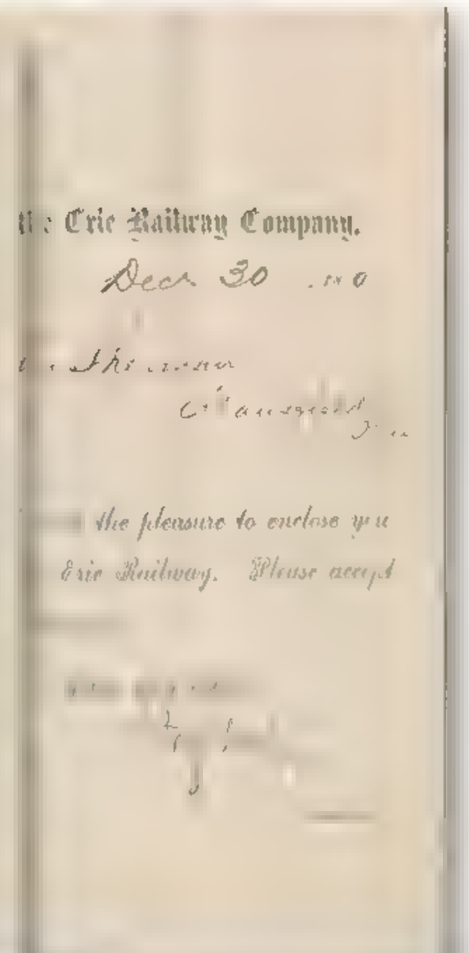


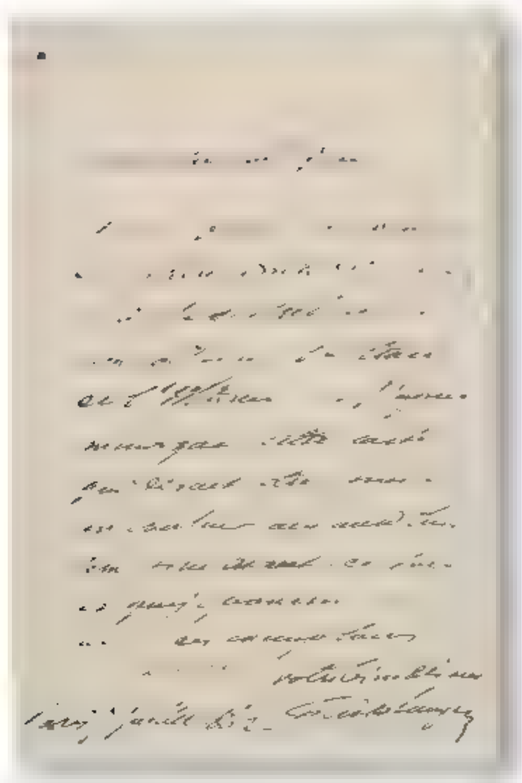


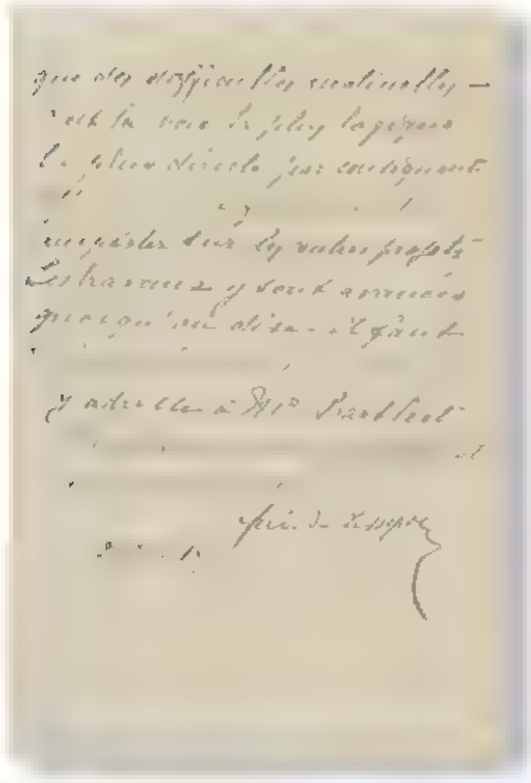


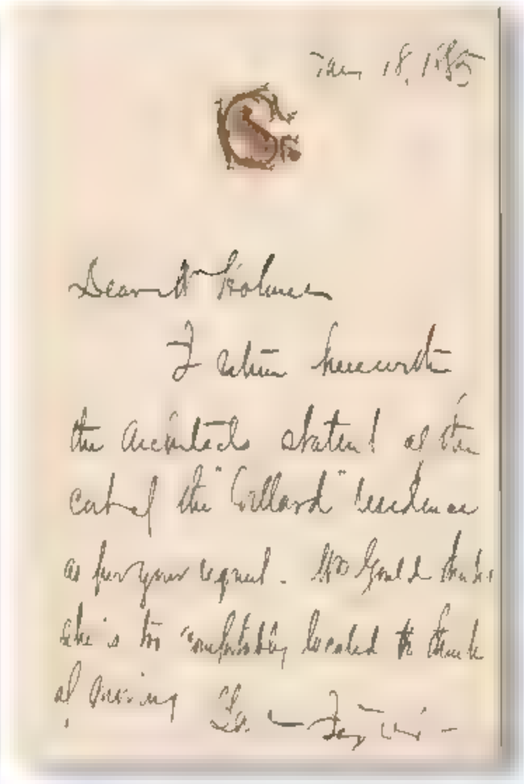


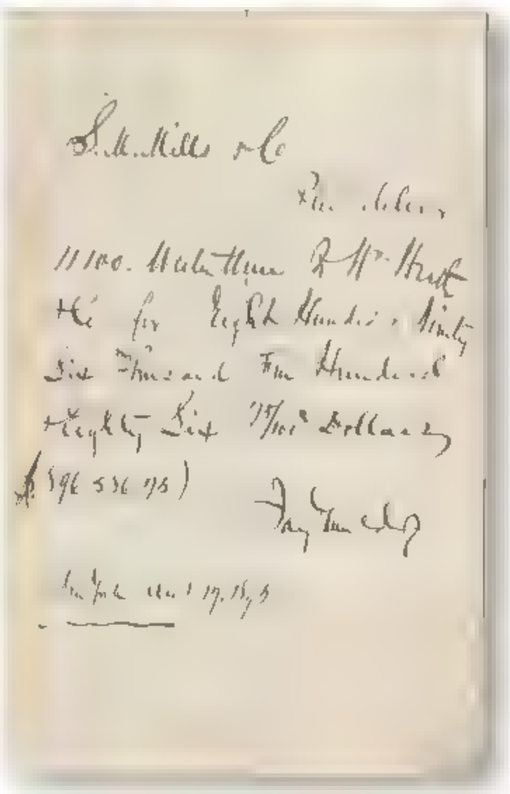












68. Reagan, Ronald. A highly important collection of ten letters and manuscripts including:

Autograph and typed manuscript (unsigned), (17) full pages, (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm. and 8.5 x 12 in.; 215 x 304 mm.), 3 June 1968, being the working draft of a speech delivered at a political rally in Oakland California. Eight pages are accomplished completely in Reagan's hand and nine are typed pages with extensive annotations by him; slight bends in corners.

Ronald Reagan's heavily-annotated 1968 speech discussing the cost of government, its burden on taxpayers and the failure of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society."

Reagan's speech reads in part: *"We received a catalogue of 750 pages...describing the different ways the Government has of redistributing the earnings of the most productive people on earth. We work 2 8½ hours each day to pay the cost of Government. In his State of the Union Message, [the] President remarked on an atmosphere of unease pervading* our *land. For obvious reasons he didn't suggest the government might have contributed to this unease. That as the New Deal and the Fair Deal became the New Frontier and the Great Society; they took* us *down a strange and unwanted road leading to a land of discontent. There is little that was new in the New Frontier and nothing that was great in the Great Society except the cost, the extravagance, and the inability to solve the pressing problems of* our *time. They have carelessly tinkered with the intricate machinery of Government that was our guarantee Government's only power would be that provided by* us *until without quite knowing how it happened the Government has discovered a source of power beyond* our *control.* Our *gold is gone, paper money can be exchanged any time for more paper, and our coins rattle with the flat sound of copper. We are no longer in control of our currency, and those Europeans who are have made it plain they are willing to exercise that control to protect their own interests. The palace guard fight among themselves for a crown tossed to them like a bride's bouquet by a leader who promised more than he could deliver. And, regardless of what they say or promise along the campaign trail no one of them can deny the part he has played in amassing the sorry record of failure that marks the administration in Washington."*

The present speech was delivered during the 1968 Presidential election year when Ronald Reagan discusses the cost of government, its burden on taxpayers, the malaise resulting from Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society," the purpose and failure of the welfare system, unemployment, the criminal justice system, the environment, and other issues. This extensively revised and reworked speech shows Reagan as the articulate, well-organized creator of the rhetoric, which commentators have frequently attributed to his aides and speechwriters. Reagan's speech is accompanied by a series of six autograph letters signed ("Ron" 'RR" and "Ronald Reagan") and three typed letters signed, 12 pages various sizes, mostly Washington D.C. and various locales in California, 2 June 1967 to 2 March 1989, including:

Autograph draft of letter signed ("Ron"), 1 page quarto, [no place], 2 June 1967, to George Putnam. Reagan writes in part: *Thanks for using the letter about the man whose life was saved by mentioning the "gas chamber." I just rec'd the transcript of your broadcast & want you to know how grateful I am . . .*

Autograph draft of a letter signed ("RR"), 1 page octavo, [Santa Monica] 17 April 1967, to Dwight Hulse who had sent a telegram (included in the lot) castigating Reagan's behavior in the Aaron Mitchell case. Reagan writes in part: *I'm at a loss to understand your use of the word "betrayed" as applied to me. If you did indeed place trust in me prior to the election you must have known my position with regard to capital punishment . . .*

Autograph draft of a letter signed ("Ron"), 1 page oblong quarto, [no place], 13 November 1967, to Joseph Price, expressing thanks for a trophy.

Autograph manuscript draft of a letter signed ('Ron"), 1 page quarto, [no place] 25 July 1968, to Dan. Reagan writes in part: *. . .I've ranted against the idea that the job must literally come to the man.*

Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, [no place], 25 February 1977, to Jeffery: *An office holder should make every decision as if he were never going to run for office again. Just make decisions without any thought as to how it might affect votes in the next election.*

Typed letter signed, 2 pages quarto, [Santa Monica], 27 November 1978, to Paul Lombardo, sharing his thoughts on defense, economics and both foreign and domestic policies.

Typed letter signed, 2 pages quarto, [Los Angeles], 6 September 1979, to Ronald E. Wade. Reagan writes in part: *I believe the greatest blow to the Power of the Presidency has resulted from Viet Nam. The world today has a belief that a President of the Unite States cannot respond to a crisis or emergency as Presidents have in the past – some 125 times. There is a danger in this . . .*

Typed letter signed, 1 page octavo, Washington D.C., 23 May 1987, to The Honorable Lee H. Henkel, Jr., regarding his resignation as a Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; with transmittal envelope.

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, [Los Angeles], 2 March 1989, to Maria Agnes Carroll, expressing thanks for the gift of the biography of Calvin Coolidge.

$10,000 - $15,000

RONALD REAGAN

September 6, 1979

Dear Ron:

You asked me whether I thought the presidency had grown too weak as a result of Viet Nam and Watergate. I believe the greatest blow to the power of the Presidency has resulted from Viet Nam. The world today has a belief that a President of the United States cannot respond to a crisis or emergency as Presidents have in the past — some 125 times. There is a danger in this

Naturally, we do not want to change the constitution; we do not want a President to be able to declare wars without getting permission from Congress. But, there is a risk if the image persists that an American President would find it politically impossible to respond to some kind of emergency situation wherever it might be in the world

...s to your other questions. The first ...t I ever saw was Franklin Delano ...t from a distance of about 30 feet as ...ed by in a parade in Des Moines, Iowa, ...1936 campaign. He was riding in an open ...a luxury I'm afraid presidents can't ...rd any longer in this day and age. The ...st president I ever met was Harry Truman. I ...s a Democrat in those days and campaigned for ...m. He, George Jessell, and I rode together ...h an automobile to an evening rally at Gilmore ...field here in Los Angeles. I introduced the President. George was the Master of Ceremonies for the evening. I later met and became acquainted with President Eisenhower. In fact, I played golf with him on two occasions. I did not have the opportunity to meet John F Kennedy. As Governor of California, I did know and occasionally worked with President Johnson,

...ent Nixon, and Gerald Ford. Indeed, I ...gned for the latter two.

...s isn't what you had in mind, please ...know and again, best regards.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

RONALD REAGAN

...Donald E. Wade
...mber 6, 1979
...2

...is working to bring forth a comprehensive tax reform package that ...would include property tax relief. In the meantime we have asked ...the legislature to return $5 mil. in income tax relief to a ...certain middle income group who would but urgently and harder ...than has been passed in last ... ten ...

...

...

69. Sherman, William Tecumseh. A fine collection of nine letters spanning two decades after the War Between the States. Highlights include:

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 3 pages quarto, Saint Louis, Missouri, 30 June 1867, to his foster brother and former General Thomas Ewing Jr. Sherman, now the Commander of the Department of the Missouri and the future Commanding General of the U.S. Army is not about to show favoritism to family when it comes to duty and has some stern advice for his younger foster brother, Charley: *...As to Charley...He is a [Regular Army] captain of a Company & should be with his men or should make a vacancy now. He has no wife to trifle with the lives of men. He does the Army a great wrong by making it a mere personal commission. Were I in Chief Command and he or anybody else would prolong a leave of absence...and when he had exhausted every possible device, then concluded to serve another year to prepare to resign, I would announce his Resignation accepted, and declare a vacancy & fill it...Out on the Plains we are embarrassed beyond all measure by such cases, and I think some one must adopt a Rule as was done in the War. Declare all absentees discharged & fill the list with officers 'present for duty'. It would result in personal hardship – but war is a hard master. It would not spare me, and I don't see why I should not claim its Rules...*

Autograph letter, 2 pages, quarto, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, 8 December 1868, to an unnamed general. Sherman turns down an invitation to a reunion and comments: *I would not be surprised if this were the last meeting held by your Association, as General Grants election has brought such actual Peace, that there is not a part of a peg even, to hang an excitement on. Your old Army Corps will in the net four years have almost forgotten that there has been anything like war...Perhaps it is just as well that it should be so, and that there should be nothing to remind us of the strife through which we have passed.*

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 4 pages octavo, Washington, D.C., 20 August 1876, on imprinted stationery of the Headquarters Army of the United States, to a Mr. Andersind. He writes in part: *...Indian news pretty much as you see in the papers. I hope that Terry & Crook will overtake the Indians before they can possibly get across the Yellowstone. President & Secretary are gone, and I see no chance of anything to be done here...*

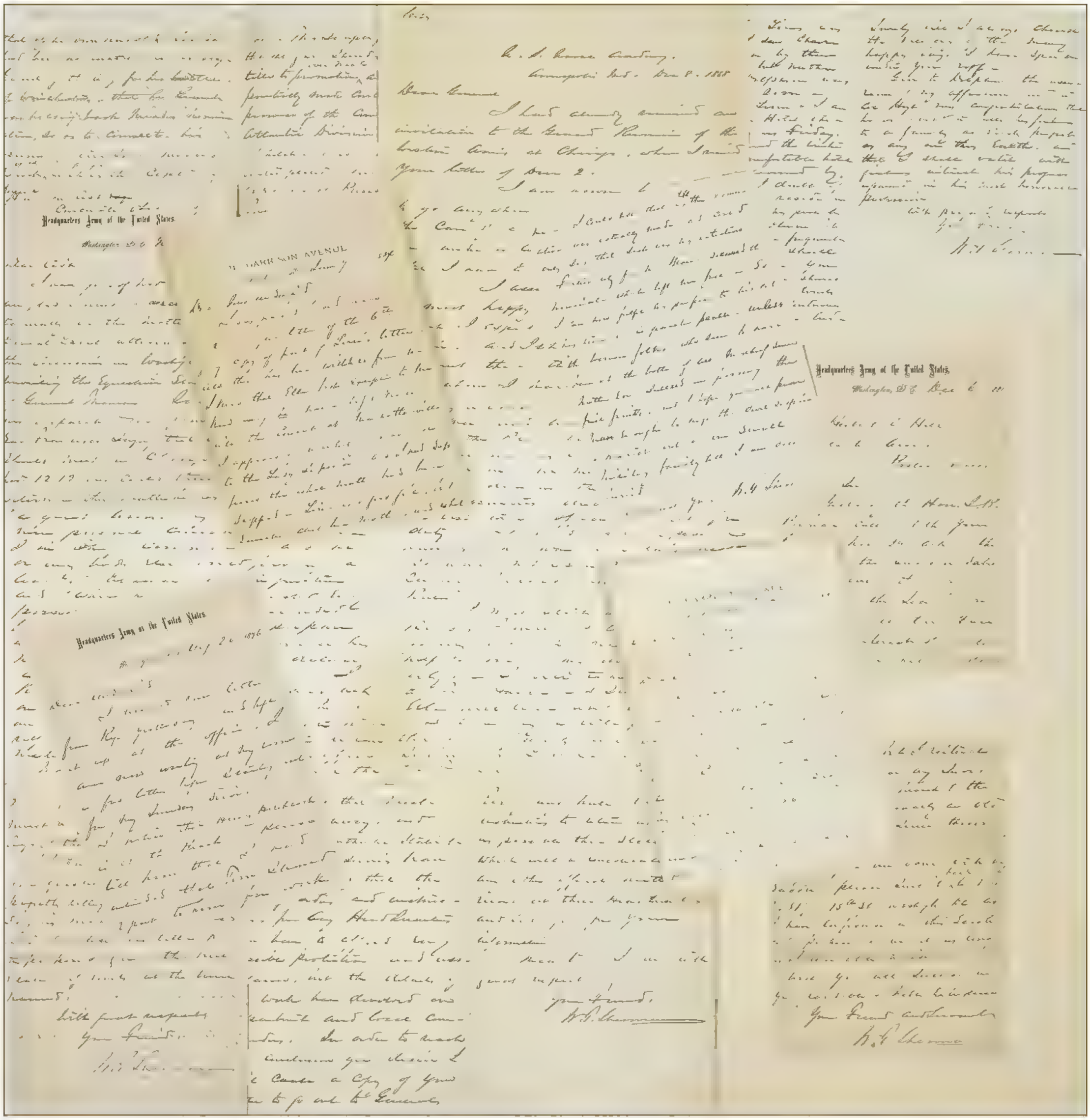
Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 12 pages octavo, Washington, D.C., 7 November 1879, on imprinted stationery of the Headquarters Army of the United States, to General Henry Cist in Cincinnati, Ohio. Sherman clarifies promotions of some of the Unions most iconic generals at the time where U.S. Grant assumed the presidency and Sherman came to command the entire army. *When I was summoned from St. Louis to Washington in March 1869 with notice that I should succeed Genl. Grant, as General of the army, on the 4th as soon as he was installed as President I found General Thomas here on a Court of Inquiry...General Grant explained to us that he intended to nominate Sheridan as Lt. General and that he had promised Gen. Meade to create for him the Division of the Atlantic...I...tried to start a plan to make three Lt. Genls so as to give deserved promotion, to all three of these most meritorious officers, but some discovered that Congress was in no mood to do so generous and act...we were forced to accept the Law as it then stood; vis one General, one Lt. General, Five Maj. Generals, and ten Brigadeers...*

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 4 pages octavo, Washington, D.C., 6 December 1881, on imprinted stationery of the Headquarters Army of the United States, to Colonel Herbert E. Hill, Boston, Massachusetts; tipped onto a larger sheet of paper. Sherman shows his 'no frills' practical side when he answers a request for a loan of an artifact from the "March to the Sea": *...your letter of Nov. 29. Asking the loan of the sword or sabre I wore during the famous March to the Sea for exhibition at the Fair in the interest of a Soldiers Home...the truth was I did not have a sword or sabre during that march nor at any time after...The only honest Relic I possess of that march is my Saddle, a Grimsley, which I value for its real goodness...Still...I have sent it to you by Adams & co Express, and hereby certify that I actually used that saddle during the war from about July 1862 till the end...When you are done with my saddle, please send it back to me...as I have confidence in this saddle and propose to use it as long as I am able to ride...*

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 3 pages octavo, Washington, D.C., 5 April 1883, on imprinted stationery of the Headquarters Army of the United States, to E.V. Smalley, an author, in New York. Sherman comments on the close cooperation of the Army and the railroads, which were key to the development of the American West and was arguably the most important role of the Army during Sherman's post Civil War service. He writes in part: *I...am gratified to know that the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad recognize the fact that the Army has in all its stages aided in the location and construction of the most important highway...I know that the standing order and instructions from Army Head Quarters have been to afford any possible protection and assistance...*

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 3 pages octavo, St. Louis, Missouri, 13 November 1883, to E.V. Smalley, New York, on his imprinted stationery. After just having stepped down as General of the Army, Sherman reviews a proof from E.V. Smalley and wishes to protect a friendship while still dealing with his earlier label of insanity. He writes in part: *...I thought I would prefer you should omit all mention of Mr Camerons name in connection with the Story of my insanity in 1861. The full meaning can be conveyed by simply saying that the report went to Press by 'some one' from the War Department. My belief is that Adjutant General Thomas in some notes of our Louisville Conversation used the Expression ' that General Sherman made the insane request for 60,000 men now, and that 200,000 would be needed before long'...Mr. Cameron & I are strong friends and I would not willingly be priory to associating his name with that story...*

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 8 pages octavo, St. Louis, Missouri, 9 June 1884, to Mrs. Andersind, on his imprinted stationery. A year out of the Army, Sherman adjusts to civilian life and indicates how he wishes to live going forward. He writes in part:

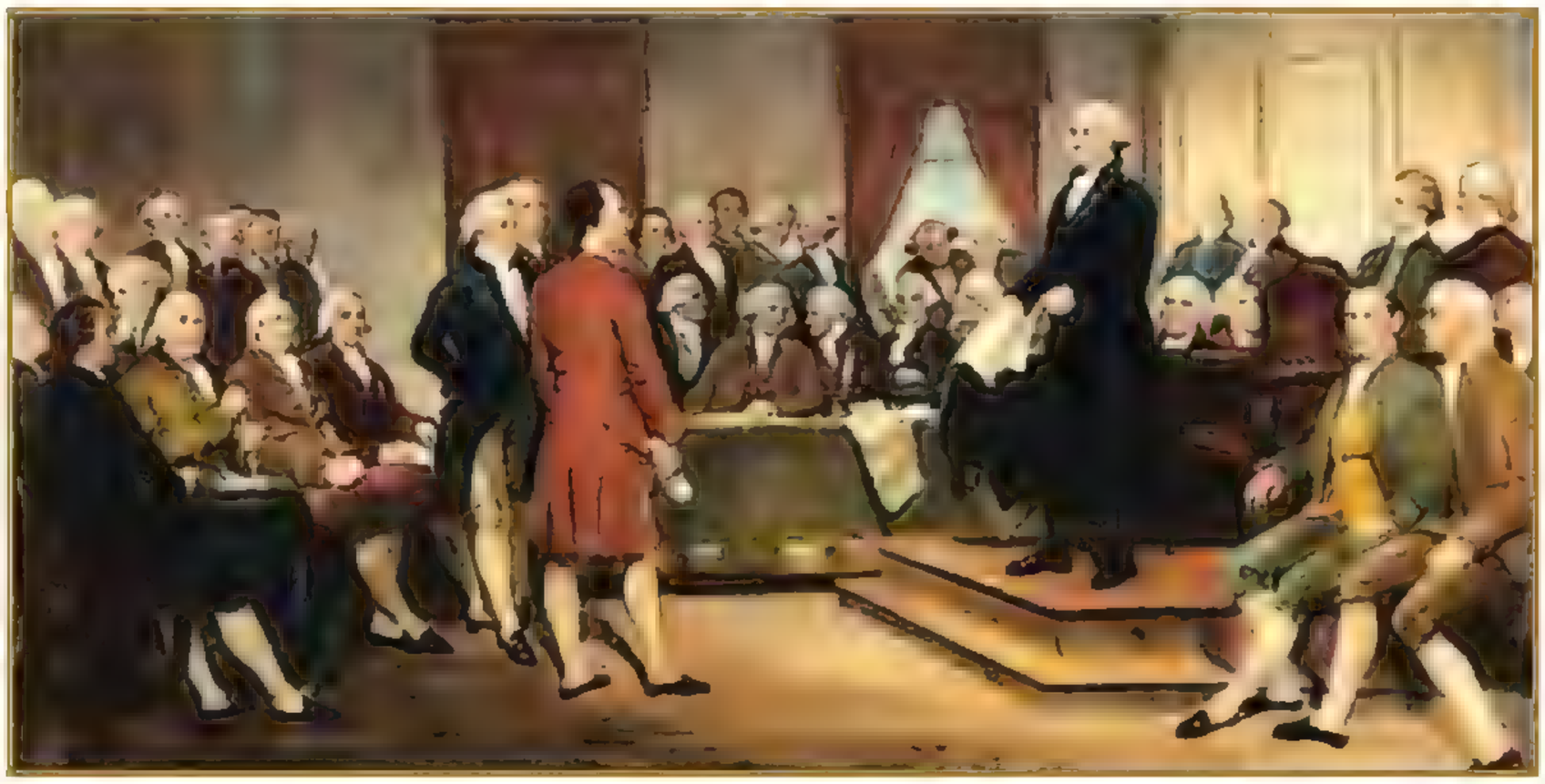


…I do honestly want to live out the balance of my days in peace…I have just escaped a just danger. Certain persons were determined in case the Chicago Convention could not agree as between Blaine & Arthur to nominate me. I could not decline till the nomination was actually made, and could only say that such was my intention. Fortunately for me Blaine secured the nomination which left me free. So I can now fulfill my purpose to live out my time in comparative peace – unless the women folks, who seem to have been at the bottom of all mischief since mother…succeed in poisoning the first fruits, and I hope you will prove <u>man</u> enough to keep the devil, suspicion & mistrust out of our small military family till I am decently buried…

Autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman"), 3 pages octavo, New York, 29 September 1886, to Mrs. Turner. Sherman, enjoying people and traveling, writes to friends in the St. Louis area. He writes in part: *I got back to New York last night and found your kind invitation to attend Delphine's wedding Oct. 6…I cannot possibly come out at that date, but have promised some friends to be at St. Louis Oct. 30th and will try to come out to the Shelter to see you all…I doubt if we ever again will reside in Saint Louis, but if my present health and strength continue it is likely I may make frequent trips during which I shall endeavor always to see you and yours…*

A fine collection of letters from the iconic general

$10,000 - $15,000



70. [Sons of Liberty]. Letter signed with secretarial signatures of Thomas Chase, William Lux, D. Chamier, Rob[er]t Alexander, and Rob[er]t Adair, one page, (13 x 8.25 in.; 330 x 210 mm.), Baltimore, [Maryland], 8 March 1766, to unnamed gentlemen; edges frayed, some dampstaining and repair to folds.

We firmly Unite with you for the Preservation of our Constitutional Rights and Liberties.

The letter, in full: *Your letter of the 14th ult*[imate] *our W*[illia]*m Lux was Laid before the Society of the Sons of Liberty here who have appointed us ye Subscribers A Committee of Correspondence to receive and answer all Letters as well as to assure you that we firmly Unite with you for the Preservation of our Constitutional Rights and Liberties. To this end our Society at their Meeting made the following Resolve: That we will Cheerfully Cooperate with and second all just endeavours made by our fellow Subjects in the Neighbouring Colinis to prevent the execution of that most unconstitutional Act commonly called the Stamp Act, and that we will Pursue every necessary method to oppose the Introduction of that or any other oppressive Arbitrary and illegal measure amongst them or ourselves, which we hope will convince you of their Steady adherence to the Cause. Our Society have also endeavoured to form a union of the Countys in this Province and from our Intelligence since rec[eiv]ed we find it succeed as we could wish as the whole Province seem unanimous in prosecuting the Sam[e] design. We have also forwarded Copies of our Procedings to our neighbouring Colony of Virginia & from our latest Acct find the people there animated with the Sam[e] Sentiments of liberty and therefore doubt not it will produce the desired affect*

Considering the great inconveniencys arising from the Occlusion of the publick officers, we endeavoured lately to have open'd that Business might be Carried on as usual agreable to this undertaking. We proceded to Annapolis having previously invited our Bretheren in the neighbouring Counties to meet us there, but the warning being so stron[g] *few could attend. However we made trial and for our success we refer you to the Inclosed Gazette painted Acct of our Proceedings. Our Society order us in a particular manner to return thanks to yo*[ur] *Sons of Liberty for obliging fugitive Stamp master to resign his Odious office he having fled from the just Resentment of his injured Country…*

On the verso of the letter is another letter with secretarial signatures of David Edgar, Mynd Roseboom, J.V. Remsselair and Thomas Young, Albany, 3 March 1766, to Thomas Robinson, Isaac Sears, John Lamb, William Willy and Gershom Mott, confirming the Sons of Liberty in Albany have fully adopted the resolves published in Holt's Gazette of 7 January 1766.

The Sons of Liberty were groups formed in the American colonies in the summer of 1765 to oppose the Stamp Act, which was the first British parliamentary attempt to raise revenue through direct taxation of all colonial commercial and legal papers, newspapers, pamphlets, cards, almanacs, and dice. Completely unexpected was the avalanche of protest from the colonists who effectively nullified the Stamp Act by outright refusal to use the stamps as well as by riots, stamp burning, and intimidation of colonial stamp distributors. Colonists passionately upheld their rights as Englishmen to be taxed only by their own consent through their own representative assemblies, as had been the practice for a century and a half. The protest through the Colonies against the Stamp Act contributed much to the spirit and organization of unity that was a necessary prelude to the struggle for independence a decade later. A rare and important document that provides a remarkable record of the seeds of unrest planted by the Stamp Act.

$10,000 - $15,000

71. Steinbeck, John. A comprehensive archive of fourteen typed and autograph letters signed in which John Steinbeck reflectively documents important life events such as his son leaving for Vietnam and his thoughts upon winning the Nobel Prize in literature.

Written in his pensive prose, this archive provides highly important insight into the most significant moments in John Steinbeck's personal and professional life.

Author of The Grapes of Wrath, which is celebrating its 75th year, John Steinbeck's archive of letters is an intimate portrait of his life. In his first letter, Steinbeck discusses his novel, Tortilla Flat, which paved his way to becoming a famous writer. In a typed letter signed to Moore, most likely Harry Thronton Moore who wrote a critical analysis of John Steinbeck novels in 1939, he states: *Your forwarded letter arrived some days ago. I find I want to answer it and yet am at a loss how to do so. I am very happy at your reaction to my work, a reaction which is very, very rare. Indeed the week before, a committee of citizens asked that my books be removed from the shelves of the local library. There was a reaction anyway.* He continues to discuss how his background is littered throughout his stories. He calls upon a professor from Stanford University that *has been kind enough to help me at various times. Perhaps he would this time. I am working now on the last chapters of another book which should be all done by the end of February.* At the end of the letter, Steinbeck is unsure of the book will be published, but hopes it will in London. The "last chapters" he mentions is from Tortilla Flat.

Steinbeck's novels, such as The Grapes of Wrath and Of Mice and Men, center on social issues of the time including employment and economics. Through his letters, one can see that Steinbeck was very passionate about the state of America during the Great Depression and beyond. In a postcard to Mahlon Blaine postmarked 11 March 1938, he states: *I've been over in the valley for some time. ... 10,000 people starving, really starving. It will take some time to recuperate financially. I'm a pushover for a guy who hasn't eaten for four days and I'm a pushover for hungry kids.* At the time of this important letter, Steinbeck was writing *The Grapes of Wrath*, a novel about Dust Bowl migrants and their exploitation by a ruthless system of agricultural economics. During this time, Steinbeck made trips to the Valley for *Life* magazine to report on the desperate situation in the flooded area around Visalia. While the article did not make publication due to its liberal language, photographs of the issue were published a year later as well as a short article on the novel.

In 1951, Steinbeck spent the year working on his epic novel, East of Eden, a work that demonstrates his technical prowess in the method of syncretic allegory. He mentions its progress in an autograph letter signed, *John*, to friends, Joyce and Jules Buck: *We have a house on the beach and I am to get some exercise. Haven't heard from Gary so I judge things go well with him—or not. But I think I would hear if not. My book moves along. It is going to be awfully long but I still find it interesting. I guess a long one has to be interesting. It is on schedule any way and should be done by November.* The novel took over his life as he immersed himself in its prose. It is believed that the novel affected Steinbeck deeply and seemed to be a vessel for him to put himself together after some difficult times in life. "With the successful completion of the novel, he became a whole man again. It was what might be called a 'healing' [Jackson J. Benson, John Steinbeck, Writer]. An important letter, written in his hand, to his son, John Steinbeck IV, speaks in metaphor that offers protection to his war-bound son. Days before shipping for Vietnam, the letter dates 8 May 1966 and Steinbeck writes: *The ugly looking monkey enclosed can be your mascot. There is no question that she is eternal—at least in human history. Ishtar, she was and Ashtoreth and Astarte. She was always the moon and she made people crazy. This particular example is from a Caananite city named Hazor. She was one of their baals, which seems to mean a god or goddess. She was Ishtar and the Jews were always having trouble with her. She made them do what the bible calls 'commit abominations.' In the digging of her temple, they found a stone mould for the pouring of votive figures and this lady is modern bronze but she was not one for fruitfulness. Her nose is atrocious. Maybe they one did some sharpening. Any way she's yours. Her head dress is of course, the new moon She'll bring you luck but whether good or bad luck is the question. To make her friendly to you I am enclosing a little abomination money. Ill call you when I have anything to report.* Two weeks after this letter was written, Steinbeck and his son had lunch with President Lyndon Johnson. Steinbeck wrote a letter to Johnson expressing how proud his son was to wear uniform and stand for his country. However, Steinbeck Junior was quickly disheartened while in Vietnam and vigorously opposed the war, joining the peace movement and becoming an alternative media underground journalist. Continuing on a political vein, Steinbeck expresses his fear about the direction of where the country is going. In a letter written to a *Dear Bill* on 19 September 1958, he writes: *The Maine elections seem to prove what the California elections indicated—that the Democrats are going to be swept back into office. This trend (and how I hate that word) has nothing to do with virtue on the part of the Democrats...I guess the reason I care about this is that I love my country and I know it cannot possibly survive without virtue, honesty, intelligence and dignity. It hasn't a chance.* The recipient is most likely Bill Dekker, his sister's husband, with whom Steinbeck became great friends. On a more personal note, in an autograph letter signed to his contemporary, Ed Sheehan, on 1 August 1963, he remarks on his feeling of receiving the Nobel Prize for literature: *You say you felt when you had got the prize. That's exactly what I felt when Ernest Hemingway got it. It was completely unreal when I got it—a kind of fantasy.* In a second autograph letter signed to Lawrence Langner, principal founder of the Theatre Guild, his modesty regarding his prize win can be seen: *Your lovely wire made the whole thing better. I think one of the very nicest things we have found out is that our friends care. I don't know whether I deserve the prize or not. That's for the cut-glass critics to growl and grumble about. But I do know I am glad to get it. And wouldn't I be a fool if I weren't.* Steinbeck received two Nobel Prizes: One for The Grapes of Wrath and a second prize, thirty-two years later, in Literature.

This important archive is a complete narrative of Steinbeck's extraordinary life as a fiction writer and reporter. He mentions views on politics and criticisms of his works. He also continues personal correspondences, one of which touches on his trip around the world after marrying his second wife, Elaine.

$12,000 - $18,000

JOHN STEINBECK • 206 East Seventy-second Street, New York 21, N. Y.

February 25, 1963

Mr. Gene Beley
375 East William, #3
San Jose, California

Dear Mr. Beley:

I have your letter of February 18th regarding the development of Cannery Row in Monterey

I can't see any advantage in trying to hold the old Row to a fixed period. You will find it hard to believe that I first knew the Row as a rabbit warren of Chinatown with old, rickety buildings and connecting alleys. This Oriental village however, was owned by some Monterey businessmen and when the property got too rickety to clean up, they burned it. It was one of the finest fires Monterey ever had and I remember it very clearly.

Out on the Point, where Hopkins Marine Station is now, there was a Chinese cemetery. As you know, all the old Chinese who came to California had contracts with family companies to send their bodies back to China to be buried. One of my first memories of the Point is of beautiful Chinese funerals with coast pigs and devil-papers and punk. My little sister and I used to steal them after the mourners had gone home. And there was always an exhumation to watch. After a certain number of years, the bodies were dug up, the bones thrown into packing cases and then shipped off to China. It seems to me that it would be ridiculous to try to recreate this older life as it would to maintain the era of the canneries. God knows the Row was no bargain in its heyday. The flies were so thick, you could walk on them. And the sea gulls developed Norden bombsights. Anything they do will probably be an improvement.

I am sorry to be responsible for a nostalgia that never really happened. However, that's beside the point. As for being sentimental about it, I am not, but only about the people who once lived there.

Yours very sincerely,

John Steinbeck

JOHN STEINBECK • Box 1017, Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York

September 10, 1958

Dear Bill:

Enter the Gadfly again. And I wonder why I do it. I wouldn't even attempt to justify the presumption. Knowing that there isn't a god damned thing I can tell you about politics or nearly everything else that you don't already know, I continue to tell you. One needs an almost compulsive urge, nearly to be a writer. To begin with, one must believe that what he writes is important. This is the foundation durability. It wears thin with me sometimes but I never completely lose it. If I had, I would not be writing this letter.

Now you are back from the Grand Tour. You will have discovered what I discovered--- that the world admires, respects and trusts Mr. Stevenson and that the same world has nothing but contempt and suspicion for the administration. This is true and it is true on all levels [illegible]ion, party and class.

JOHN STEINBECK
450 East Seventy-second Street, New York 21, N. Y.

March 20, 1964

Mr. Robert Sherrill
ESQUIRE
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Bob Sherrill:

I have your letter of March 16th which has all kinds of possibilities.

With your Baptist dragon sitting on the Golden Hoard and me, an agnostic, high-church [illegible]-pacalpalian going to Rome to "Intrigue with my son" really sounds like a sequel, doesn't it? Could we call it perhaps the "Son of the Deputy" or "Pius Rides Again?"

I might as well be honest with you, since there is no percentage in being otherwise. I always write. A huge percentage of it goes into the basket. Some of it survives for a second look. If I did do a piece, I can tell you just what would happen. I would send it to Elizabeth Otis along with your offer. She would try to get more. That is her job. It is just as simple as that. It lets me be a good guy.

All I can tell you about soul-searching or people searching is this. It's pretty damn dull unless [illegible] does on something. But perhaps if I combined Bellini, Jack Kerouac and Norman Mailer's Purple Heart dose of clap together with a sweet note of sadness at Alfred's physical difficulty, it might [illegible] honeyed venom. I can't tell.

Let me say I don't like [illegible] then I feel it is partly owned [illegible] But if I should do this, and if [illegible] bid, that would be fair. The [illegible] is interesting. What [illegible] you ask yourself? Surely not

[illegible] It is difficult to remember the [illegible]

-2-

[illegible] now the answer is that I [illegible]
very much [illegible] I should think that [illegible]
[illegible] think me most [illegible] know and [illegible]
[illegible]ulation of the question and [illegible]
[illegible] isn't that what the [illegible]
[illegible] forcible things happen in [illegible]
[illegible] PARKED a perpetual, [illegible] wagon
[illegible] says to my wife [illegible]
"Ken off those wag ob wah [illegible]
[illegible]ger in the weird meat [illegible]

[illegible] Yours very sincerely,

John Steinbeck

STEINBECK • 206 EAST 72ND STREET • NEW YORK 21

[illegible] pt 61

[illegible] fringe
[illegible] 15 March
[illegible] go see Library
[illegible] Elaine Feeney

[illegible] way I could
[illegible] what like
[illegible] all of it
[illegible] and love books But you

[illegible] of late I have
[illegible] such as any thing I can.
[illegible] Elaine Beggs book on Lobbying you wrote like songs today
[illegible] Sunday Times and publishes They will cover both
[illegible] yard sheet we have up today
[illegible] Kennedy following has no plan for all of us to be buried
[illegible] us a joyous place - Time all a time but not observing life
[illegible] strongly about it I'm myself - In life I wouldn't stand
[illegible] so many parts as most and I'm not going to take them lying
[illegible] down. We have low the 29th for the Blue Bell, Boston But
[illegible] Elaine Wednesday more probably like you all that You in a
[illegible] peace mode Cry Heaven
[illegible] come to lunch
John

72. Stuart, James Ewell Brown. Autograph letter signed ("J.E.B. S"), in pencil, 3 pages (8 x 4.87 in.; 203 x 124 mm.), *Near Middleburg* [Virginia], 20 June 1863, to his wife Flora; with autograph envelope.

In a candid letter to his wife, J.E.B. Stuart defends his controversial performance at Brandy Station: *The newspapers are false in every statement except as to the victory . . . The papers ought to apologise. I pleasure myself on my vigilance & the Yankee accounts show I was not surprised.*

My Dear Flora, *Your letter of 14th enclosing newspaper slips was rec^d^ yesterday – The newspapers are false in every statement except as to the victory. Gen Lee wrote me a very handsome letter after reading my report which of the large number of the kind I have received from him is the only one I ever allowed to be published. All the papers are to publish it. Dr. Brewer* [Dr. Charles Brewer, Stuart's brother-in-law] *will attend to it as I sent him the letter. The papers ought to apologise. I pleasure myself on my vigilance & the Yankee accounts show I was not surprised. The story about my Hd. Qrs. amounts to this – the high hill on which I slept the night before called Fleetwood was a fine military position and about noon we had a fight for it & there we captured the Yankee Arty* [artillery] *– My Hd Qrs were transferred to the saddle at daylight – & when the enemy was advancing on the hill, I was leading my squadron against them to victory, the greatest triumph I ever had –Not a vestige of my Hd Qrs was left – all the baggage having been sent to the rear in the morning. We have had several fights up here, always successful & have captured over 500 Yankee cavalry in battle, horses, & c. Yesterday in a fight with the enemy near Middleburg, my gallant Major von Borcke was very severly wounded by a Minie Ball through the neck. He is doing well, but the wound is a very serious one. I pray he may recover. He was near me at the time the ball passed me to hit him. He is at Dr. Eliason's at Upperville – & is well nursed.*

May God bless you & ours
Ever yours JEB S

Brandy Station was the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War, involving some 20,000 men. Commencing with a surprise Union attack on the Confederate cavalrymen [as Stuart was preparing for a campaign up the Shenandoah Valley, which culminated in the Battle of Gettysburg], Stuart fought courageously and managed to salvage a marginal Rebel victory. It was a bloody battle, the men fighting primarily with sword and sabre. Stuart's horse artillerymen, out of ammunition, resorted to using their sponge staffs as weapons. Union losses were 936; for Stuart, 523–but neither side could boast of a tactical advantage over the other. The only apparent lesson learned from this clash was the realization that the Union cavalry, up to that point far inferior to the Confederate troops, now had attained at least equal footing with their counterparts. To the southern citizen, this turn of events was alarming. Until this battle, their cavalry was considered invincible. Southern papers uncharacteristically criticized Stuart, focusing on his lack of preparedness. From the Mobile *Daily Advertiser and Register,* to the *Memphis Appeal* [by this time operating out of Atlanta], Charleston *Mercury* and Richmond *Examiner,* the consensus was clear: Stuart was surprised, and the Confederate cavalry performed poorly. The Richmond *Enquirer* scathingly editorialized that "if [Stuart] is to be the 'eyes and ears of the army,' we would advise him to see more and be seen less."

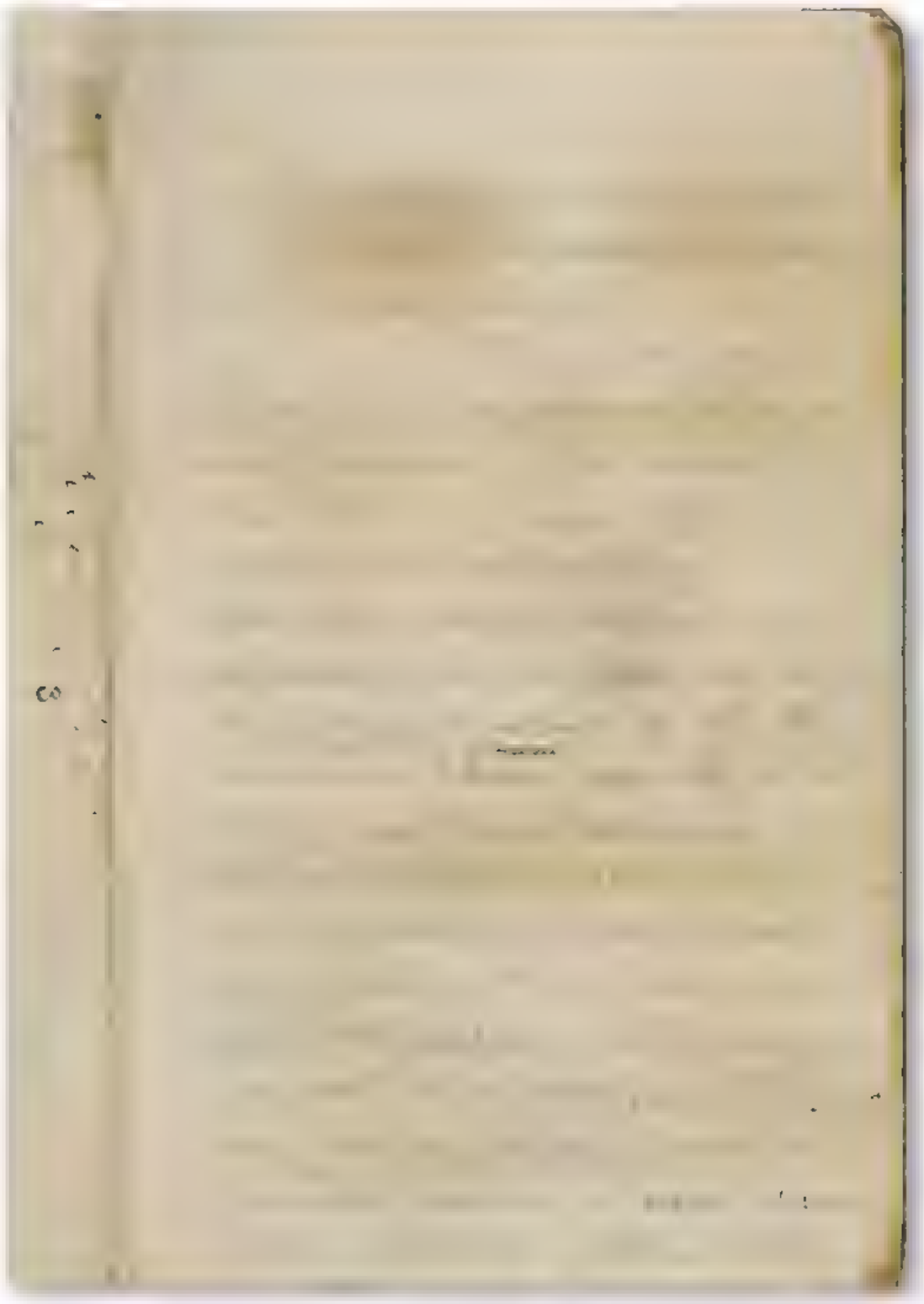
On the 5th of June Stuart staged a grand review to boost morale and show off his troops. General Lee could not attend so another review was staged on the 8th of June. Unknown to Stuart, there were others who observed this second pompous demonstration…Union General Alfred Pleasonton, with 8,000 cavalry and 3,000 supporting infantry was just across the Rappahannock River.

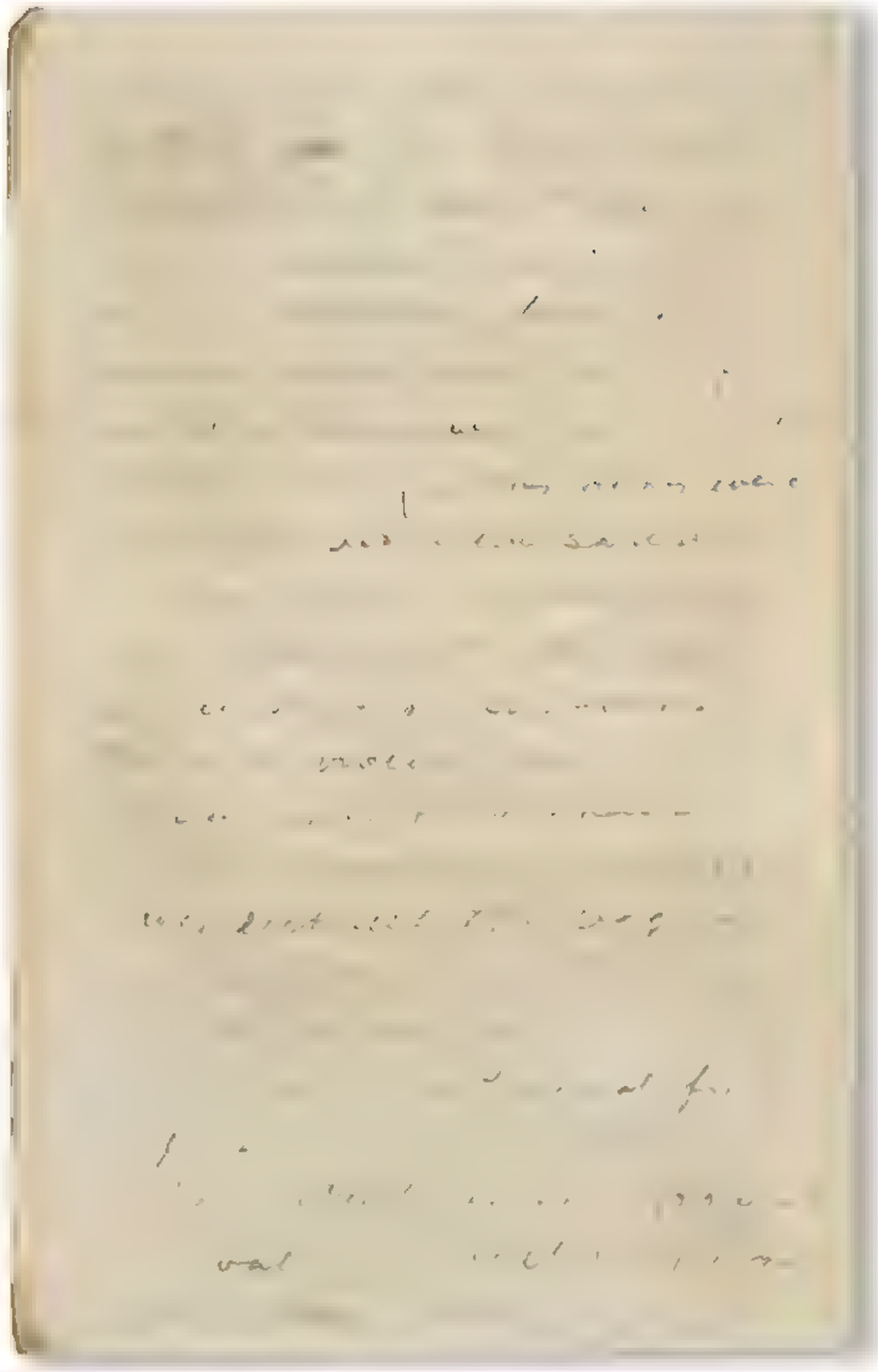
Stuart was obviously shaken by such harsh criticism. Mounting a counter-propaganda campaign of his own, he ostensibly had some of his officers write letters to these same papers in his defense, providing his own interpretation of the battle. But it was too late—despite victory, the proud image of the Confederate cavalry had been tarnished. The resilient Major General now turned his attention toward the march into Pennsylvania, and the hunt for the Army of the Potomac.

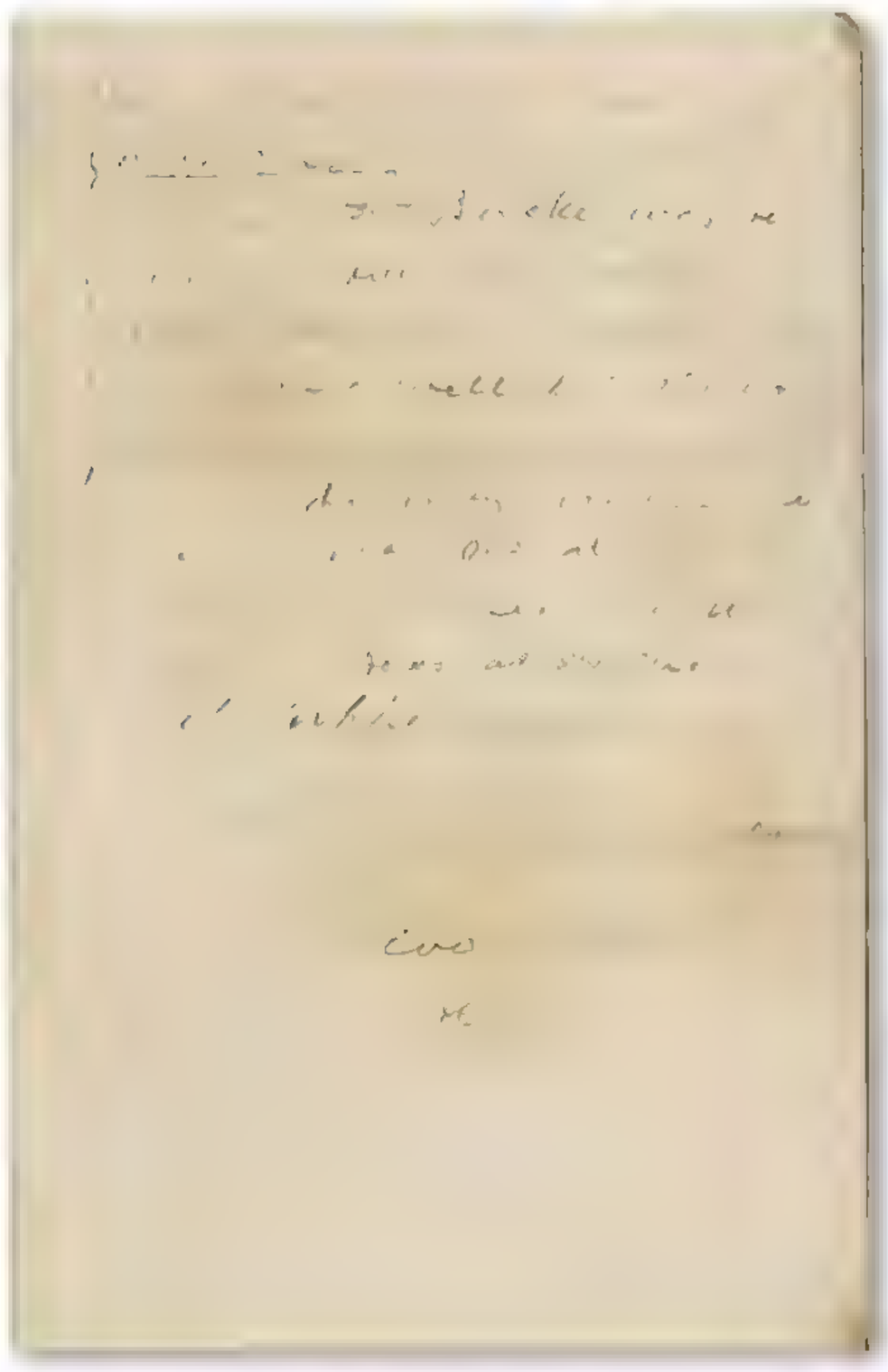
Together with:
Autograph endorsement signed ("J.E.B . Stuart, Major Gen/ Comdg") on the verso of an Autograph Letter Signed, 2 pages (12.5 x 7.62 in.; 318 x 194 mm.), *Hd . Qrs. Cavalry Division, 3* February 1863.

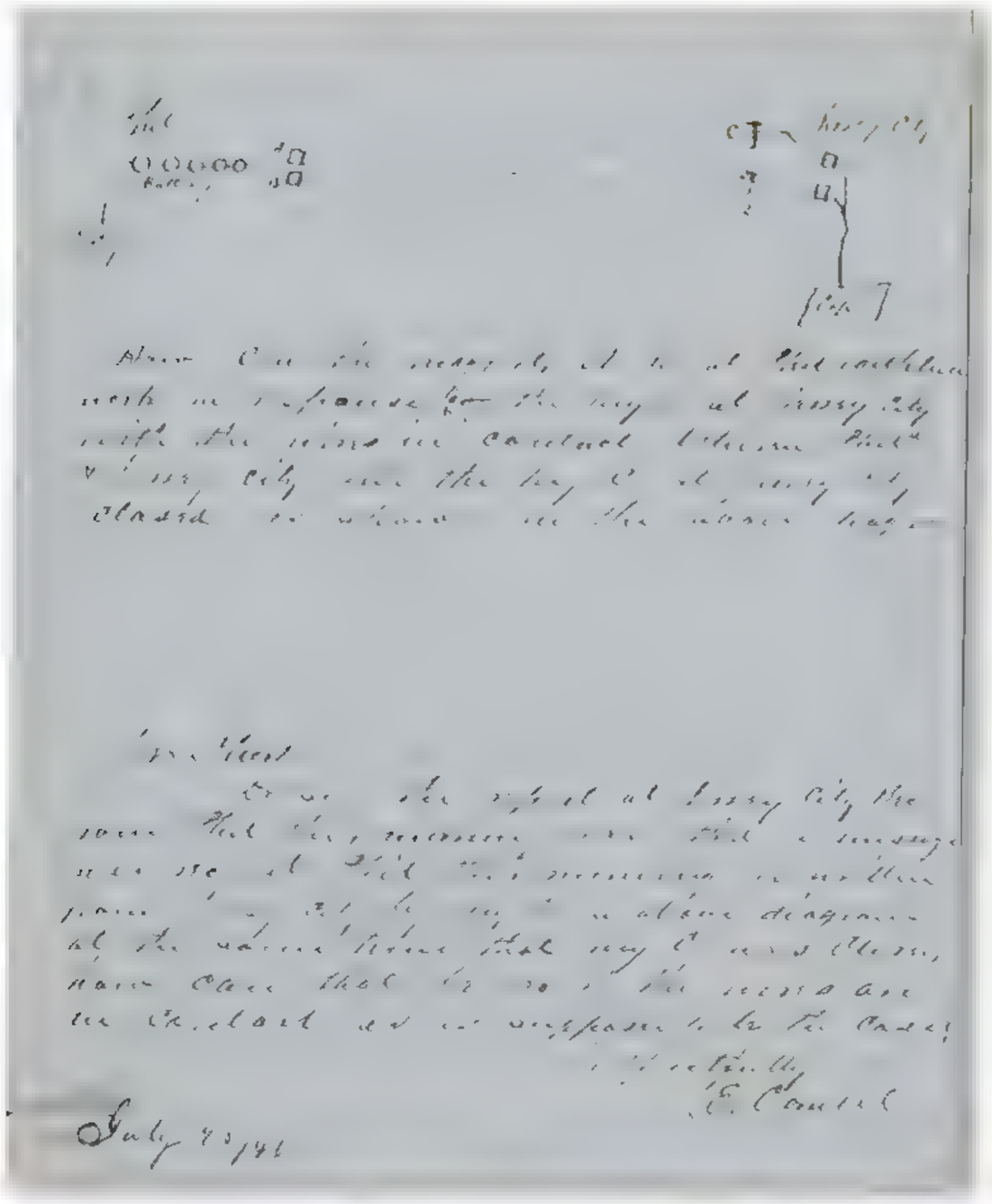
The letter, written by Private B.O. Maldin of the Signal Corps, requests a furlough to briefly return home to Columbia, South Carolina, which was subsequently granted for thirty days. On the verso, Stuart has written his endorsement. *Approved and Resp.forwarded.* Two other officers have also endorsed their approval: R.E. Frayser, Captain of the Signal Corps, and W.H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General to General Lee.

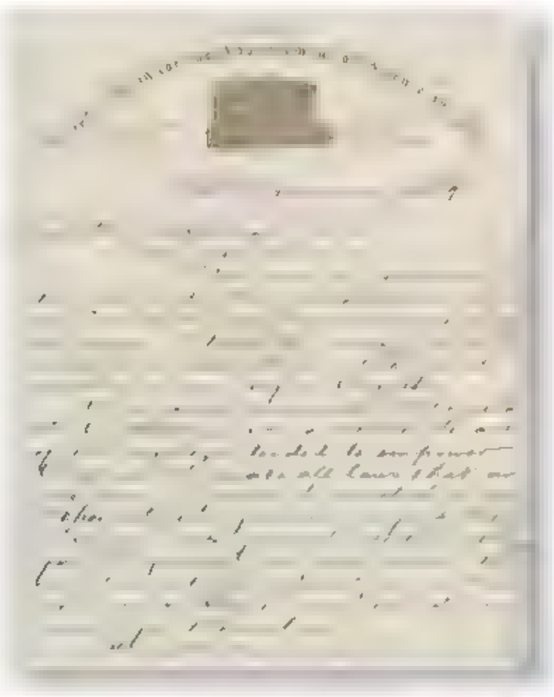
$6,000 - $8,000

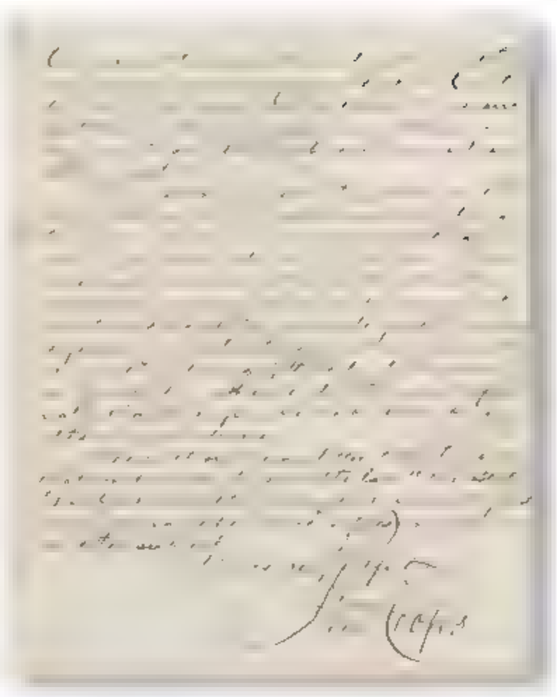


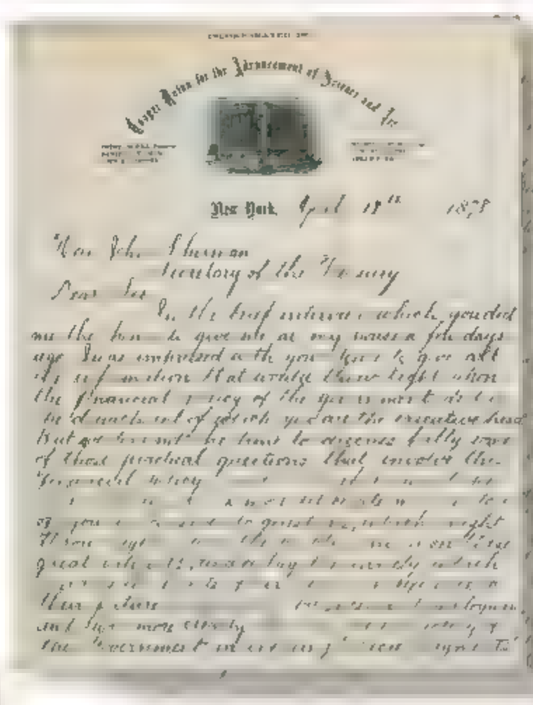


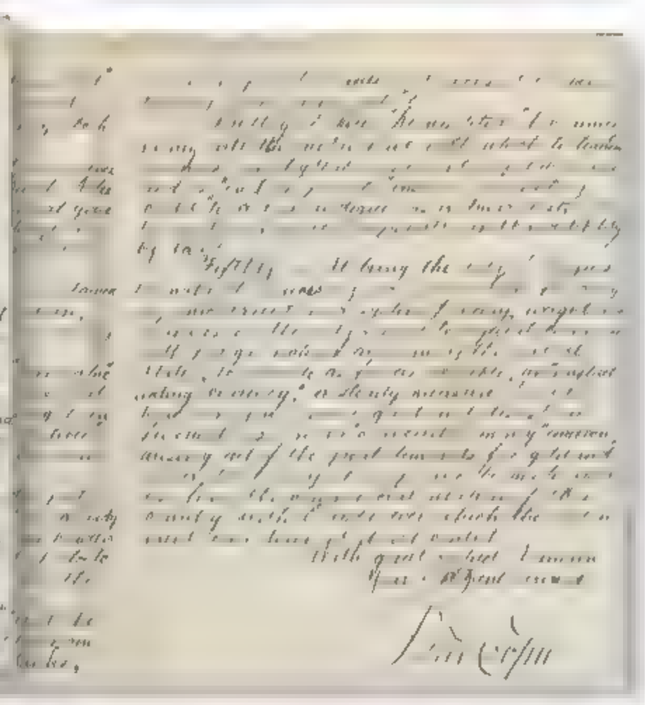


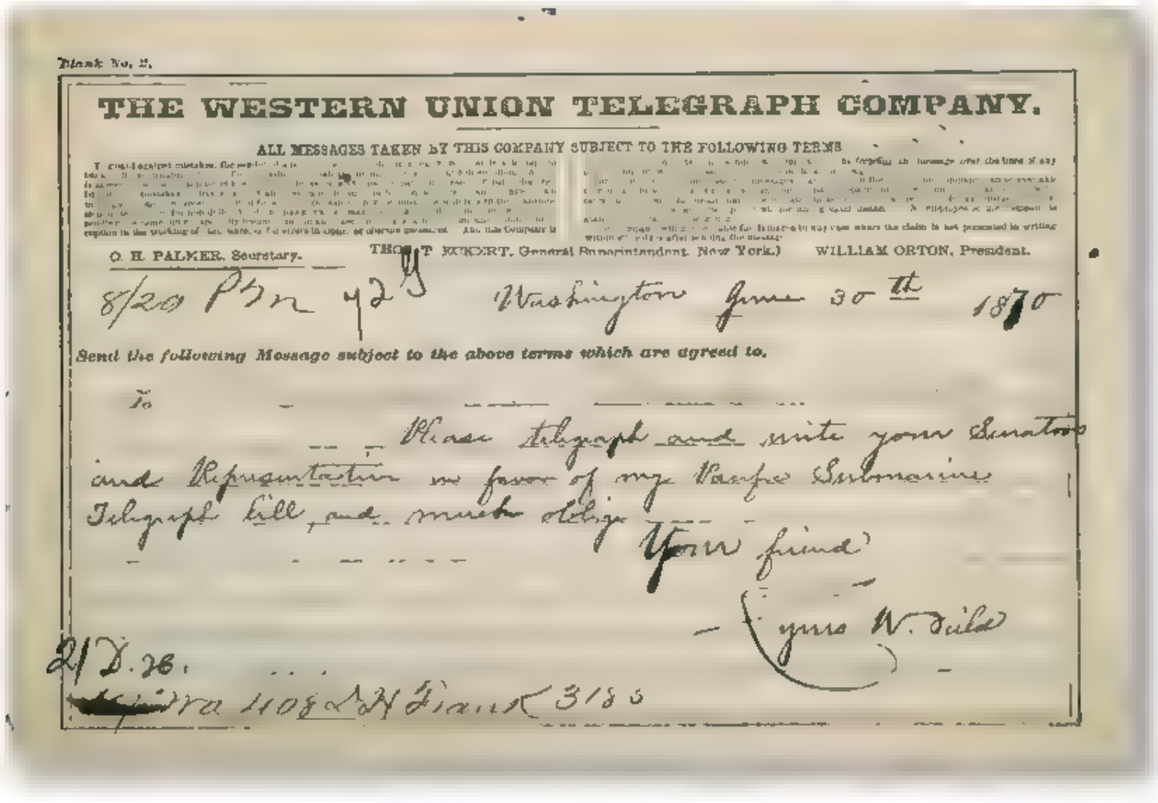








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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS

O. H. PALMER, Secretary. THOS. T. ECKERT, General Superintendent, New York.) WILLIAM ORTON, President.

8/20 Ptn 42 Washington June 30th 1870

Send the following Message subject to the above terms which are agreed to.

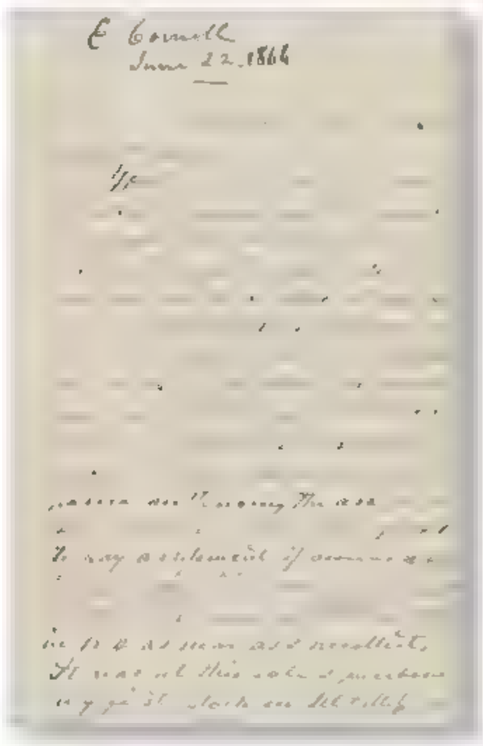
To

Please telegraph and write your Senators and Representatives in favor of my Pacific Submarine Telegraph bill and much oblige

Yours Truly

Cyrus W. Field

2/12.26.


E Cornell
June 22. 1866

73. [Telegraph.] A fine collection of eight letters and documents from important inventors of the telegraph machine, including:

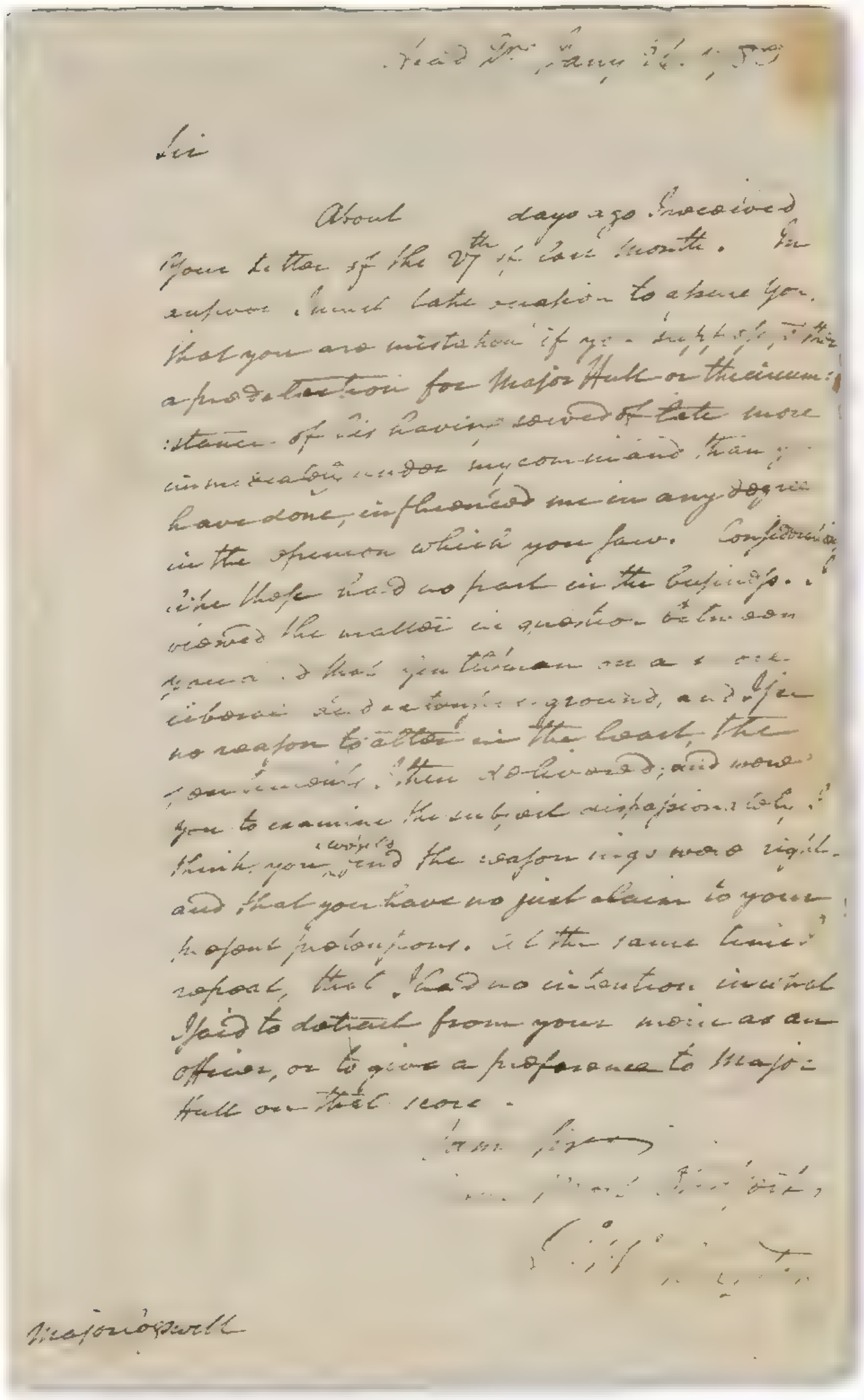
Cornell, Ezra. Two Autograph letters signed ("E. Cornell"), 5 pages quarto and octavo, Ithaca, 25 July 1846 and 22 June 1866, to Thomas F. Clark of the Magnetic Telegraph Co., with docketed integral address leaf attached and a sketch of the telegraph line between Philadelphia and Jersey City. The correspondence discusses the establishment of a telegraph between Philadelphia and Jersey City. The second letter is to H.R. Selden regarding the speculation in stock of early telegraph companies.

Field, Cyrus W. A printed letter signed and autograph telegram signed, 2 pages large quarto and oblong octavo, New York and Washington D.C., 14 December 1861 and 30 June 1870. The first is to Major General B. F. Butler in Boston, concerning the distribution of printed copies of a letter addressed to Major General George B. McClellan. The letter notes its subject matter was to have been kept private, but the press published it. Field's letter is written on the blank leaf of the printed letter, which discusses in detail the establishment of his submarine telegraph cable. The second is an imprinted message form of The Western Union Telegraph Company to E[dward] Creighton, Omaha, Nebraska. Field is searching for support in *favor of my Pacific Submarine Telegraph bill.*

Cooper, Peter. A series of four letters signed, 7 pages quarto, New York, 4 February 1861 to 18 April 1878 to various recipients discussing monetary policy. In a letter to Governor of New York, John T. Hoffman he states: *I telegraphed to your Excellency…in reference to the bill now before you, commonly known as the Viaduct Railway Bill. The Association begs leave to make its suggestions by letter instead of open hearing…*

$5,000 - $8,000

74. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-Date letter signed ("Gº: Washington"), as Commander-in Chief of the Continental Army, 1 page (12.37 x 7.62 in.; 314 x 194 mm.), *Head* Qrs., 26 January 1780, the body of the letter in the hand of Washington's secretary, Robert Hanson Harrison, to Major Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Cogswell; marginal splits to horizontal folds, some creasing and spotting, traces of mounting remnants on verso.



Rank disputes plague the Continental Army.

Washington writes in full: *Sir About* [blank] *days ago I received your letter of the 27th of last month. In answer I must take occasion to assure you, that you are mistaken if you suppose, either a predilection for Major Hull or the circumstance of his having served of late more immediately under my command than you have done, influenced me in any degree in the opinion which you saw. Considerations like those had no part in the business. I viewed the matter in question between you and that Gentleman on a more liberal and extensive ground, and I see no reason to alter in the least, the sentiments I then delivered; and were you to examine the subject dispassionately, I think, you would find the reasonings were right and that you have no just claim to your present pretentions. At the same time I repeat, that I had no intention in what I said to detract from your merit as an officer, or to give a preference to Major Hull on that score. I am SirYour Most Obed. Servt Gº: Washington*

Washington writes Cogswell explaining the circumstances surrounding his disputed promotion of Lieutenant Colonel William Hull, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, who was promoted from Major in August of 1779 by Washington himself. Washington's addressee, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Cogswell, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, was promoted from Major in November of 1779 by the State of Massachusetts. Apparently, the timing of the promotions was a cause of concern to Cogswell, who felt slighted, pointing to the fact that he had been appointed a Captain by the State before Hull in 1775. Washington is quick to respond that his reasons were justified, due to the existence of two conflicting methods of promotion: (1) the appointment of officers by the governments of the several states by Congress' Resolution of 16 September 1776; and (2) the appointment of Officers by Washington himself, who was supplied blank commissions to be filled in by him with the names of officers he felt were qualified by Congress' Resolution of 27 December 1776. Washington had previously written, at length, about the incident to Major General William Heath from 13-17 December 1779, noting the delicacy of the matter and the fact the Cogswell-Hull case will result in a multitude of similar claims. Washington then provides ample detail of rank dispute, and the overall ramifications of a reversal of his action in appointing Major Hull rather than Major Cogswell to Jackson's Regiment: "In a word, policy at least, required a strict adherence to the arrangement and the principles of promotion established, and there has been no injustice done Major Cogswell...I am sure you can scarcely render any more essential service than prevailing on the Honourable Assembly to preserve the Arrangement inviolate and to pursue the Rules of promotion which have been established." Washington sums up the situation: "Our Commission system unfortunately, is very complex, and unless the States will be accurate and adhere to the principles of promotion, which is enjoined and explicitly required by the Act of the 28th.of June Last, we shall always be in troubled water and the service embarrassed with unhappy feuds." A fascinating letter, which exhibits the kind of petty and embarrassing feuds within the Continental Army, that often consumed George Washington 's time, requiring his participation and mediation skills.

$15,000 - $25,000

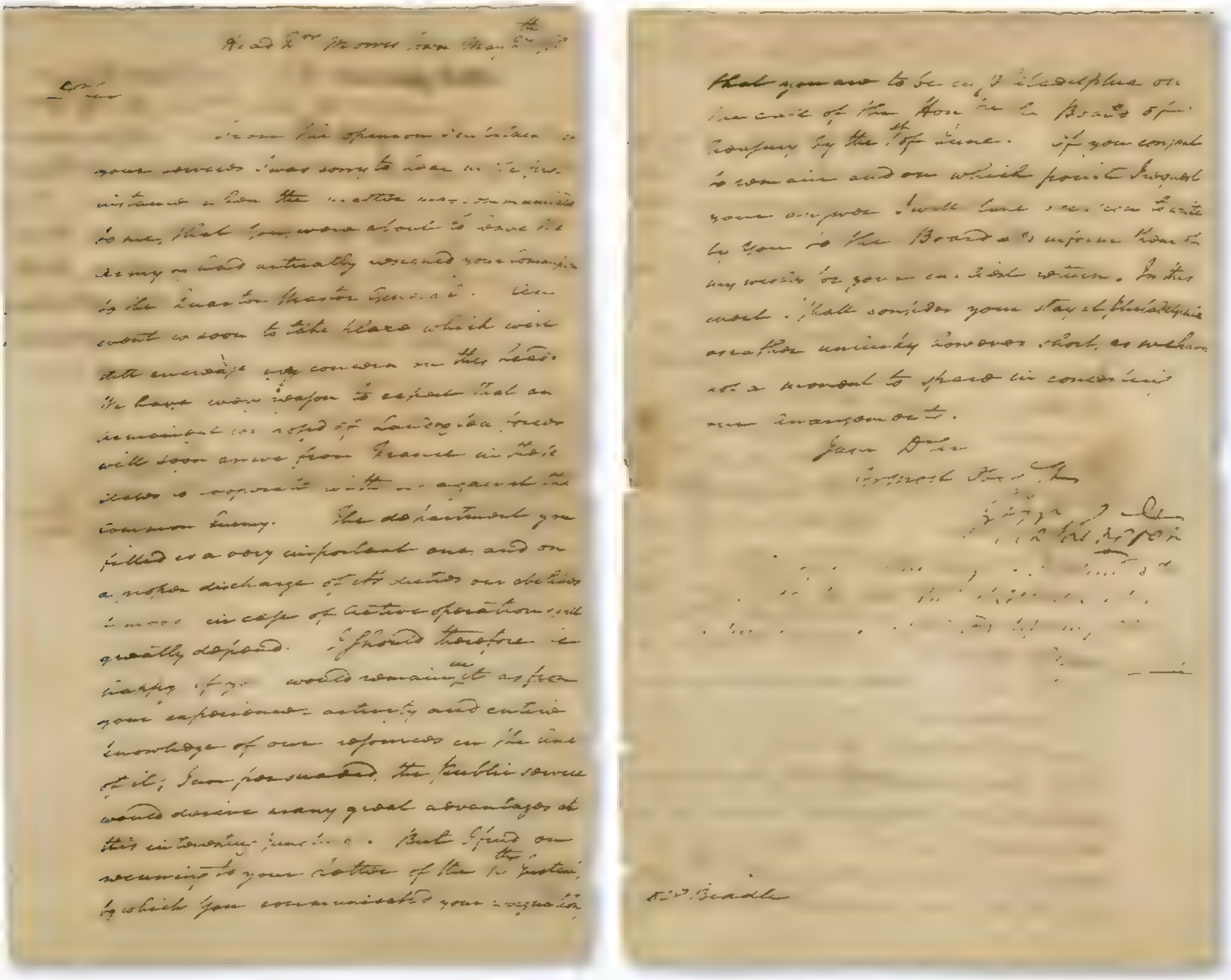
75. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-Date letter signed as Commander-in-Chief (" Go Washington"), 2 pages (13.12 x 8.25 in.; 333 x 210 mm.), *Head Quarters, Valley Forge,* [1 May] 1778, the body of the letter in the hand of his secretary, Tench Tilghman, to Colonel George Baylor who had served, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, as Washington's aide-de-camp (15 August 1775 – 9 January 1777); silked, paper loss at the top center of the letter affect the month and date of the letter.

Reprecussions from the cruel winter at Valley Forge.

Washington writes in full: *Dear Sir: I am favd with yours of the 5th. of last Month. I have not the least doubt but your time and attention have been both fully applied to the Business upon which you were sent, and in which I hope you will have the desired success. I wrote to Colo.* [Theodorick] *Bland* [Colonel of the 1st Continental Dragoons] *about ten days ago and directed him to send forward the Horses and Recruits in squads, as they could be got ready, those men who have not had the small pox may be sent on and inoculated with their Regiments. I repeat this to you, lest you should not have been informed of it by Colo. Bland. By a letter from Colo. Moylan a few days ago, I find that his Regiment and Sheldon's will want Arms, swords and pistols in particular, and as they are not to be obtained to the Northward, I beg you will engage all that you possibly can from* [James Hunter] *Hunter* [at Fredericksburg, Virginia]. *I approve of your employing Officers to purchase Horses &ca. in preference to the common dealers in that way, and as you seem to think that Capn.* [George] *Lewis can be particularly useful to you, I shall send him back to Virginia. Capn. Lewis informs me that you have been appointing Cornets [a color-bearing troop] to your Regiment, upon a presumption I suppose that the plan for augmenting the Cavalry is actually adopted. You must remember that this was only a recommendation of the Committee, but whether Congress have confirmed it I do not yet know. If any young Gentlemen apply for admission into your Regiment, I would have you take an account of them, but make no absolute promise of a Commission, as I am not clear that the powers, formerly vested in me by Congress to appoint Officers have not expired. If there is a vacant Cornetcy in your Regiment, I should wish it reserved for Mr. Peregrine Fitzhugh Son of Colo. Fitzhugh of Patuxent in Maryland, a young Gentleman strongly recommended to me by his father. He is now here, but will go over to Major [Alexander] Clough [of the Third Continental Dragoons, who was to be killed at Tappan (17 September 1778)] and receive proper instructions from him, to fit him for command. Should your Regiment be full, be pleased to speak to Colo. Bland and desire him to receive a Cornetcy in his, for Mr. Fitzhugh, I am dear Sir, yr most obt. Servt. Go: Washington*

On 19 December 1777, George Washington took up winter quarters at Valley Forge, located on the south side of the Schuylkill River (a location between British-held Philadelphia and the Continental Congress at York) just 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia (where Washington could keep an eye on British troops under Sir William Howe). There was no effort made by the British to disperse Washington's camp, consisting of his rapidly shrinking Continental Army (consisting of about 15,000 officers and men, though 2,500 were considered ineffective due to sickness and lack of clothing). His troops were desperately short of food, clothing and military supplies. They lacked outer coats and half the men had no blankets. Almost a third were without shoes or breeches. No medicine was available for the sick, and many had contracted small pox. The worst problem that confronted Washington and his men at Valley Forge was not the cold or the snow. It was military mismanagement, causing severe shortages of provisions and forage. Commissary General John Trumbull, who was responsible for obtaining food, became sick and returned to Connecticut; the job was left to an ineffective deputy. As well, Quartermaster General Thomas Mifflin, who was in charge of procuring military supplies and blankets, was incompetent in his duties. Clothing was not properly ordered, and grain and flour supplied by civilian contractors wound up being sold to the British and loyalists in New York and New England, rather than to the troops. The crisis continued throughout January, February and March. The spring of 1778 was a tortured one for Washington, who had suffered through both the frightful winter at Valley Forge and the Conway Cabal [an effort by Major General Thomas Conway, dissatisfied with Commander-in-Chief George Washington's direction of the war, to replace Washington]. Washington's beleaguered army had endured neglect, despair and incompetent direction through many bitter winter months. At the end of April, Washington's uncertainty about the future led him to write, almost despairingly, to Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress (30 April 1778): *I do not to this hour know whether (putting half-pay out of the question) the old or new establishment of the Regiments is to take place; how to dispose of the officers in* consequence; whether the instituting of the several other corps, as agreed to by the committee, *and referred by them to Congress, is adopted or not; in a word, I have no ground to form a single arrangement upon; nor do I know whether the augmentation of the Cavalry is to take place, or was rejected, in order that I may govern myself thereby...In short, our present situation (now the first of May) is beyond description irksome and dangerous* ... It is at the same time that he wrote to Congress that he wrote to Colonel Baylor, putting aside his despair and bitterness as he sought to direct the successful reinforcement of his Continental Army for the campaigns ahead. Despite his Army's frailty, despite the derelictions of malcontents, despite his doubts about the upcoming campaigns, Washington still found hope for America. On 5 May 1778, he officially informed the Army: "It having pleased the Almighty ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the Cause of the United American-States and finally by raising us up a powerful Friend [France] among the Princes of the Earth to establish our liberty and Independence up[on] lasting foundations, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine Goodness and celebrating the important Event which we owe to his benign Interposition." [Note: on 6 February 1778, at Versailles, a treaty of alliance was signed by which France recognized the independence of the United States.] Despite the squalor at Valley Forge, improvement in the Continental Army was discernible. The American Army that emerged in the spring of 1778 was stronger and more tightly knit than it had been before. Washington was eager to cross swords with the British. On 19 June 1778, Washington broke camp and started in pursuit of Sir Henry Clinton, who had just evacuated Philadelphia (after relieving Howe on June 18th) and was headed across New Jersey for New York. Washington was anxious to engage in battle with Clinton before he reached the safety of New York. The Battle of Monmouth took place on 28 June; it ended the agony of Valley Forge. Though technically a draw, the battle was tremendously significant for it demonstrated the new professionalism of Washington's Army who stood face-to-face with British regulars.

$15,000 - $25,000



76. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-date letter signed ("G. Washington") as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 2 pages (12.37 x 7.5 in.; 314 x 191 mm.) *Hqts. Morris Town, N.J.,* 27 May 1780 to Colonel Clement Biddle; toning and chipping to edges; skillful repair to horizontal split; bleed-through of ink that does not obscure content.

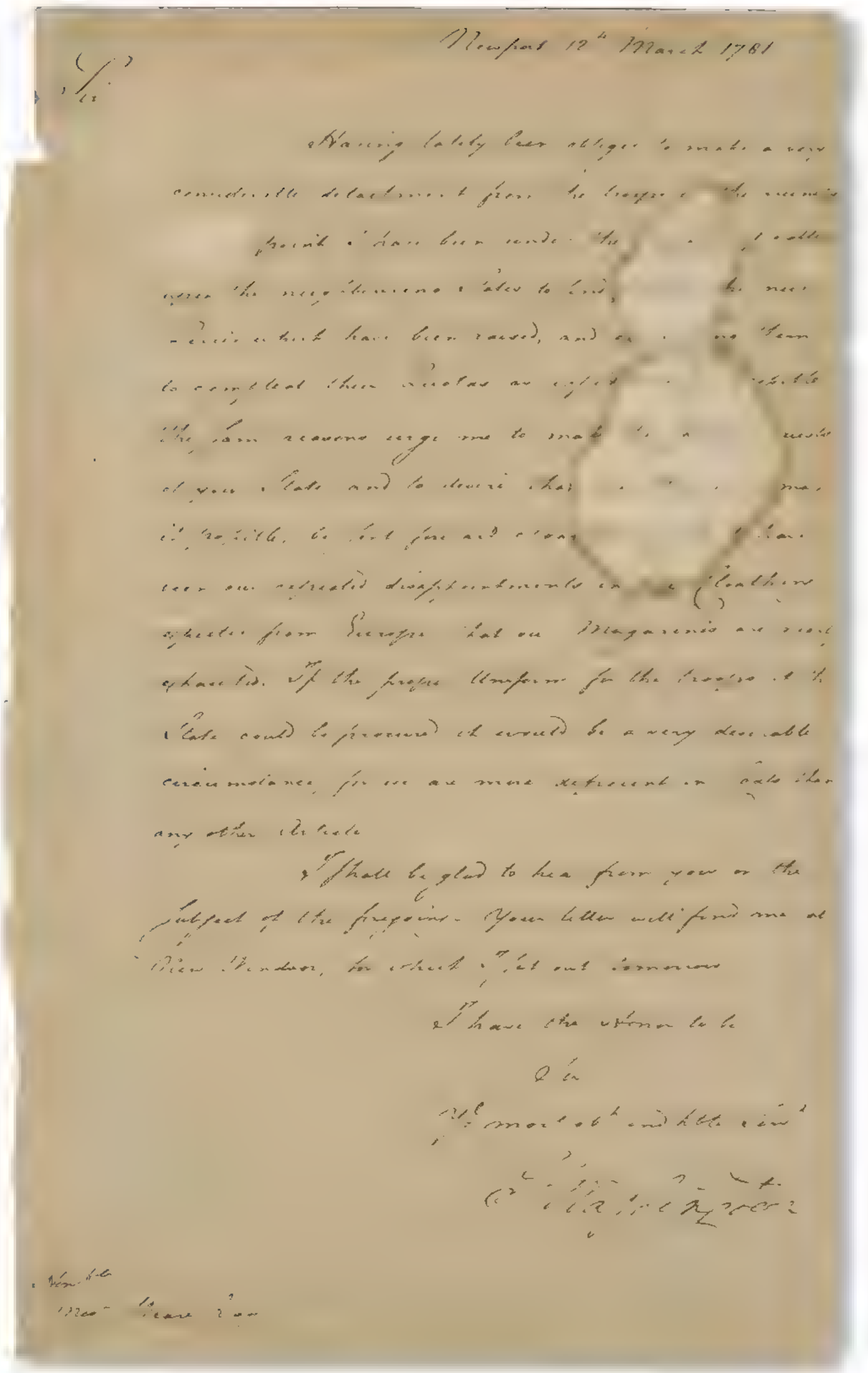
Washington expects the imminent arrival of French *Land and Sea* forces *to cooperate with us against the common enemy.*

Washington writes in full: *From the opinion I entertained of your services I was sorry to hear in the first instance when the matter was communicated to me, that you were about to take leave of the army & had actually resigned your Commission to the Quarter Master General. An event is soon to take place which will still increase my concern on this head. We have every reason to expect that an armament composed of Land & Sea forces will soon arrive from France in these States, to cooperate with us against the common Enemy. The department you filled is a very important one, and, on a proper discharge of its duties, our abilities to move in case of active operations will greatly depend. I should therefore be happy if you would remain in it, as from your experience, activity and entire knowledge of our resources in the line of it, I am persuaded, the public service would derive many great advantages at this interesting juncture. But I find on recurring to your Letter of the 16th instant, by which you communicated your resignation, that you are to be in Philadelphia on the call of the Honble. The Board of Treasury by the 1st of June. If you consent to remain, and on which point I request your answer, I will take occasion to write by you to the Board and inform them of my wishes for your earliest return. In this event I shall consider your stay at Philadelphia as rather unlucky however short, as we have not a moment to spare in concerting our arrangements.*

Expecting help against the enemy soon, having not a moment to spare, anticipating active operations, seeing great advantages, calling this an interesting juncture; for Washington, these were unusually vibrant terms. Washington was right to be excited about the coming of the French, though he would have to wait over a year to reap the benefits, as it developed that no campaign could be implemented in 1780. In due time, no longer imminently needing Biddle's services, he allowed him to resign. At the letter's conclusion, Biddle has written a note explaining his response to Washington's appeal. *In consequence of the foregoing, I continued to serve til the latter end of September when a successor was appointed to fill my office.*

$12,000 - $18,000

77. Washington, George. Letter signed ("G°: Washington"), 1 page (13.25 x 8.25 in.; 337 x 210 mm.), Newport, Rhode Island, 12 March 1781 to Meshech Weare, then serving as President of the State Council of New Hampshire and also as State Chief Justice. The body of the letter is in the hand of Washington's trusted aide and secretary, Tench Tilghman; marginal chipping some water staining, tape reinforcement to horizontal folds on verso.



Facing the continued attrition of his ragged force and the depletion of resources, General Washington asks the State of New Hampshire to send additional troops to support operations in New York.

Washington writes in full: *Sir Having lately been obliged to make a very considerable detachment from the troops in the vicinity of Westpoint, I have been under the necessity of calling upon the neighbouring States to send forward the new Levies which have been raised, and of urging them to compleat their Quotas as expeditiously as possible. The same reasons urge me to make the same requests of your State, and to desire that the Recruits may, if possible, be sent forward cloathed, for such have been our repeated disappointments in the Cloathing expected from Europe, that our Magazines are nearly exhausted If the proper Uniform for the troops of the State could be procured, it would be a very desirable circumstance, for we are more deficient in Coats that any other Article. I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject of the foregoing. Your letter will find me at New Windsor, for which I set out tomorrow. I have the Honor to be Sir Y^r^ most ob^t.^ and hble Serv^t^ G°: Washington*

Continental fortunes were at a particularly low point during the spring of 1781. Finances had completely collapsed, a British force led by Benedict Arnold was ravaging the Virginia countryside, and the French alliance, now in its third year, had been a huge disappointment. At the writing of this letter, Washington had traveled to Newport, Rhode Island, to hasten the departure of the French fleet [under Rochambeau and Destouches] to Virginia in order to support Lafayette, who had been sent to present at least token resistance to Arnold. This is the force to which Washington above refers as the *considerable detachment* from his Army. As it then stood, conditions had become so desperate in New York that Washington faced the possibility of having to disband his Army in order to search for food. The new enlistments from New England would provide welcome relief to his exhausted Army, and give him the option of either sending a more cohesive expedition to Virginia, or making a more intensive effort against New York. Just two months later, however, Washington received some encouraging news: Admiral de Barras had arrived from France to take command of the fleet at Newport, and Admiral de Grasse was headed for the West Indies with a powerful fleet, along with 600 troops for reinforcements, and orders to eventually make his way to American waters. The strategic possibilities for Washington then became endless, opening the door for the famous Yorktown campaign of 1781.

$15,000 - $25,000

78. Washington, George. Letter signed ("G°:Washington"), as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 2 pages, (9.25 x 7.5 in.; 235 x 191 mm.), Mount Vernon, 11 September 1781, to *His Excellency Gov* [Thomas Sim] *Lee,* Governor of Maryland; detached address leaf completely rebacked and attached by cloth tape.

Less than a month before Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown on 19 October 1781, George Washington marches south from New York to meet him, and requests supplies for his Continental Army from the Governor of Maryland.

Washington writes in full: *Sir, I intended on passing thro' Maryland, to have done myself the Pleasure to have seen your Excellency; but circumstances pressing upon me as I advanced on my March, and Time slipping from me too fast, I found a Necessity of getting on with such Rapidity that I have been obliged to proceed without calling at Anapolis* [sic]. *I am exceedingly pleased to find, as I passed thro' your State, that a Spirit for Exertion prevails universally in such Manner, as gives me the happiest Prospects of receiving very Effectual Support from you. Great Attention is necessary to be given to the Article of Supplies. I mention this Circumstance, as I am just informed from below, that the Army is in Distress at this moment for Want of Provisions, particularly Flour; let me intreat your Excellency to give every the most expeditious Relief on this Head that is within your Power. With very great Regard & Esteem – I have the Honor to be Your Excellency Most Obedient & most humble Servt G°: Washington*

George Washington's Continental Army of 3,500 troops maintained its camp in the Hudson River highlands for nearly two years, opposed by Clinton's overwhelming army of 14,500 veterans on Manhattan Island. Washington's men were without real uniforms, and lacked rations. As well, they were unpaid. By the spring of 1781, it appeared as though the Revolutionary War was to be over with a whimper.

Then, on 22 May, Washington learned that Admiral de Grasse planned to bring his French fleet from the Caribbean to American waters in the fall. The news inspired Washington to reassess his plans as he hoped to take New York away from the British, with the assistance of Count Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau, Commander of the French garrison of 4,000 men at Newport, Rhode Island. Rochambeau began marching southward toward New York during the first week of July, and, by the end of July, had assembled (with Washington's troops) an army of over 9,000 men (half French and half American) on the Hudson.

Finding no weak spot in the British defenses, Washington and Rochambeau decided that a combined operation on the Yorktown peninsula with Admiral de Grasse, who was sailing for the Chesapeake Bay, was feasible. On 21 August, the allied army (2,000 Americans and 4,000 French) began a secret march south, leaving only Major General William Heath with 2,500 men on the Hudson to watch Clinton. De Grasse arrived in the Chesapeake Bay on 30 August, encountering no resistance from the British Caribbean squadron under Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, who had sailed on to New York. Cornwallis was held in place until the main allied army arrived.

Washington wrote the present letter from Mount Vernon during his travels southward through New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Annapolis. All along his route, he implored governors, legislators, and businessmen for food, clothing and equipment for his army. The French, in contrast, could pay hard money for their supplies. On 9 September, in the company of only two aides, Washington left Baltimore in pursuit of a dream that had haunted him for the past seven years. Two days later, Washington was at his own familiar gates at Mount Vernon. There, he encountered four new faces, those of his step-grandchildren, who had been born in his absence. After his brief three day visit to Mount Vernon, his first since the war began, Washington continued on to Williamsburg, where the decisive confrontation with Cornwallis took place. Cornwallis being trapped and his condition hopeless, opened negotiations on 17 October for the surrender of his army. The capitulation was signed on 18 October and on 19 October the British force of almost 8,000 men laid down their arms.

$15,000 - $25,000

Mount Vernon 11 September 1781.

Sir

I intended, on passing thro' Maryland, to have done myself the pleasure to have called on your Excellency — but Circumstances pressing upon me, as I advanced on my March, & time stopping too fast from me, I found a Necessity of acting on with that Rapidity, which has obliged me to proceed without calling at Annapolis. —

I have now the Honor to inclose your Excellency Copies of Letters from Count de Grasse, that may assist your Judgment in forming Measures universally in such Manner as will give me the happiest Prospects of receiving very effectual Support from you —

Great Attention is necessary to be given to the Articles of Supplies

[illegible] Army is in Distress at this [illegible]sions, particularly Flour, Excellency to give every the [illegible]ief on this Head that is within

With every great Regard & Esteem — I have the Honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most Obt Servt

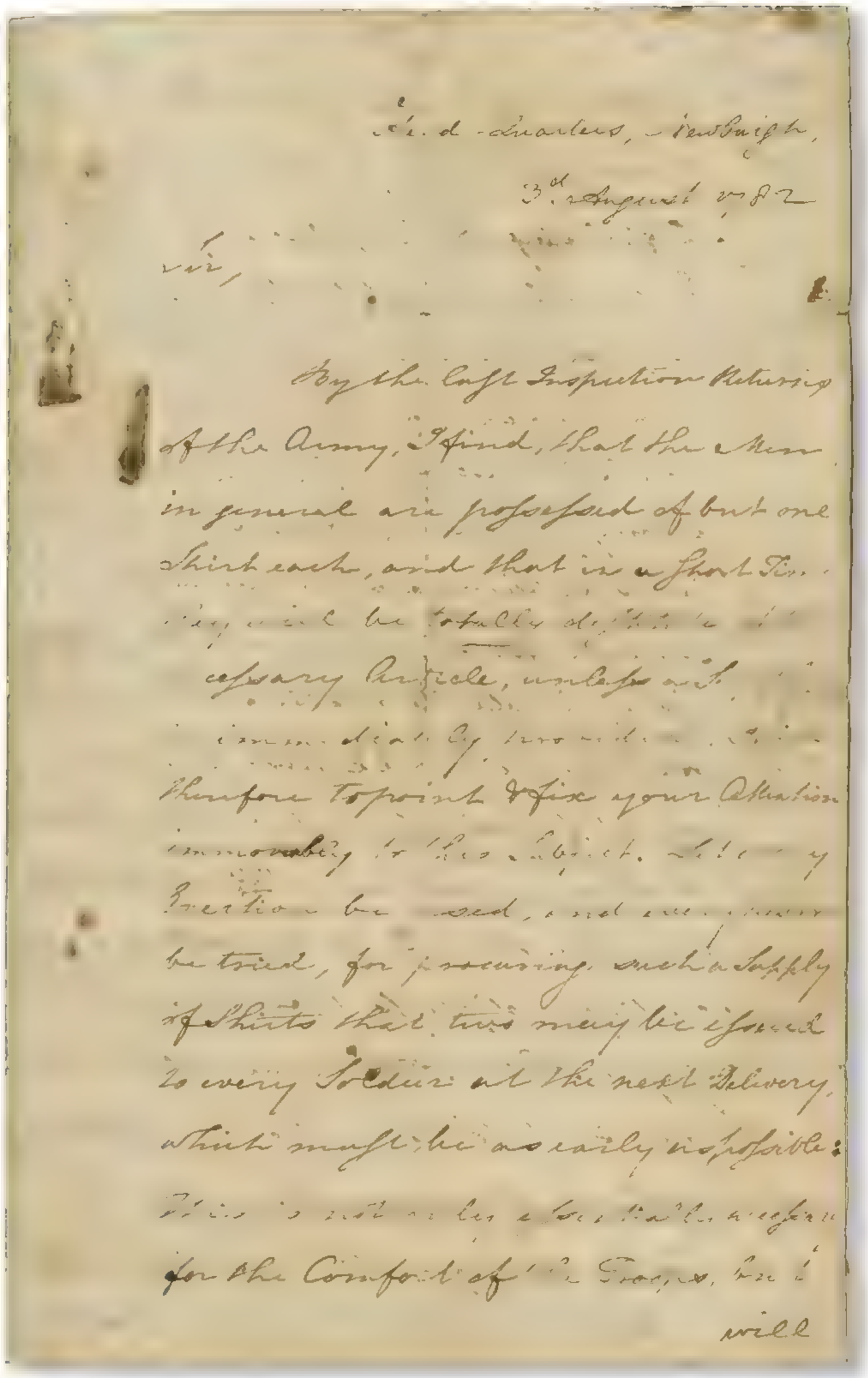
G Washington

His Excellency Govr Lee

79. Washington, George. Highly important Revolutionary War-date letter signed, 3 pages (11.75 x 7 in.; 295 x 183mm), 3 August 1782, Head-Quarters, Newburgh, to John Moylan Esquire, Clothier General; overall browning, separations at folds skillfully repaired.

George Washington still faces rampant shortages of clothing and essential supplies for his threadbare troops as the Revolutionary War comes to a close.

Washington writes in full: *Sir, By the last Inspections Returns of the Army, I find that the men in general are possessed of but one Shirt each, and that in a Short time they will be totally destitute of that necesary Article, unless a supply is immediately provided. I wish, therefore, to point and fix your attention immovably to this subject. Let every exertion be used, and every Resource be tried, for procuring such a supply of Sharts that two may be issued to every Soldier at the next Delivery, which must be as early as possible. Thisis not only essentially necessary for the Comfort of the Troops, but will be found eventually the most substantial and best Economy. The Difficulty of attaining Supplies and the Embarrassments of the Publick for Want of Money are generally known and considered; but Should it notwithstanding be discovered by the Army that any of the States had in Possession a Quantity of Linen suitable for Shirts, an that no Efforts were made to obtain it for the Publick, it will probably excite great uneasiness and may be attended with very pernicious Effects, especially when the Men find themselves exceedingly distressed for Want of a single shirt. This you will represent to those who are competent to have the Business put in a Train of Negociation, if they should judge proper and you will inform me of the result. I must again urge that the Remainder of the Hunting Shirts should be sent on without Delay, if possible, or the season proper for wearing them will have elapsed. I am Sir, Your most humble servt. Go: Washington*



Washington's letter attests that the problem of clothing his troops was still pervasive, even five years after the harsh lessons learned at Valley Forge. The present letter beautifully illustrates Washington's uncompromising efforts on behalf of his men—some of whom had served with Washington for over seven years and well remember the brutal winter of 1777-78. Clearly, Washington is incensed to learn that most of his men, then in camp on the Hudson, still had only a single shirt to wear and wanted the matter rectified at all costs. Washington's worries came to fruition in March 1783, when a sizeable number of Army Officers, aggrieved at ongoing shortages and unpaid salaries, circulated the infamous Newburgh Addresses. Only Washington's personal intervention at the final hour averted outright mutiny.

$20,000 - $30,000

will be found eventually the most
substantial and least Oeconomy. The
Efficiency of the Supplies and the
Entertainment of the Publick for
Want of Money are generally known
and considered. But it would be
worthy standing be discovered to
Enemy, that any of the States had
in Reserve a Quantity of Linen
suitable for Shirts, and that no Effort
were made to obtain it for the
Publick, it will probably excite
great Uneasiness, and may be attended
with very pernicious Effects, especially
in the Army and themselves of
receiving the Supplies for want of a
single Shirt. This you will
represent to those who are competent
to have the Measures put in
Train of Negociation, if they should

Yours &c

Tho Pickering

judge

Colonel Hoyte a Engr.
Quarter Master General

80. Washington, George. Letter signed ("Go: Washington"), 2 pages (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm.), Rocky Hill, 16 October 1783, to Marinus Willett in Poughkeepsie, with Willett's autograph draft reply, Poughkeepsie, 31 October 1783, inscribed on the recto and verso of the integral blank; light overall browning.

Peace arrangements and the Mohawk frontier.

Marinus Willett, a famed New York City Son of Liberty, had displayed unexpected talents as an Indian fighter on the New York frontier in the Revolution. As the time approached for the British to evacuate New York City, troops in the state were rapidly disbanded, and Willett's own military career was drawing to a close. Still, he could not forget the men who had served him so well, and he wrote Washington to make sure that any state troops left on frontier duty would receive proper clothing, shelter, and food.

Washington replies herewith on 16 October, in part: ...*Whether the whole, or what part of the five Companies of State troops are to be retained in service during the Winter, being a matter wholly dependant on the determination of Congress in their Peace Arrangements, it is impossible to give any directions respecting them*... Sharing Willett's concern for the soldiers who may be left to guard the Mohawk Valley, he asks the New Yorker to tell him *what steps have been taken in consequence of the orders I gave when I last saw you—by the time I receive this information, 'tis probable that Congress will have come to some determination, which will enable me to give the necessary directions on the subject*...

Willett drafts his reply to Washington on 31 October, frugally using the integral blank of his Commander's letter as notepaper. He reports that *Immediately after receiving tents and other necessaries for executing the orders*... from Washington, all able-bodied New York troops were called together at Fort Herkimer and marched *without loss of time to the Head of the communication between the Mohawk & the waters of Ontario*... Tardy shipments of rations and heavy rains slowed them, *But notwithstanding these difficulties the day before I left Albany last which was five days ago, I received Advice...That the Stone house & the two Block houses were almost Completed that wood Creek was Intirely cleared out that the Roads were repaired & Intire New Bridges made from German flats to Fort Schuyler*... His closing makes clear Willett's devotion to his wartime commander: *Notwithstanding that by the reform which is now going to take place in our State troops I shall be mustered out of Service I beg leave to mention to your Excellency that I shall esteem myself happy in obliging any Commands your excellency may think proper to direct to your most Obedt & very humble Servt. M.W.* Even this is not enough for Willett. Haunted by fears that the frontier troop will be neglected, he adds a hasty postscript: *Permit me to remind your Excellency that if our State troops are to be continued in Service they will Stand in real need of a speedy supply of Clothing. And that if they are to be continued in the Mohawk river New Measures for having them Victualed will be requisite.* It was no wonder that Willett's men had followed him so bravely to St. Leger's camp and Johnstown: they merely repaid his unswerving loyalty.

References: Fitzpatrick. *Washington,* Vol. 27:196-197.
Provenance: Sotheby's New York, 30 October 1990, lot 106.

$20,000 - $30,000

81. Wright, Frank Lloyd. An interesting pair of letters written by the architect to his wife, whom he was estranged from at the time. He is a renowned architect known for his ability to construct fascinating structures that marry with nature, such as Fallingwater and the Guggenheim museum.

Autograph letter signed ("Frank"), 2 pages (11x8 ½ in.; 279 x 216 mm). Miyako Hotel, Kyoto stationery, 11 June [no year], *To the woman by my side,* his estranged wife, Miriam; with original envelope.

He writes in full: *A few little presents instead of words—they are less treacherous and ambiguous. Two little gold lacquer boxes—one of which will hold the 'face paper'—the other something else. One larger gold box for 'something else'. All three, treasures of the first order. Antiques. A couple of pieces of rare old brocade. [Keio] period—accompanied by illustrated plate made from it for a work on brocade now being published—to be used for a turban for 'the woman' in such manner as to yield its beauty to enhance hers without injury. I imagine it crowning her bronze hair and glorifying her lovely face. There was never, nor will [there] be another like it. A box of 41 pcs of old hair pins—a new discovery in collecting—old Tokugawa period silver and gold—to make stick p ins, or hat pins or hair pins—the points can be sharpened you see. To interest her a little. She will say she would rather have the money but I came here to pay my bills and Hayashi told me to pick out something for about 100 yen, to show his appreciation of my visit. I picked the boxes for you. At Nomuros I remembered your longing for this piece and bought it at a bargain for 40 yen—It will make a better hat than the sable and a rare one so do not say anything derogatory… The hair pins I selected from Nomuros collection at 1 yen each-they were so astonishingly cheap I fell at once. I remember the taunt that I had been careful not to give you cash. I will give you that too. It is hot, hot, hot here—but the Miyako is so much more attractive in summer. There is to be a celebration, a great one here on the 16th of July—I wish we might come. I feel that no words of mine can show my regret for what I am and shame for what I do. I guess my talent has screened me from myself all along. It is well that I have come face to face with myself unequivocally at last. And when my need is greatest I am alone. When my money is gone I need it most…*

Autograph letter signed ("Frank"), 1 page, quarto, Tokyo, 9 June, [no year], on imprinted stationery of *The Imperial Hotel* to his estranged wife Miriam, Ikao, Japan; with original envelope.

Wright writes in full: *I enclose copies of two letters one to Kryuska San and one to Elizabeth Wigginten. I know you will think that I wrote them because you were going to show me up any way and I might as well make a 'clean breast' of it. Or some other ulterior motive. I have none but a desire to make it as right as I can. I will not write you of my loneliness here nor of my feelings. You must know well what they are. I am sending some films and if I can get to Yokohama tomorrow will send a box of 'truffles'. I know you like them…* In a postscript, Wright adds, *a long lonely but lovely ride home. My face burned to a cinder—it scares me when I see it in the glass. We crossed the big river and came by the city of Maiba—good night.*

When Wright wrote these letters, he and Miriam had recently become estranged, and they lived separately in different hotels in different cities. Married only four years, Wright and his second wife divorced in 1927.

$5,000 - $8,000

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, LTD.
ASAKU HAYASHI, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "IMPHO TOKIO."
CODES ABC 5TH EDITION WESTERN UNION

IMPERIAL HOTEL TOKYO

Dear Mimaru

I enclose copies of two letters one to Ikeyuka San and one to Elizabeth Wasserman. I know you well think that I wrote them because you have spoiling to show me up anyway and I might as well make a clean breast of it. I have none but a desire to make it as right as I can. I will not write you of my feelings. You must know well what they are.

I am sending some films and if I can get to Yokohama tomorrow will send a lot of "truffles". I know you like them - With love Frank.

Wed June 9th.

A long, lonely but lovely ride home my face turned to a cinder - it scares me when I see it in the glass we crossed the big river and came by the city of Maiko - good night -

GABLE ADDRESS:
"MIYAKO" KYOTO

Tel. Nos. 481 & 338 (Kan)

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

Friday
KYOTO, June 11th, 19

To the woman by my side —

A few little presents instead of words - they are less treacherous and ambiguous.

Two little gold lacquer boxes - one of which will hold the "face papers" - the other something else.

One larger gold box for "something else".

All three, treasures of the first order, antiques.

A couple of pieces of rare old brokade. Keyo period - accompanied by illustrated plate made from it for a work on brocade now being published — to be used for a turban for "the woman" in such manner as to yield its beauty to enhance hers without injury. I imagine it crowning her bronze hair and glorifying her lovely face. There was never, nor will be another like it.

A box of 41 pcs of old hair pins - a new obsession I'm collecting - old Tokugawa period silver and gold - to make stick pins, or hat pins or hair pins - The point can be sharpened you see. To interest her a little.

She will say she would rather have the money but I came here to pay my bills and Hayashi told me to pick out something for about 100 Yen to show his appreciation of my visit. I picked the boxes for you

GABLE ADDRESS:
"MIYAKO" KYOTO

Tel. Nos. 481 & 338 (Kan)

THE MIYAKO HOTEL, KYOTO.

KYOTO, 19

At Nomuras) I remembered your longing for this piece and bought it at a bargain for (40 Yen) It will make a better hat than the [illegible] Sash, and a rarer one so do not say anything derogatory.

The hair pins I selected from Nomuras collection at 1 yen each - they have a fascinating lay about them at once.

I remember the turned that I had seen recently and to give you cash -

I will give you that too.

It is hot, hot, hot here - but the Miyako is so much more attractive in summer.

There is to be a celebration, a geisha one here on the 10th of July - I wish we might come.

I feel that no words of mine can show my regret for what I am and shame for what I do.

I guess my talent has screamed me from myself all along - It is well that I have come face to face with myself unequivocally at last.

And where my need is greatest I can relieve it now by sending you money as I once I needed it most.

Frank.

Going back to-night to the deserted room!

82. Wright, Frank Lloyd. A collection of six letters and documents by the important architect known for his organic style and considered one of the best architects ever. His building, Fallingwater, is considered the best work of American architecture. In letters spanning his lifetime, he discusses his work and finances.

Typed letter signed, 3 pages octavo, 21 October 1910 to J.D. Larkin, seeking a loan of $20,000 to pay for his Wasmuth portfolio to remodel his Oak Park Studio, and to pay off a creditor (Francis Little) who had a lien on his Japanese print collection.

He writes in part: *My dear Mr. Larkin: You will think it strange that in an extremity I should turn to you—I cannot tell you why, either, unless it is the kindliness and nobility of spirit I found in you when I worked for you. I do not wish to shirk responsibility for my acts. I am deeply sensible of the suffering I have caused and want to set things right as near as such things can be set right. There is danger now of a great loss and waste for want of necessary means. To save the situation and set it on its feet, I must raise some money on my property and print collection.*

Wright goes on to explain the terms of the loan: *I need $20,000 at 6% for two years.* He outlines the worth of his Japanese print collection *in five years time, it will be worth $75,000…What I can earn will at least keep the family on the basis of the reduced cost of living. The income of the rented portion will be a factory of safety for them…I have hope that in a short time I will be able to again resume my practice, or will have built up another one that will do much more than merely support them.*

This letter is referenced in Meryle Seacrest's biography of Wright, in which she states that Wright actually wrote this letter knowing he would be rebuffed, in a ploy to get financial backing from Darwin Martin. Also includes typed response from Larkin, declining his request.

Typed letter signed ("F. LL. W"), 1 page quarto, Spring Green, Wisconsin, 26 June 1942, on his embossed stationery to J.L. Smith of the Cooperative Homesteads in Royal Oak, Michigan; with four handwritten corrections.

He writes in full: *We will have someone with you soon now. Green is on his way back. No one doubts the capillary action of earth but unless the capillaries are fed there is no action and we are cutting off their supply sufficiently. As to the variety of opinions—that's fine. But all should be subject to reason and the ultimate harmony of the whole, else why group effort? Why not every man for himself and the devil for the hindmost as usual. Anybody who isn't satisfied with the natural nest we make for him can line it with concrete blocks or anything else at no more expense than he would have should he have used it in the first place. Let's get together. No one's ox is gored—just pushed aside for the good of all—that's all.*

Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, Spring Green, Wisconsin, 21 July 1943, on imprinted Taliesin stationery to Henry S. Churchill in New York; with original envelope and the tear sheet of the *New Republic* review of Wright's autobiography.

He writes in full: *When I was in New York I called you twice on account of Auld Lang Syne. You were elsewhere. Today one of my boys handed me your personal public-opinion of my book. I wonder if you are really happy, Henry? Your piece somehow makes me feel you are not happy. It makes me feel sorry for you, probably because I used to like you a lot. Only one thing matters, you know, and that is one's own spiritual integrity. If this piece of yours is really you, I am satisfied. We are quite. But 'to conceal or suppress relevant and essential facts is as great a fraud as to misrepresent the facts.' I am afraid that you perpetrated that fraud when you sounded off in the New Republic. Time will tell.*

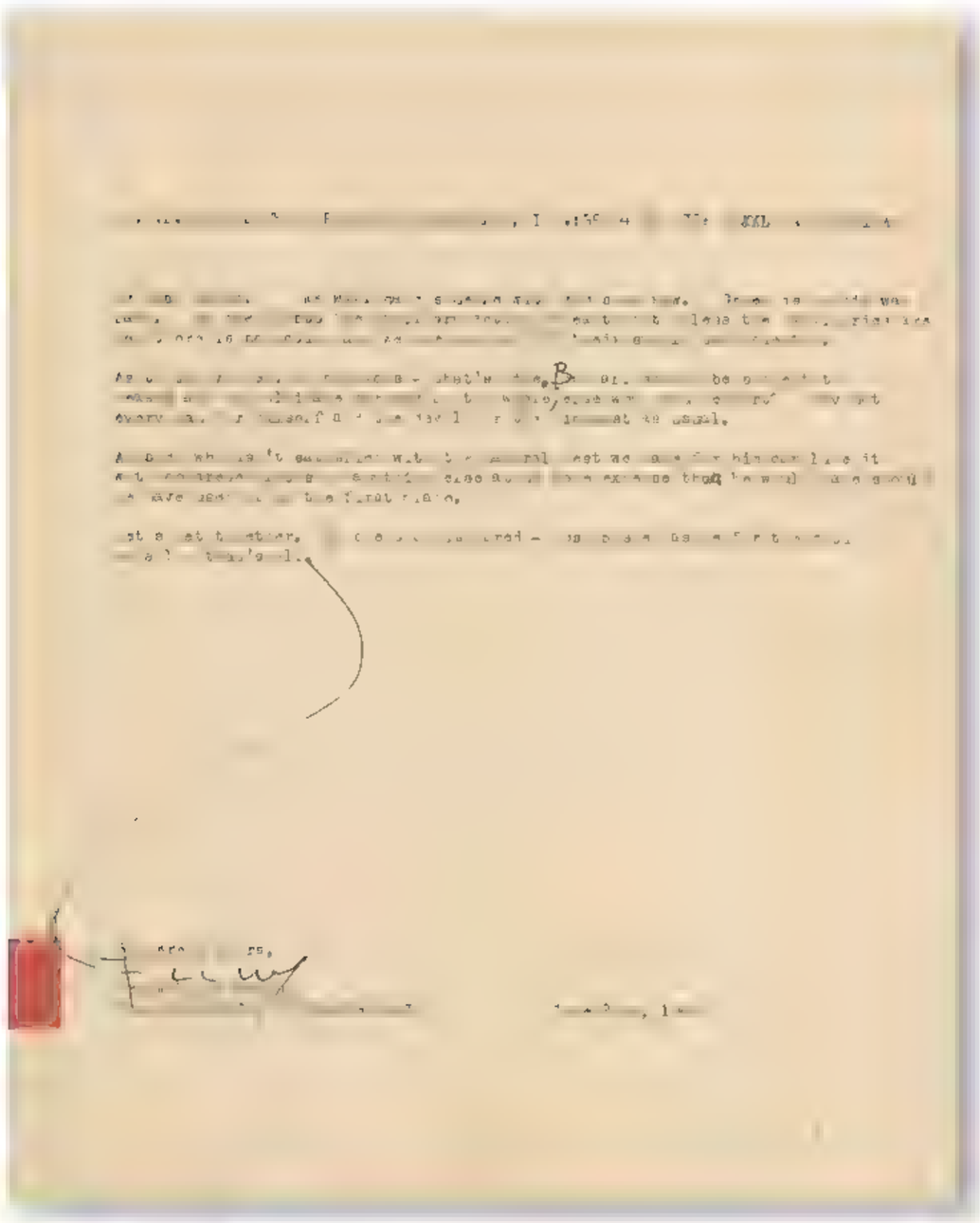
Typed letter signed ("F.Ll.W"), 1 page quarto, Spring Green, Wisconsin, 5 June 1945, on imprinted Taliesin stationery to Henry S. Churchill in New York; with a handwritten correction and the original envelope.

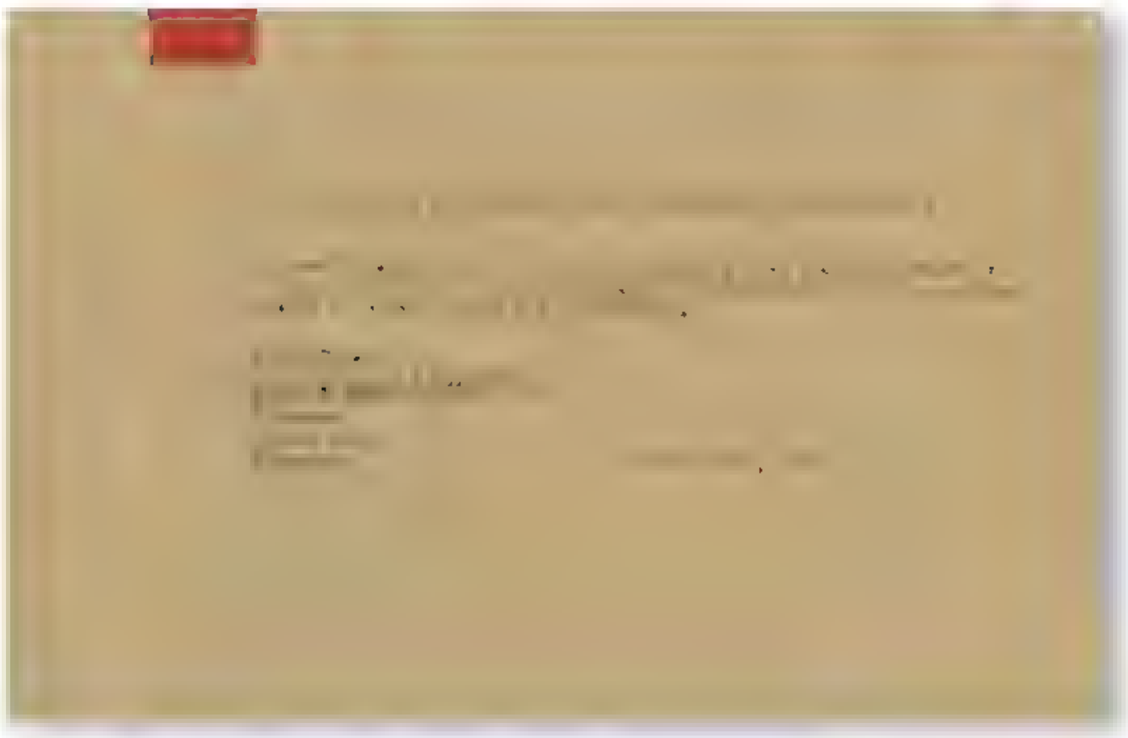
He writes in full: *Glad to see you can rise above it Trouble with the crowd around the "Modern Museum" lies in the fact that my work is original. They can't forgive me that. The fools seem to think that by depreciating me, they improve their own chances. The reverse is true, of course. But, I guess, it is only a little worse than five hundred years ago. With this latest exhibition I had nothing to do except that I consented to do another house for the Journal, that's all. There was some talk of building my house in the Museum court. It must have fallen through. That would be the smart way of showing up the real difference between an authentic original and imitators-but----I shall be in New York occasionally…and I'll phone you again—hoping for better luck.*

Typed letter signed, 1 page oblong octavo, Taliesin, Spring Green, Wisconsin, 28 August 1944, on imprinted stationery to Mrs. George Nan Burridge; with two handwritten corrections and the original envelope.

He writes in full: *We build anything from a Chicken house to a Cathedral if it is interesting. And it is interesting for interesting people-so come up and see us sometime.*

$8,000 - $12,000





83. Wright, Orville. Highly important typed letter signed ("Wilbur and Orville Wright per O. Wright") (Orville signs for both brothers), 2 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 17 November 1905, to Carl Dienstbach, a New York City musician and the U.S. correspondent for the German journal "Illustrierte Aeronautische Mitteilungen," on "Wright Cycle Company, 1127 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio" letterhead stationery, with Orville's handwritten postscript added at the end of the letter.

Orville Wright writes in full: *Dear Mr. Diensbach:- A good deal of doubt seems to exist in Europe as to whether there is any truth in the reports that have been made concerning our flights of 1903 and 1904; and it is not at all surprising, under the circumstances, since there has never been any account of any one having seen them, except the inventors themselves. There have been a number of witnesses to every flight we have made in the last three years. The flights near Kitty Hawk were seen by nearly all the men at the U.S. Kill Devil Life Saving Station, who were present, and by the Captain of the Kitty Hawk Station, who viewed the flights through a glass. The flights in 1904 were witnessed by the farmers on the surrounding farms, besides a number of citizens of Dayton, whom we had invited. Mr. A. I Root, of Medina, Ohio, was also present a number of times, and wrote an account of what he saw for his journal, 'Gleanings in Bee Culture', for January 1st, 1905.*

The longer flights this year were witnessed by a number of citizens of Dayton, among whom were Mr. Torrence Huffman, President Fourth National Bank; Mr. C. S. Billman, Secretary West Side Building & Loan Company; and Mr. Edgar W. Ellis, Assistant Auditor of City of Dayton. If you or the Editor of your journal wish to make a personal investigation of the matter, we have no doubt any of these gentlemen would take pleasure corroborating the fact that they were present when flights of fifteen to twenty-four miles were made. We would not want their names published, as they would no doubt be flooded with inquiries. None of these gentlemen have any financial interest in our machine, either directly or indirectly. Respectfully yours, Wilbur and Orville Wright per O. Wright

We are sending you under separate cover copy of Gleaning of June 1st 1905 (postscript entirely in Orville Wright's hand).

The first reports of the Wright brothers' historic 17 December 1903 flight were grossly distorted in the European press, where pioneer aviators had been frantically trying to catch up with the Wrights' accomplishments. In 1903, the Wright Brothers had made the first sustained powered flights. In 1904, a new aeroplane enabled them to accomplish turns and closed circuits. Then, in 1905, they exceeded the flying time of half an hour. The Wright brothers were at the forefront of aviation.

On Tuesday, 3 October 1905, Orville flew 15 miles around and around the field at Huffman Prairie, landing after 25 minutes. The next day, he flew for 33 minutes. Then, on the afternoon of 5 October 1905, Wilbur Wright took the controls and made a sensational record-breaking 24 1/5 mile, 38-minute flight at an average speed of 38 miles per hour. At first, witnesses to the flights at Huffman Prairie included only a few friends, Bishop Milton Wright, Lorin Wright and his family, and banker Torrence Huffman. Until the 3rd flight, the trials were held in absolute secrecy, attended only by invited guests (a few influential civil leaders and local merchants and businessmen). Each day after that, more witnesses appeared; Wilbur's record-breaking flight was witnessed by at least fifteen individuals. Wilbur was able to identify only three of them by name. After a news item appeared in the Dayton Daily News on 5 October, there were so many men and women lining the fences at Huffman Prairie that flights had to be discontinued until the excitement died down.

The press had been kept in ignorance of the experiments at Huffman Prairie to avoid the extreme distortions of fact that followed the flights at Kill Devil Hills in 1903. After Wilbur's record flight of 38 minutes, they decided to send out accounts of what they had accomplished in 1905. Three journalists were chosen to receive the Wright brothers' announcement in the form of a letter sent on 17 November 1905: Georges Besanton, Editor of the French monthly "L'Aérophile"; Carl Dienstbach, New York representative of the German journal "Illustrierte Aeronautische Mitteilungen"; and Patrick Alexander, a member of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.

The present letter is the actual letter the brothers sent to Dienstbach. It was printed in the February 1906 issue of Dienstbach's German journal , with observations by the editor which questioned the credibility of the Wrights' letter and informed readers that the Wright brothers had referred to Kaiser Wilhelm as a disturber of the peace in Europe. The attack came as a result of the publication in the French journal "L'Aérophile" (December, 1905) of two letters written by the Wrights to Captain Ferdinand Ferber. In one, a reference to Kaiser Wilhelm had been translated into French in such a way that it could be construed as an insult. As a result of the damning article in Dienstbach's publication, the Wright brothers' claims were widely disbelieved in Germany. In contrast, the claims were just as widely believed in England, where their letter had been read to the Aeronautical Society at the Society's 15 December meeting in London. In France, where their letter was published in advance in the 30 November issue of "L'Auto," a daily for sports fans published in Paris, the reaction was one of utter disbelief. The French had found it hard to believe that Wright had made four flights of less than a minute in 1903. Now, they found it even harder to believe that they were now making flights of more than half an hour in 1905.

Provenance: Christie's, New York, 5 December 1991, lot140.

$15,000 - $25,000

WILBUR WRIGHT
ORVILLE WRIGHT

ESTABLISHED IN
1892

WRIGHT CYCLE COMPANY

1127 WEST THIRD STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

November 17th, 1906.

Dear Mr. Diensbach:-

A good deal of doubt seems to exist in Europe as to whether there is any truth in the reports that have been made concerning our flights of 1903 and 1904; and it is not at all surprising, under the circumstances, since there has never been any account of any one having seen them, except the inventors themselves. There have been a number of witnesses to every flight we have made in the last three years. At The flights near Kitty Hawk were seen by nearly all the the men at the U. S. Kill Devil Life Saving Station, who were present, and by the Captain of the Kitty Hawk Station, who viewed the flights through a glass. The flights in 1904 were witnessed by the farmers on the surrounding farms, besides a number of citizens of Dayton, whom we had invited. Mr. A.I.Root, of Medina, Ohio, was also present a number of times, and wrote an account of what he saw for his journal, "Gleanings in Bee Culture", for January 1st, 1905.

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ESTABLISHED IN
1892

'T CYCLE COMPANY

27 WEST THIRD STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

Diensbach-

their names published, as they would no doubt be flooded with inquiries. None of these gentlemen have anyfinancial interest in our machine, either directly or indirectly.

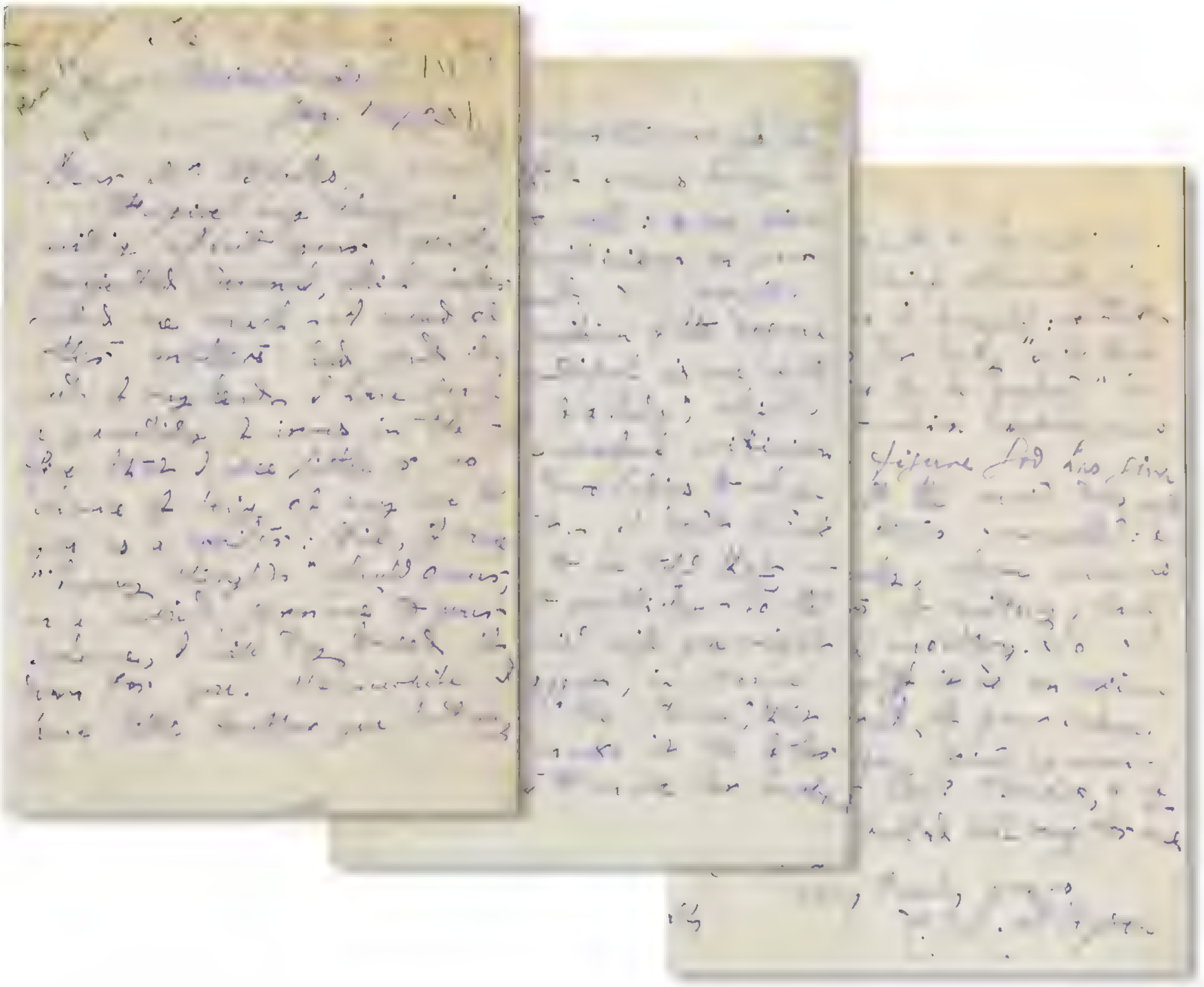
Respectfully yours,

Wilbur & Orville Wright.
Per O. Wright.

We are sending you

17th 1906

English and European Literature, History and Culture



84. Dodgson, Charles L. Autograph letter signed ("C. L. Dodgson"), 3 pages (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), 12 January 1885, to the editor of *Vanity Fair*, Thomas Gibson Bowles; discoloration along top margins, a pencil and ink notation at top of first page.

I have such a quantity of irons in the fire that I see little or no chance of being of any use to you as a writer . . .

Better known by his pen name, Lewis Carroll, the English author writes in part: *Forgive my delay in writing about your newly-projected Journal* [The Lady]*...I have such a quantity of irons in the fire that I see little or no chance of being of any use to you as a writer: still, if some 'happy thoughts' should occur, on a subject germane to your scheme, I will try to set it down for you...I would suggest the omission of the dogma 'to look beautiful is one of the first duties of a lady,' which excited the scornful criticism of the first two ladies to whom I showed it. I don't think ladies care to be told that—at least, not publicly. To the newly-married wife you might usefully suggest, in some article on 'the Home' that she must make it one of her chief objects to make her husband's home pleasant and beautiful: and that one chief element in the picture is herself: so that it becomes her duty 'still to be neat, still to be dressed' in whatever fashion best becomes the face and figure God has given her. But the maid does not need to be thus counselled: and to the elderly, whose charms are matters of history, such words are a mockery. So I would not put it as an axiom in the forefront of your scheme...*

$5,000 - $8,000

85. [Economists.] Important group of seven letters by prominent English and French economists of the 19th and 20th centuries including:

Angell, Sir Norman. Typed letter signed one page quarto, London, 29 September 1933, on his imprinted stationery, to the Reverend Robert Bartlett of the First Church of Christ, Longmeadow, Massachusetts.The inventor of *The Money Game,* a series of card games designed to teach elements of economics who won the 1933 Nobel peace prize writes in full: *I was so sorry not to see you while you were in London, but unfortunately I had to stay in the country longer than I expected, and did not return until after you had left. I am hoping very much that I may have the pleasure of seeing you when I am in New York or Boston. I am leaving for the States early in October.*

Cobden, Richard. Two autograph letter signed("Richd Cobden"), two pages and three pages octavo, Manchester, 19 October 1847 and Pencarrow, 19 July 1848, to W. M. Christy and the photographer Edmund Fry, concerning currency reform and defending Robert Peel's Bank Charter Act of 1844: *I dare not attempt in a letter to enter upon the question of the currency but must reserve it for a topic of conversation when we meet. But with regard to Peels late bill for regulating the Bank, & the paper issues of the country, I do not see that it has been proved to be too stringent in its operations. On the contrary, the late gambling excitement in railways occurred after the passing of that measure-and the present depression arises more from the want of confidence & other causes than a deficiency of circulation* and declaring: *the nations of the Continent are groaning under the cost of their warlike establishments, which are everywhere unpopular, not only with the tax payers, but with those who have to serve as conscripts in the army.*

Keynes, John Maynard. Autograph letter signed ("JM Keynes), one page quarto, [London,] 25 April 1918 to his close friend and colleague at the Treasury, Rupert Trouton: *You are a scoundrel of the worst order and shall have no sympathy from me however large you may swell. Get well quick and some back to us.You are the one member of A.D.*[the Treasury's famous "A" Division] *who is indispensable and I do not know how many thousands of dollar reimbursement we shall lose.* Typed letter signed ("Keynes"), one and a half pages, quarto, Washington, D.C., 16 November 1945. On imprinted stationery of the *United Kingdom Treasury Delegation* , to the Secretary of the Treasury, Fred M.Vinson: *After you had mentioned last week the high importance you attached to the Bretton Woods Plan being brought before Parliament as soon as possible, I cabled to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ask him whether his arrangements were now sufficiently clear for me to be able to tell you anything about them. . . The Chancellor's present intention is to present the Bretton Woods Agreement to Parliament for approval as soon as possible. The procedure will probably take the form of the presentation of a Bill in which the House is asked to signify its approval of the signing of the Agreement. The Government will recommend to Parliament the approval of the Final Act. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks me to let you know that he must expect considerable criticism and opposition from both sides of the House . . .*The Bretton Woods Plan evolved from the Bretton Woods Conference, formally called the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, during World War II (July 1-22, 1944). The Conference had met to make financial arrangements for the post-war world after the expected defeat of Germany and Japan. Experts non-committally attended the Conference representing 44 states or governments, including the Soviet Union. It drew up a project for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to make long-term capital available to states urgently needing such foreign aid, and a project for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finance short-term imbalances in international payments in order to stabilize exchange rates. Although the Conference recognized that exchange control and discriminatory tariffs would probably be necessary for some time after the war, it prescribed that such measures should be ended as soon as possible. After governmental ratifications the IBRD was constituted late in 1945 and the IMF in 1946, to become operative, respectively, in the two following years.

La Farge, Joachim. Document signed ("Lafarge"),in French, one page quarto, Paris, 24 February 1796. La Farge, as director general of the Caisse d'Epargne, with other bank officers including M. Mitouflet, appoints Jean Rodde as procurer general: *Before the notary public of the Department of the Seine, living in Paris, the undersigned were present - citizens Joachim de LaFarge, Director General of the Savings and Loan Bank, living in Paris at 701, rue de Grammont in the Le Pelletier section; Jean Charles Magnaud du Planier, same address as the above; Pierre Etienne Recalle, living at the above-mentioned street and section; Louis Charles Mitouflet, the same address. The administrators of the said bank have created and named as their Procurer General and Special Assistant Mr. Jean Rodde, office boy at 701 rue de Grammont, to whom they give the power for them and in their names [to accept] all registered letters and packages by post which may be presently addressed to them and will be so in the future, to give receipts and sign all appropriate registers.*

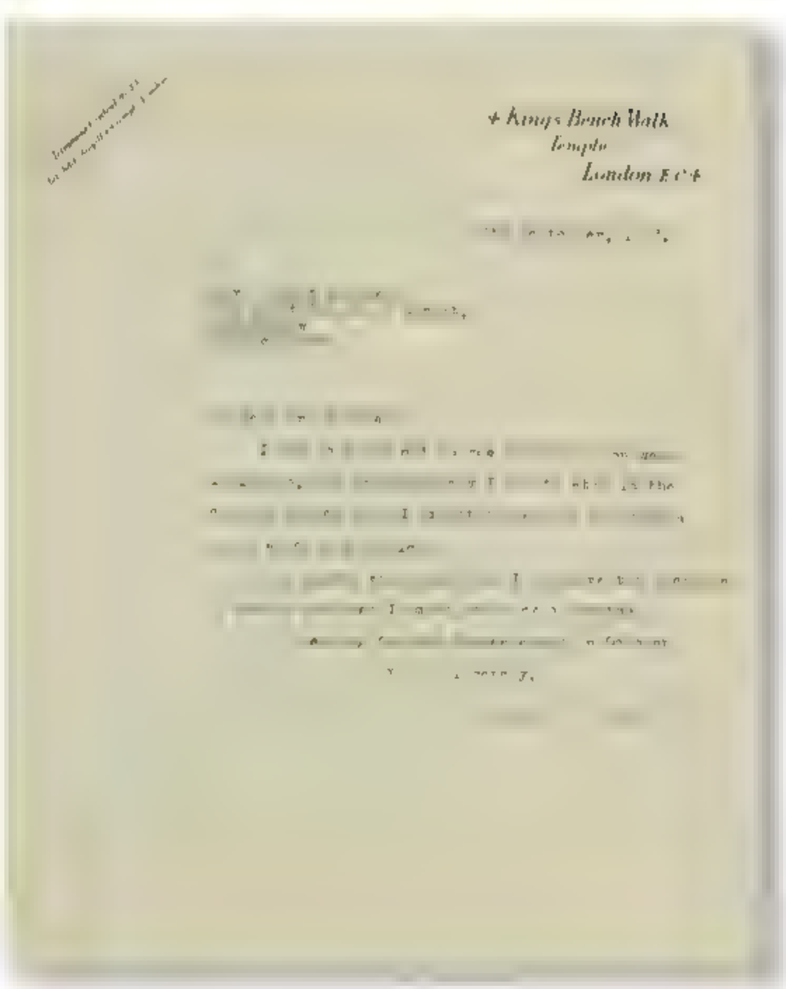
Say, Jean-Baptiste. Autograph letter signed ("Say"), in French, one page large quarto, Paris, 5 August 1826, to the Engineer, Mr. Collier in Ghent; with the integral address leaf attached. The French economist writes in part: *Here I am back home at last, where it seems I will not be disturbed. I saw the chancellor of France two times, the President of the Court of Peers, which is the only one with the jurisdiction to judge me, and it seems that they have no desire at all to treat me rigorously. I will probably be pardoned on the King's birthday at the beginning of November. I thought you would receive this news with interest, and I ask you to have the kindness to pass it on to your son in London, whom I won't write until later. The present letter has another purpose, as well, i.e., to solicit your good offices for having several prospectuses of my work on the judicial institutions of England &c. distributed in Ghent, particularly at the school; they will reach you with one of the next couriers. . .* Say is best known for his law of markets, which postulates that supply creates its own demand. He attributed depression, therefore, not to a general deficiency in demand but rather to temporary overproduction for some markets and underproduction for others. This imbalance must automatically adjust itself, he believed, because overproducers have to redirect their production to conform with consumers' preferences or be forced out of business. Say's law remained a central tenet of orthodox economics until the Great Depression of the 1930s. An obvious implication of Say's law is that the capitalist system is self-regulating; thus there is no need for government intervention in economic affairs.

$5,000 - $8,000

Continued next page

Lot 85 continued

UNITED KINGDOM TREASURY DELEGATION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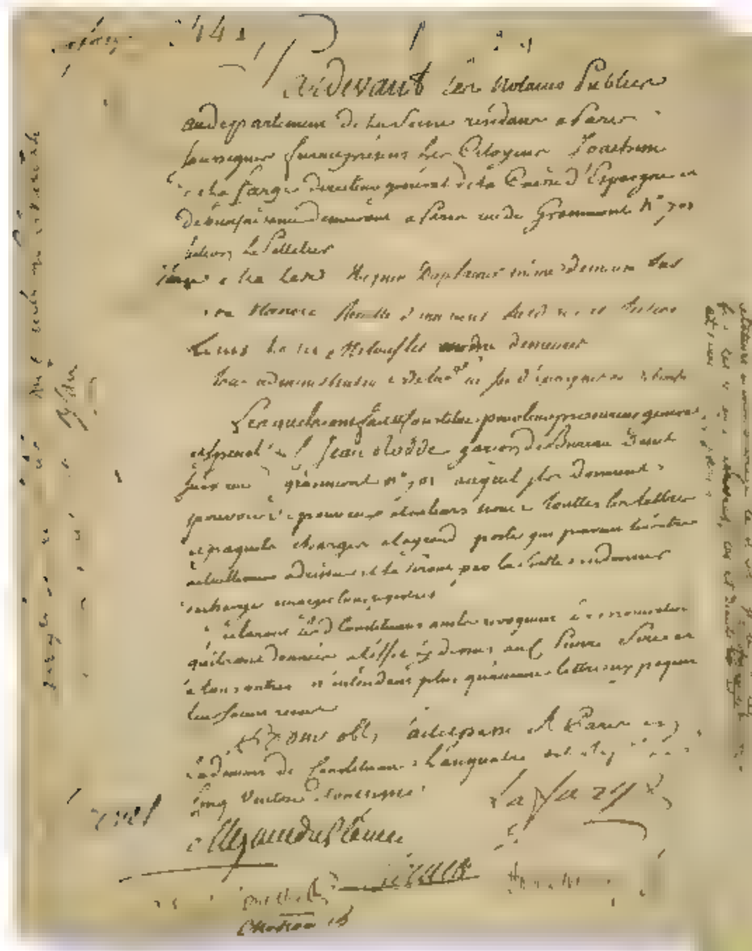
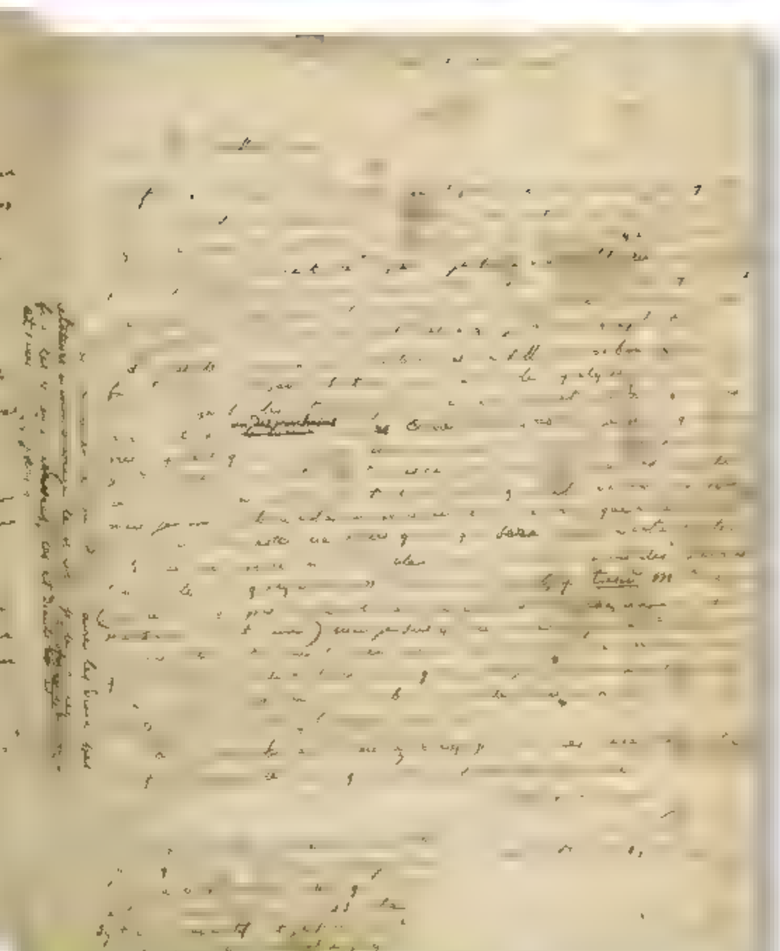
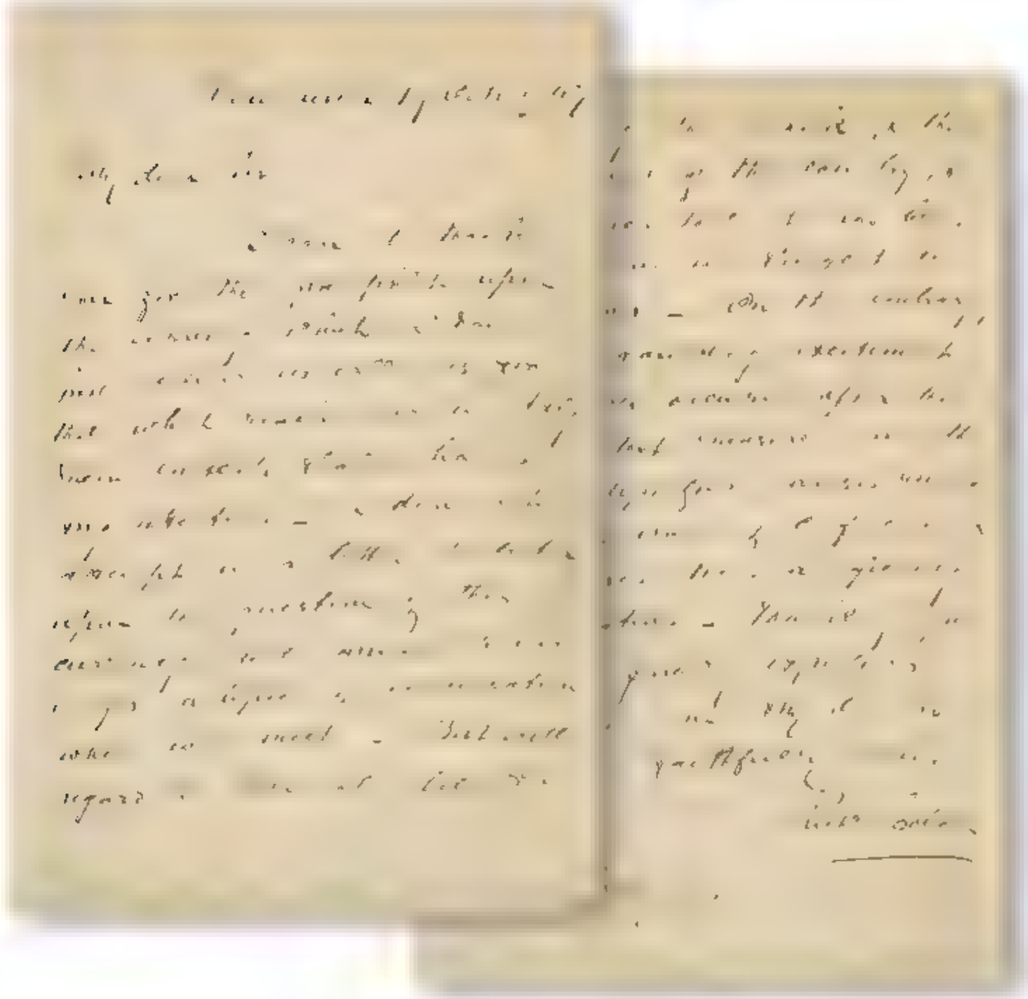
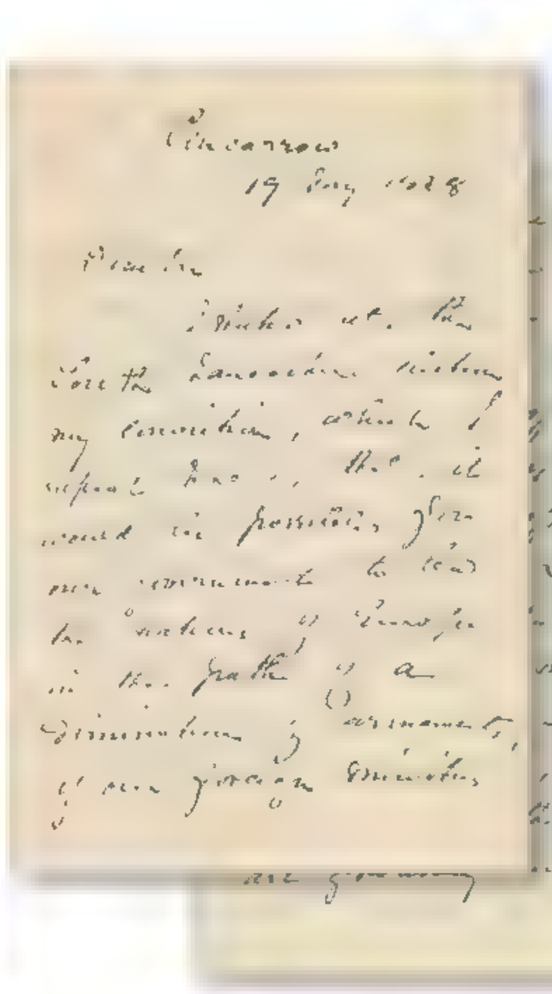
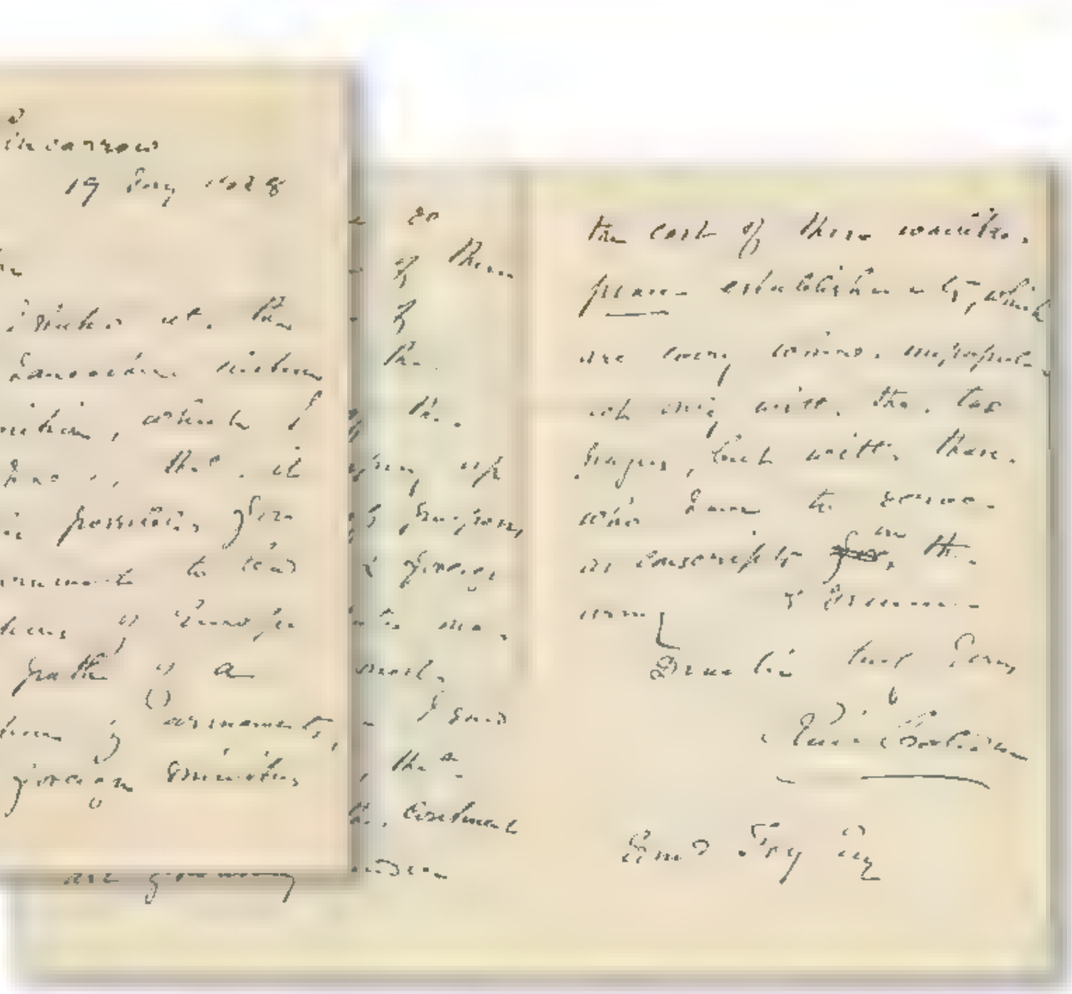
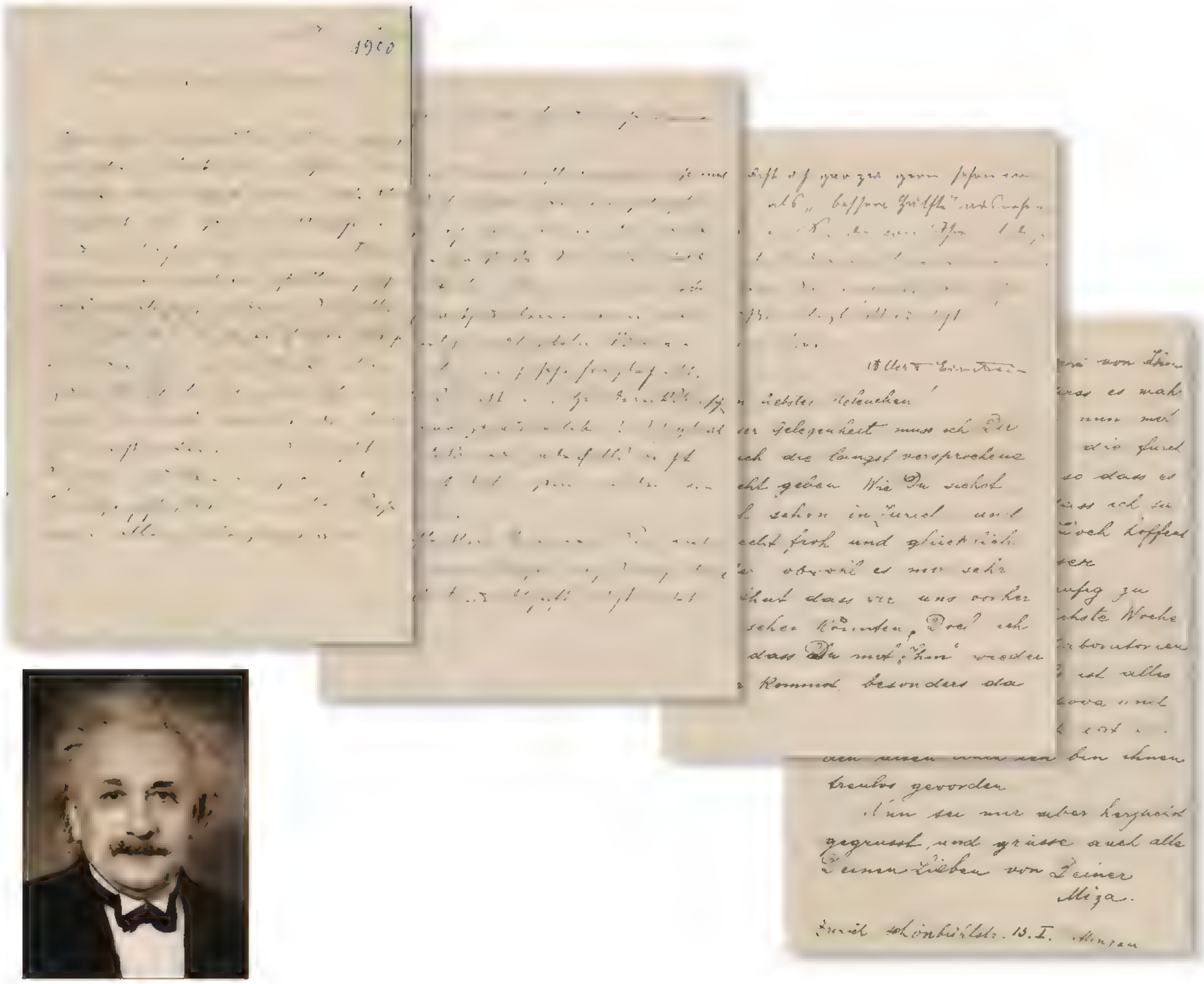












86. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed, in German, 4 pages (2½ in Einstein's hand), (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), Zurich, Thursday [11 October 1900] to Helene Kaufler-Savic, congratulating her on her recent marriage. **Maric, Mileva.** Autograph letter signed ("Miza"), in German, 1½ pages, being an addition integral to Einstein's letter from his future first wife referring to her work in the laboratory; in a quarter tan morocco box.

An early congratulatory letter filled with charm.

In translation, Einstein writes in full: *Dear Miss Kaufler! So it is true! I warmly congratulate you for your good fortune and your decision and wish you all the happiness a young girl could imagine possible. Of course if the things I see for you in your cards should not come true and you become a swift and productive housewife, then be a pleasure to him and an example to the rest of us. Unless the Lord has something else in mind, I will drop in at some point and cast critical glances around your little nest, to be assured of everything with the certainty of an old nose. My honey, along with her sister arrived here two days ago and as usual I am together with her all day long. Neither of us has been able to find a job and are living off private lessons - if only we could find something, which is still highly unlikely. Is this not just like the life of a handyman or even a gypsy? However, I think we will be quite content as always. Hopefully you will be coming together again to Zurich, so that the friendship doesn't get rusty. I am also looking forward to seeing you conduct yourself as the 'better half.' How your single classmates will envy you! Once more, be warmly greeted and congratulated. Yours, Albert Einstein"*

Helen Kaufler Savic was the daughter of a Viennese attorney and history student at the University of Zurich where she met Mileva Maric and Albert Einstein as well as her future husband Milivoy Savic, whom she married right around the time of this letter.

References: Collected Papers of Albert Einstein. Volume I, page 268, document number 81.

$8,000 - $12,000

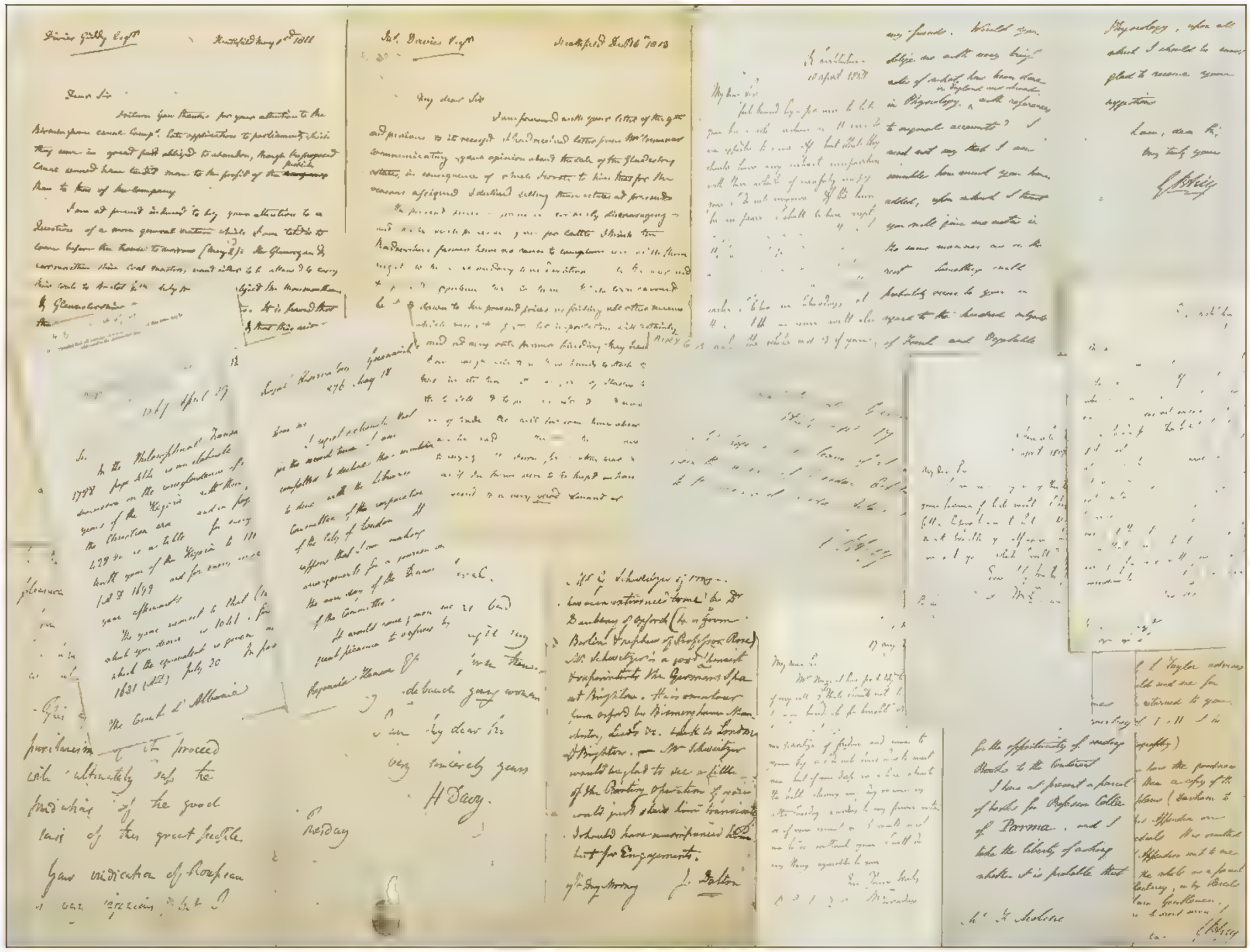
87. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed, ("A. Einstein") 2 pages, (11 x 8 1/2 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Princeton, 11 May 1945, to the Engineer, B. D. Steinman, New York; on his blind embossed stationery.

Einstein writes to a distinguished Structural Engineer stating *of the great accomplishments of the individual technician who has made important contributions to the startling technical development of our time.*

I thank you very much for the kindness to send me your interesting book. There is so little awareness in the minds of our contemporaries of the great accomplishments of the individual technician who has made important contributions to the startling technical development of our time. Something should be done to preserve the feeling of gratitude and warm interest for such creative personalities without which life becomes poor and cold.

David Bernard Steinman, to whom the letter is addressed, was a notable Structural Engineer. He built bridges, including the Mackinac Bridge in Michigan, which is a large suspension bridge. Einstein clearly sees Steinman's genius within his book and reminds him that he contributed greatly to technical advancements for the public, even if the public tends to overlook these great minds.

$5,000 - $8,000



88. [English Scientists.] Fine group of (16) letters by important figures in the world of Science in Great Britain including:

Airy, George Biddell, *Sir.* Series of ten autograph letters signed ("G. B. Airy"), 16 pages octavo, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 17 September 1844 to 18 May 1876, to various correspondents on astronomical, scientific and academic subjects.

Dalton, John. Autograph letter signed ("J. Dalton"), one page octavo, [no place] "7th Day Morning" [no date], to "Messrs T. Hayke & Co., Printers near Ardwick" being a letter of introduction: *. . .Mr Schweitzer is a good chemist and superintends the German spa at Brighton. He is on a tour from Oxford by Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, etc., back to London and Brighton. Mr. Schweitzer would be glad to see a little of a printing operation if you could just show him transciently. I should accompanied him but for engagements.*

Davy, Humphry, *Sir.* Autograph letter signed ("H. Davy"), 3 pages octavo, [no place], postmarked 24 January [no year], to William Parsons; with integral address leaf eloquently expressing thanks for a volume by Parsons himself: *. . .You have made me a very acceptable present. I have perused fifty pages of your first volume with very great delight . . .You deserve the thanks of all honest men as well as all lovers of poetry. This age needs such efforts. Puritanism, if it proceed, will ultimately sap the foundations of the good sense of this great people.Your vindication of Rousseau is very ingenious; but I cannot the moral. French wives were as bad as possible. Rousseau might say my object is to reform them, but debauch young women."*

Faraday, Michael. Four autograph letters signed ("M. Faraday"), 5 pages octavo, Royal Institution, 10 April 1848 to 30 April 1957, To R. Lumley, arranging meetings and mentioning experiments.

Watt, James. Two autograph letters signed, each 2 pages quarto, Heathfield, May 1811 and 16 December 1813, to Davis Giddy and James Davies regarding an application to parliament of the Birmingham Canal Company, duties on coal, the declining price of corn and stock caused by the war, and his plans for leasing his farms.

$5,000 - $8,000

89. [European Composers.] A fine group of six letters by three renowned European composers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including:

Lehár, Franz. Fine autograph letter signed ("Lehár Frz"), in Hungarian, 1 page (5.87 x 9.12 in.; 149 x 232 mm.),Vienna, 30 May 1924, to an unnamed librettist, on his personalized stationery.

Proposals have already been made that I should write a really American operetta . . . but I must absolutely preserve my freedom.

The Hungarian composer writes in full: *Have read your interesting book twice and gained the best impression, so that I have the feeling a good opera could be made of it. However, I cannot decide to make any sort of binding declaration as I genuinely do not know what sort of form the coming season will take for me. The "Paganini" work fills up the whole summer and autumn. On 12 September I am conducting "Cloclo" in the Teatro Lyrico in Milan and then I am travelling to New York to produce 'Cloclo" there. Proposals have already been made that I should write a really American operetta there. I still do not know what I shall do, but I absolutely must preserve my freedom. I must let events come to me. Do you understand my situation?*

After World War I, Lehár once again became popular with a new series of operettas beginning with "Cloclo" premiering in Vienna on 8 March 1924 and continuing with "Paganini" in 1925.

Autograph letter signed ("Lehár Frz"), in pencil, in Hungarian, 1 page quarto, Vienna, 15 June 1929, to Emil Hilb of Hollywood, California, on his imprinted stationery, with address of his publisher rubber-stamped within the text of the letter; marginal fraying and stain from tape at top left corner. He writes in part: *I think Friederike [Goethe] is an ingenious idea for a sound movie. Send your letter on to my publisher . .. Friederike has played now on 60 stages. In Berlin, the piece has already been playing for 7 months—in Vienna 4 months. In general, it is being acclaimed as the best thing I've done.*

Typed letter signed ("Lehár Frz"), in German, 2 pages quarto, Vienna, 4 May 1938 to Mohammed Tahir Pascha in Cairo, on imprinted stationery of Glocken-Verlag. He writes in part: *I have already sent three numbers to America for registration of copyright . . . Regardless of our copyright registrations, you are now entitled to begin printing compositions . . . .*

Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter unsigned, in German and French, 2 pages (7.37 x 4.87 in.; 187 x 124 mm.), Liverpool, [Villa D'Este, 21 June 1874], to A.F. Eggers, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Musical Festival in Liverpool.

In a letter declining an invitation to the Liverpool Musical Festival, Liszt explains that he has renounced himself as a pianist and only gives rare performances.

The composer writes in full: *Dear Sir, Your friendly communication rests upon harmless mistake. You do not seem to know that for 26 years past I have altogether ceased to be regarded as a pianist; hence I have for a long time not given any concerts, and only very occasionally played the piano in public, for some very special reason, to aid some charity of to further some artistic object, and then only in Rome, Hungary (my native country), and in Vienna—nowhere else. And on these rare and very exceptional occasions no one has ever thought of offering me any remuneration in money. Excuse me therefore, dear Sir, that I cannot accept your invitation to the Liverpool Musical Festival, inasmuch as I cannot in any way think of wearying the public with my piano-playing.* On the verso, Liszt has written, in French, *Apart from his high qualities as a statesman, M. de K. possesses those of a serious musician and of an excellent pianist. The natural horns harmonized in an enchanting, exquisite perfection.*

Rubinstein, Anton. Autograph letter signed ("Ant. Rubinstein"), in German, 1 page (10.5 x 8.12 in.; 267 x 206 mm.), Interlaken 3 July 1861, to *My dear Zeliner;* repair to vertical splits, repair to right margin.

Rubinstein bitterly complains of being unable to compose.

Autograph letter signed ("Ant. Rubinstein"), in German, 2 pages octavo, St. Petersburg, 9 February 1871, to his friend Lewy, regarding performances of "Feramors" ,"Children of the Heath" and "The Demon" in Vienna.

The composer writes in part: *The opera is now opening in Vienna, so most of the artists will have assembled . . . I expect to be in Vienna during the last week of August , so as to be present at the piano and all other rehearsals . . . It is wonderfully beautiful here, but I am leaving earlier than intended for various reasons. I cannot work here, for every house is a hotel and each rom contains a piano—so you can easily imagine the pleasure of working. When I try to compose, I hear all kinds of music; and when I play, everyone listens. It is unendurable . . . .*

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Eure Exzellenz !

Ich habe die drei Nummern bereits nach Amerika geschickt um die Copyright-Eintragungen vornehmen zu lassen.-

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FRANZ LEHAR
WIEN
TELEPHON 2804

Lieber Freund und Meister!

Gestern Ihr Telegramm mich gestern gerührt und dann
beim "endlich" grossen, da ist die Empfindung fehl, es könnte dereinst
einmal gute Realität werden.
Kann mich aber nicht entschließen, irgend einen bindenden Telegramm
abzu, da ich empfehle nicht weiß, wie lieb die Kunst zu Ihnen ist
und spielt. Die Zeit Ihrerseits spielt die ganze Stunde
und Herbst sind. Um 12 rechnete entsprechen ich die Uhr um
Zeit zu sein in Amerika und dann kann ich nach New York von
dort die Klänge [illegible]
Ihnen mit Ihrem Urteil, [illegible] ich dort kann ich amerikanischen
Theater spielen soll
[illegible] ich nicht weiß, aber die Sprache nicht
ich kann dorthin [illegible] Ich rufe die Europäische an mich,
[illegible] sollen. Ihnen Ihr treuer

Ihr

FRANZ LEHAR

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90. [French Literature.] Fine group of seven letters by important figures in French literature, including:

Cocteau, Jean. Autograph letter signed ("Jean"), in French,1 page, quarto, 26 February 1952. In part: *Eternity would fly by like a Sunday. I do not like Sundays, but I should love this eternity with you. We would laugh, that wonderful laughter which opens up a man. I am moving away from life (or so it seems) because I am trying to penetrate to its very essence. They used to criticize my detachment, now they reproach me with being too attentive. But from all this sludge there comes to the surface the thing you are seeking to transfix in your book. The truth that is beauty (the truth peculiar to each human being), that beauty which is taken for ugliness and lies in this studious and uncivilized age. Sunday with your book has passed too quickly.*

France, Anatole. Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page octavo, on a correspondence card, with envelope, [Capian], 8 October [1902] to Alfred Dreyfus, the French Army Officer who was convicted of treason. France writes a letter of thanks and encouraging words while Dreyfus was in the midst of proceedings to win an appeal. What the defense needed was some new facts to submit to the judges at Rennes; they had hoped to discover that the famous annotated *bordereau* (the list used as evidence against Dreyfus) had either been shown or at least spoken of in secret. However, in 1903, it was proved that the list was mythical. Files at the War Office were then "found" that pointed to Dreyfus' innocence. He was later exonerated.

Gide, Andre. Typed letter signed, in French, 1 page, octavo, Paris, 19 January 1932 to Royère. A letter of congratulations is written where Gide states: *I'm happy my Oedipe pleased you.*

Hugo, Victor. Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page, small octavo, undated, to an unnamed lady. Hugo writes a letter of apology regarding not having a book that is requested by the unnamed recipient.

Malraux, Andre. One autograph letter signed and two typed letters signed, in French, 5 pages, various sizes, 30 August [no year],1 May 1941 and 4 August 1956 to *a Dear Friend and Robert M. Fellows of Warner Bros. Studios* and *G. Antoine.* The French novelist of La Condition Humaine writes about returning to Paris in his first letter. *I will be coming through Paris myself before the 15th, not totally recovered, but in a firmer state.* He goes on to discuss Oswald Spengler, best known for his philosophical study in Der Untergang des Abendlandes, was an important influence on Malraux. Spengler's despairing views of mankind and of the West's inevitable decline not only echoed the German post-war mood but also Malraux's own outlook. This letter indicates his disagreement with Spengler's views on the history of art. His second letter expresses his opinion that his novel couldn't be made into a movie *by virtue of its scope and metaphysical bias.* Malraux's third letter provides input on his correspondent's current writing endeavor: *. . .your framework appears to me to be an excellent one. Permit me to point out to you, for what they are worth, two spheres which this framework could easily incorporate. First of all, the topic of pioneers treated as such in a group, whatever the art or spiritual discipline in which they exerted their creative influence; secondly, that of the seminal works, giving order in their turn to that which they called into existence. This succession would make it possible for you to go back fairly far in painting and in poetry at least.*

$6,000 - $8,000

91. Gide, André. A fine collection of ten letters by the French essayist, critic, novelist and dramatist spanning four decades including:

1-Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages octavo, Cuverville, 11 November 1901, to [Afred] Vallette, director of the *Mercury of France*; some water staining. Gide writes in full: *Well, my dear Vallette, I agree to take forty of your new shares—that is for four thousand francs—since I don't have to pay for them right now. I'll have to stay here a little longer, and I am sorry I can't speak with you. But I will do it as soon as I am back in Paris.* **2-**Autograph letter signed, 3 pages small octavo, 14 January 1902, to an unnamed correspondent. Zola writes in part: *I have received your letter and have re-read your "Victime" in full…The R*[evue] *Blanche balances it with Ruyters and re-balances it with [Henri] Ghéon. For the latter I will fight again, but don't have enough weapons…I'm going to St. Petersburg…* **3-**Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages quarto, Paris, stamped at top right corner 16 March 1915, on the printed stationery of *Le Foyer FrancoBelge,* an organization that gave assistance to refugees during World War I. Gide writes in part: *…You certainly should speak to Monsieur de Larreta about our efforts. They are worthy of him and the state he represents, and I can't tell you how grateful I would be to him personally for any support…Our organization …will…grow…each day… You should mention the insufficiency of the departmental committees: our organization is one of the only ones that takes care of the French as well as the Belgians…The U.S.A. continues to give us considerable help, but the help of the Latin nations will be…even more helpful…* **4-**Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages small oblong octavo, 29 January 1930, to an unnamed gentleman, on a correspondence card. Gide thanks his correspondent for his *unexpected and interesting letter,* and asks if he minds if he *keeps this bit of 'homework'….The notes in red ink I found equally interesting: 'nothingness'… 'unknown'… that is not enough! You must have heard of 'love'… make me happy …* **5-**Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page quarto, Cuverville, 25 January 1936, to an unidentified correspondent. Gide writes in full: *I think you will find all the information you need—at least all I could furnish you with myself—about my Faux Monnayeurs, in the little book which appeared soon after it (also edited by the Nouvelle Revue Française) entitled Journal des Faux Monnayeurs. If I had been in Paris I would have had pleasure in sending you this little volume.* **6-**Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages quarto, [1936], to *The President of the Council and dear friend.* Gide thanks his correspondent for past kindnesses, and hopes that he can bother him once more for a special favor. He is planning to go to Senegal and meet Governor Marcel de Coppet, a friend of his in the provincial capital of Saint Louis. He wants no particular favors, such as a certain house or privilege; he has no intentions of making any investigations or doing any extended touring; and he is not going to become involved in politics. All he wants is some peace and quiet so he can finish his novel, *and if I do not feel the watchful eye of administrative authority fixed upon me too obstinately; if I can walk, stop by, read, write, without constantly feeling that I am the object of special attention, I would dare to suppose that you had had the kindness to give…the necessary instructions…* Gide visited Marcel de Coppet, the governor-general of French West Africa, in March 1936. While in Saint Louis he made a final, unsuccessful attempt to finish Genevieve, a novel begun in 1930 and partly rewritten in 1933 and 1934. **7-**Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages octavo, Cabres, 28 August [1940], to Yves Allegret; with original envelope. In war time France, Gide writes in full: *Even so, my dear Yves, I hope my worries about the fate of the cursed trunk are unfounded. It could go to Hell in a basket, as far as I'm concerned, whenever I think of all the problems it has caused Renée. Unfortunately, though, I am soon going to need what's inside it. Send me some words of reassurance! I wrote Madame Naville a nice note filled with good wishes for the future of the bride, well within the time limit. Not knowing any other address, I sent it to 'Hotel des Bains,' and I hope that they forwarded it. But all that is already water under the dam, and I believe that Renée is once again near you. Where? Not far from here, without a doubt; and I want to see you again. The only trouble is that the means of communication are not practical or frequent. I shall most certainly be here for a long time yet—waiting for things to transpire. I had to go to Nice yesterday because of some frightful refugee business, and couldn't return the same day due to lack of bus service between Grasse and Cabres. Don't wait too long before sending me some news of you, since I think of you often.* **8-**Autograph letter signed, in French, two pages small quarto, Cuverville, 28 July [no year], to [René] Bichet; light dampstaining. To a fellow writer and friend, Gide writes in full: *I like your work very much, and that is why your dedication goes to my heart; thank you. It is very hard for me to pass judgment on these dramas, since the quality of your style, of your emotion as well as the concerns at stake in them attract my approbation without reservations. From a distance though, it seems important to me that you should escape from Claudel's shadow and light. His is probably the soundest and the most exalting influence you can submit to nowadays; but it is also the most overwhelming, and it must be hard to get away from it once one has exhausted its beneficial action. 'A period of uncertainty, distress and confusion', you say. These are often periods of progress -- but one can only realize it afterwards. What should I do with your manuscript? Do I really have to return it to you right away? I would have liked to have Copeau read it, and to present it to the N.R.F. Do you give me permission to do so?* **9-**Autograph letter signed, in French, 4 pages quarto, 26 October [no year], to his friend Pierre. Gide writes of his involvement in the Spanish Civil War. He writes in part: *Come as soon as you wish. It was only because of your article and to allow you the greatest amount of time possible to write it that I set the 7th of November for you as the very latest date…As for the question of housing: the little old lady will gladly put you up for a few days. Naturally, the room of the VIth, (mine), will be at your disposal after that. Doubtlessly, you will feel more free there than in my studio…I'm expecting a visit from Ehrenbourg, who wants very much to see me before leaving for Spain. I'm going to try not to fight with him but, obviously, that won't be easy…A postscript to my letter this morning: Ehrenbourg argues most convincingly for me to postpone the publication of my book for a little while, relative to Spain. I think that the best of all would be to go down there, even if it were only for a few days. Maybe not to Madrid, but to Barcelona. Thanks to that, my book could appear without anyone suspecting my connection…etc. And without it wronging the cause. It would cut short any rumors, which are beginning to circulate…* **10-**Autograph letter signed, in French, two pages quarto, Cuverville, [no date], to *My Dear Kirich.* With a political bent, Gide writes in full: *Yes, that's a fantastic idea. Just what I wanted (and said so to Aragon): an audience of between 50 and 100 people, no more—to whom I could speak informally, as to acquaintances, hoping that they would become friends. I would even venture to say that the subject of the discussion wouldn't really matter. We'll talk about this some more when I get back to Paris. Aragon also said something about the possibility of a meeting with Berenger, Oueil, and you. All right. You know very well that what I don't like is the 'grand assembly' with its electoral air, and all the fuss and bother made over it— when it is made by the most well-liked people—and the part 'on the platform.' I leave you to work now, because I am in the mood for it, and I keep telling myself that it won't last. Darn! I would have liked to see you.*

A significant cache of letters on literary and political topics from one of the foremost representatives of modern introspective literature.

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Continued next page

Lot 91 continued

92. Hugo, Victor. Important group of three autograph letters signed by the French author of Les Misérables just before and then during his exile from France, including:

Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page quarto, 7 April 1850; mounting remnants on verso.

Alas, why, in our France, there still are prisons and chains!

In translation, Hugo writes in full: *I am nothing but an honest man, and among humanity, I have no other passion than Justice and Truth. I am with those who suffer, with those who love, with those who work. I am filled with disgust with all forms of tyranny and I have only one wish in the world: to do away with weapons and chains. Your letter, so noble and painful touched my heart deeply. If I had to be rewarded, your thanks will reward me beyond the little I've done and the little I am worth. Tell the one you love, and whose absence causes you to suffer, that I hold out to him a fraternal hand. Alas, why, in our France, there still are prisons and chains! Please receive, Madame, my deepest respect.*

Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page octavo, Hauteville House, January 25, [1859]. To Jules Noirit, with integral address leaf attached; browning with some water staining.

I am nothing but a quiet soldier of duty . . .

The French author writes in full: *In my solitude, I often receive some verse. I am not saying so out of pride, since I am nothing but a quiet soldier of duty, but as a tribute to the cause for which I have been exiled as well as to all the poets in my country. Well, sir, your stanzas are among the most beautiful verses I have received in seven years. Your poems have the innate nobleness of the ideal; they come from a deep, generous heart, which gives them wings. I thank you very much, and I congratulate you even more warmly. Your soul sings in you. I shake your hand, poet.*

By 1859 Hugo had adopted a new lifestyle, prompted by ill health, in which he spent the summers away from his island home on Guernsey. Although he avoided France, he would have been able to return home and end his now voluntary exile.

Autograph letter signed ("V."), in French, 3 pages octavo, H[auteville] H[ouse, Guernsey], 9 February [1860], to Noel Parfait, Paris; with integral address leaf.

Homeland is sweet but exile is grand. One goes back home but one has to give up one's freedom.

Hugo writes in full: *Your kind letter moves me. You are sad and happy at the same time, and it is quite normal. Homeland is sweet but exile is grand. One goes back home but one has to give up one's freedom. I understand the double shock your soul is experiencing. But it does not matter, dear Parfait. You are going to be happy, I have no doubt about that. You are taking into the darkness that prevails in France nowadays the serenity of a proud conscience and the satisfaction of having overcome the ordeal. You will feel respectable among all the despicable people. That is an austere kind of joy but it is indeed a joy. Thank you for all the details you gave me. I congratulate and envy Dumas, who was able to help you and ensure that you will have enough to live on in Paris. That, plus all the intelligence, style, grace, talent and virtue that you have! I assure you that you are going to do very well. I am sorry for H.M. the world's biggest scoundrel; H.M. stands for His Majesty [most likely Louis-Napoleon], but there is going to be one successful honest man in Paris. I already know seven or eight of them, maybe nine, and that will make ten with you. Our friend must be in Brussels at the moment. Tell him that I am going to answer his letter and ask him to send me, in the meantime, the issue of l'Independance (by mail, since it costs two sous there and six francs here) in which my note on George Sand was printed. Also, I would like to have his address in Brussels...." In a postscript , Hugo as added, "Would you be so kind as to have the first of the two letters I am enclosing handed over to Bance! whose address I do not know, and mail the second one in Brussels? Sorry and many thanks.*

In February 1860, Hugo was still living in exile on Guernsey, still writing about *the darkness that prevails in France* and *the world's greatest scoundrel.* It was an exile that had begun in December 1851 when a *coup d'etat* took place in France, which eventually resulted in the Second Empire under Napoleon III, and it did not end until the return of liberty and the reconstitution of the republic on 4 September 1870. However, his exile had recently become a voluntary gesture and an act of pride, a time to stand against Louis Napoleon. On 15 August 1859 (the birth of the Napoleon I), Napoleon III offered an amnesty to exiles, which was accepted by some of the exiles, but not Hugo. In a poem, *Ultima verba,* he marked his decision, stating "No one will suppose that I personally can take any notice of the thing called an 'amnesty.' In the present condition of France, protest - absolute, inflexible, eternal protest — that is my duty. True to the engagements I have made with my conscience, I shall share the exile of freedom to the end. When freedom returns, I shall return". The truth of the matter was that Hugo could not return during the reign of Napoleon Ill without inflicting a deep wound on his pride, and he could not resign himself to that. He was also well aware of the status and commercial value of banishment, even though the banishment was now self-imposed. The personal defiance of Napoleon III, the deliberate choice of martyrdom, gave Hugo a new heroic dimension.

$6,000 - $8,000

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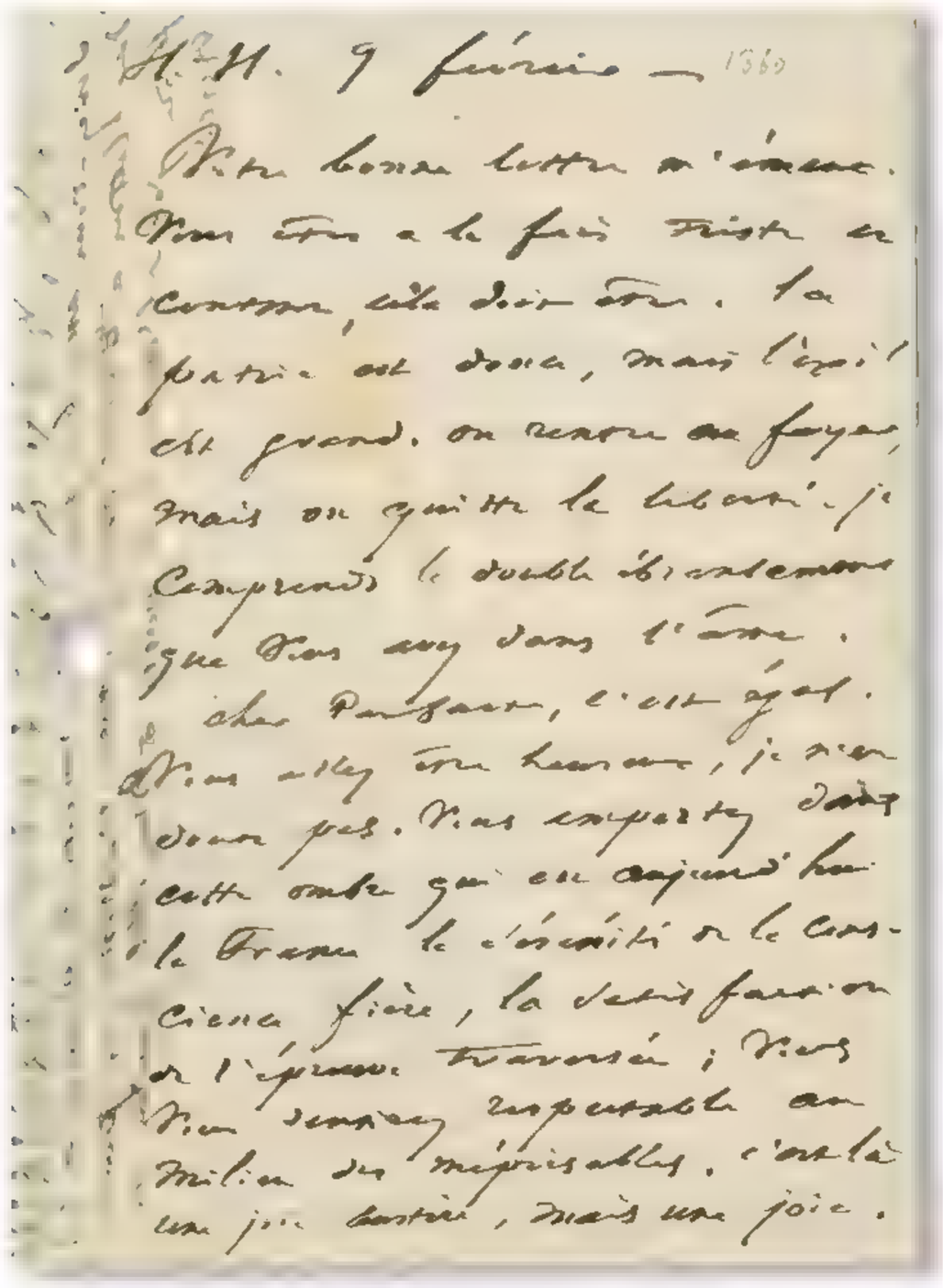

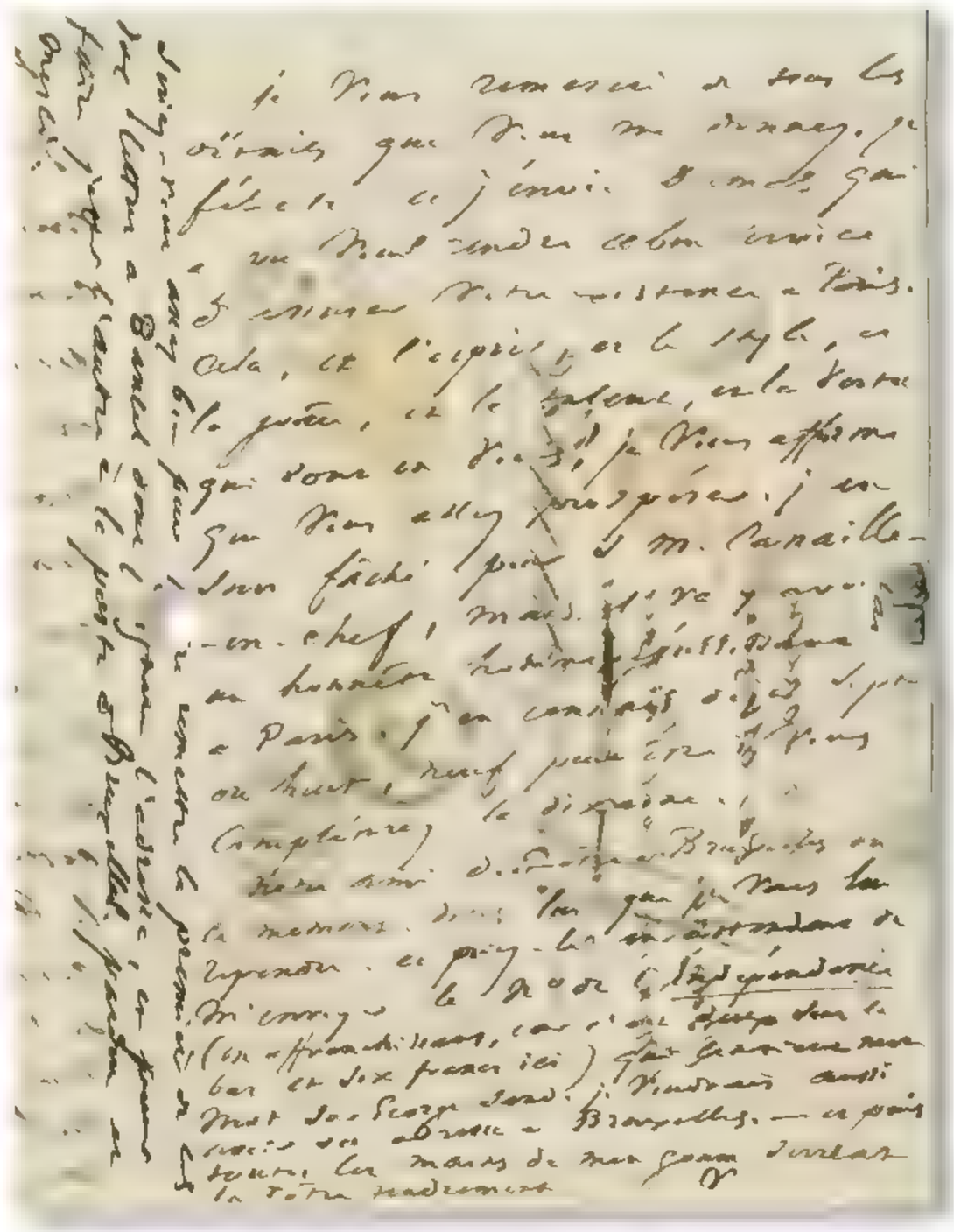

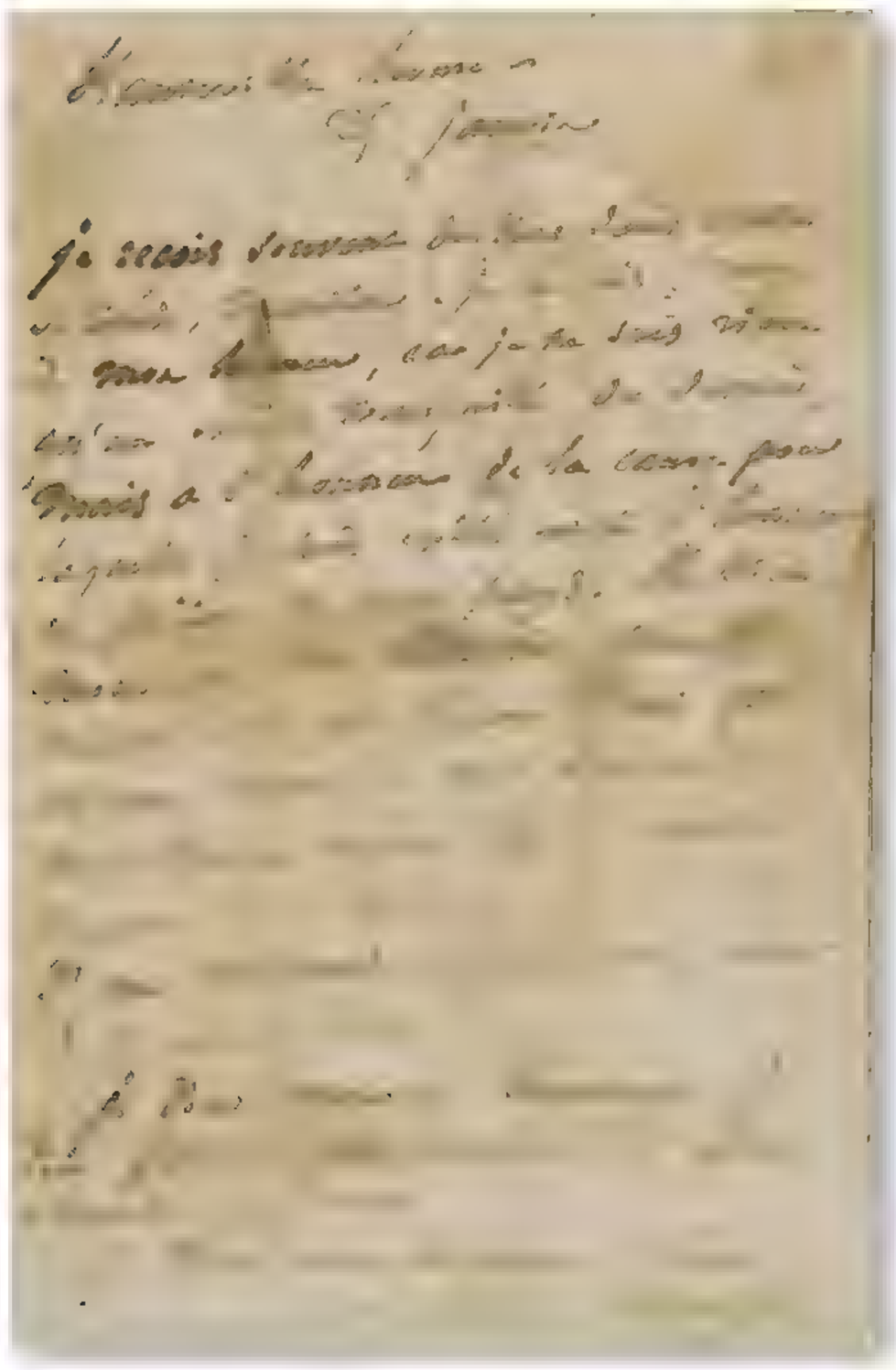

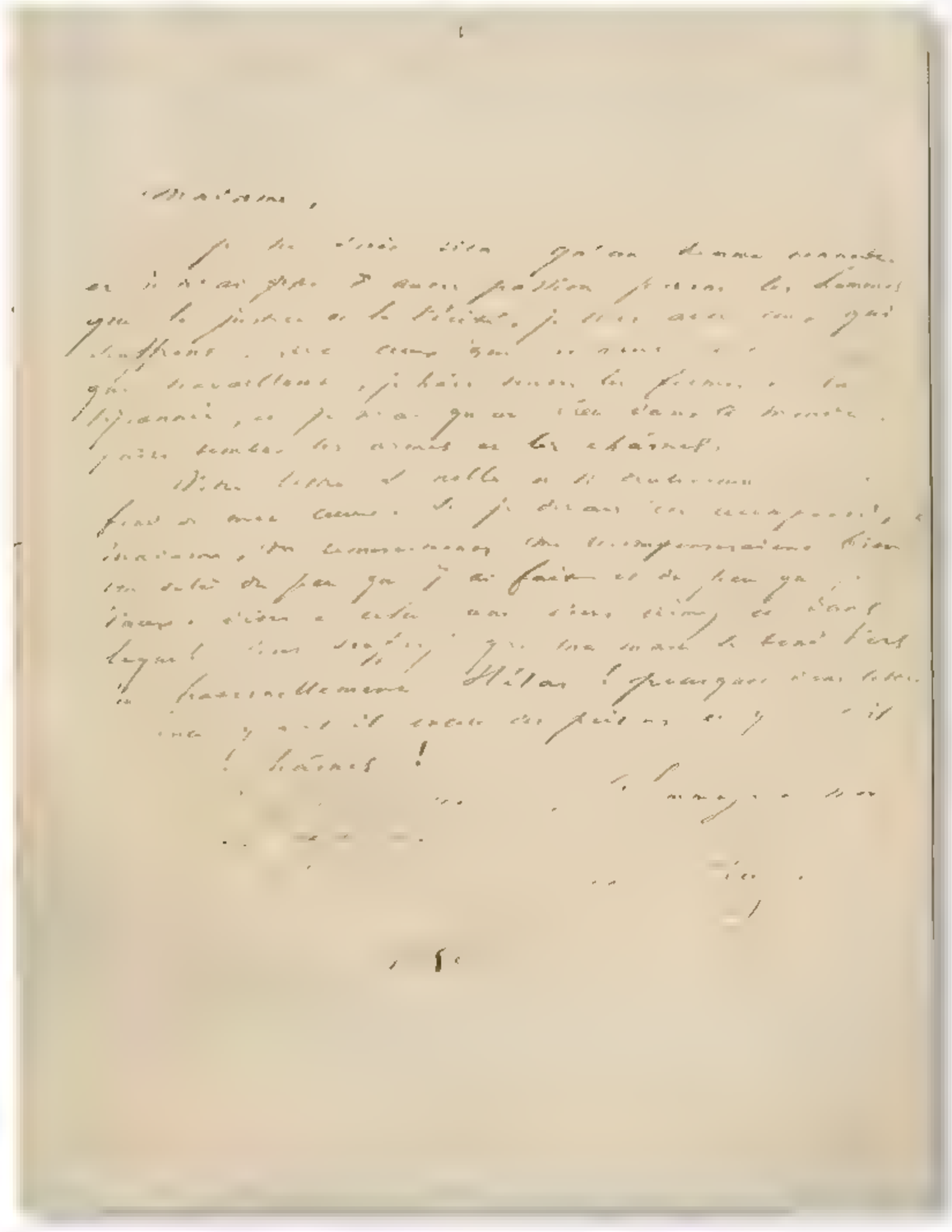

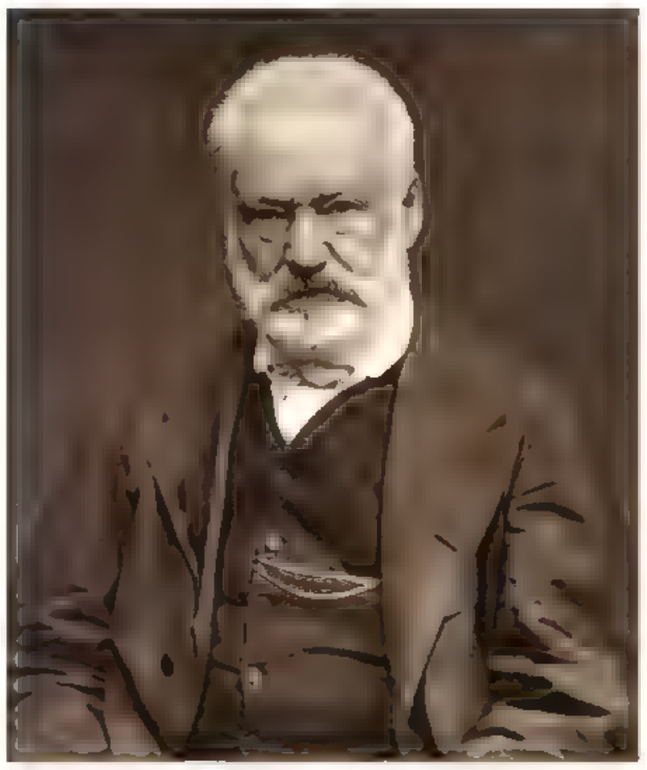

93. Hugo, Victor. Autograph manuscript unsigned, in French, 1 page (12.12 x 7.62 in.; 308 x 194 mm.), [31 October 1852], *To the People*; minor split along horizontal fold.

Hugo continues his very public and intensely vehement opposition to Louis Napoléon (Napoleon III) a year after the coup d'état as the former President of the Second French Republic looks to legitimize his ascension as emperor.

In translation Hugo writes: *Citizens: The Empire is about to establish itself. Should one vote? Should one continue abstaining from it? That is the question we are being asked. In the Department of the Seine, a certain number of Republicans, of those who until today abstained, as they had to, from taking part in whatever form in the acts of government of M. Bonaparte, would seem today not to be far from thinking that on the occasion of the Empire a manifestation of opposition to the City of Paris by means of the vote of plebiscite could be useful and that perhaps the moment has come to intervene in the vote. They add that in any case the vote could be a means of counting the Republican Party; thanks to the vote, its number would be computed. They ask our advice. Our response will be simple; and what we have to say about the City of Paris can be said for all the Departments. We will not stop at pointing out to you that M. Bonaparte doesn't intend to declare himself Emperor without first having made sure, with his accomplices, of the number of votes he needs to surpass the 7,500,000 of his 20th of December. At present, the figure is set at eight million, nine million, ten million. The plebiscite won't change anything. We won't take the trouble of reminding you what M. Bonaparte's 'universal suffrage' is, what M. Bonaparte's plebiscites are…*

Hugo issued this proclamation in opposition to the plebiscite to be held on 21 November 1852. Napoléon did indeed gain approval in the plebiscite (whether or not the people approved of the coup the year before), when he netted 7,500,000 votes (an improbable 97 percent of those who had voted). Victor Hugo had originally supported Louis Napoléon in his election as president in 1848 (the Second Republic) but after the coup d'état, actively opposed him. On 2 December, exactly one year after his coup d'état, Napoléon III declared himself Emperor. On 11 December 1851, just a few days after the coup, Hugo left for Brussels and did not return to France for twenty years, even rejecting an offer of amnesty.

$5,000 - $8,000

94. Hugo, Victor. Important collection of eight autograph letters, in French, to Victor Schoelcher, a crusading republican leader living in exile in London following his resistance to Louis-Napoléon. Schoelcher fought with Hugo against Louis-Napoléon in the coup d'etat of December 1851, for which action he was declared a criminal and outlawed. His *Histoire des crimes du Deux-Décember,* published in 1853, is his chronicle of the affair. The collection includes:

Autograph letter unsigned, 4 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Helier], 14 June [1853], to Victor Schoelcher.

In translation, Hugo writes in full: *Once again, I am writing on paper of the size of Napoleon le Petit Forgive me for that; I will go straight to the point. I am taking advantage of Front's going to London to enclose a few lines I wrote, since you are kind enough to look for my writing. These lines are from Les Burgraves; I wrote them ten years ago but they can apply to the current situation as a whole. They deal with Germany in the 13th century but the suffering of peoples is nothing new! I am enclosing also my portrait for our brave friend Dulac. The next time you shake his hand, put something from me into your gesture. Not only what you want from me for your book is quite possible, but it is done already. It was done when wrote to me. I had anticipated your thought. I had found a way to quote in a line the nickname 'President Obus'* ["the Bomb President", Napoleon III*], while mentioning, of course, that it had been given to the man by you. Naturally, a note will be attached to this line, announcing your book -- your two books. I had not told you about it because I wanted to give you this little surprise when you read the book. The photograph I am sending to you shows a beautiful expression, but again it gives rise to the very judicious observation you have made. Besides, the blurriness is not without a certain charm. But these days, Charles* [Hugo's son, who was an amateur photographer] *is making great progress and one of these days we will send you pictures that will be quite sharp! You tell me that you would like to continue working on the Vitazelly matter. I would be very grateful to you for it, because I am afraid Jeffs might aggravate it somewhat if he is left to his own devices. Besides, I really need money. The 1,500 francs I had to give the printer has made a big hole in my funds. And perhaps you know what happened to me with Landolphe? Naturally, I quite agree with you about the manifesto... I am waiting for what you will send me. Front will bring you some copies of the speech on Jean Bousquet. There is a great fuss about this speech, and it is good. Everyone at the table -- which does not turn - loves you. As for me, I am yours, cordially, with all my heart.*

Les Burgraves Hugo's last play to be performed, debuted in 1843 and closed after only a few performances. It was an epic poetic drama taking place in the eerie Rhine valley, amid the vine-covered ruins which were the headquarters of the hereditary rulers of the area, the Burgraves. The hero of the play is a 90-year old retired burgrave and the drama focuses on his long war against the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. *Les Burgraves* was not a critical or popular success, but it remained close to Hugo's heart, and he felt that the public had not appreciated his work; it was especially galling when a rival playwright's work premiered simultaneously and enjoyed a long and lucrative run. Later in life the poet dictated his thoughts: "M. Hugo no longer cared to expose his thoughts to easy gibes and anonymous hisses; moreover he had less need of the theater now, as he was soon to speak from the tribune."

Hugo wrote a widely admired and widely-published funeral oration in honor of the exile Jean Bousquet. During his residence on Jersey, the exiles used the funerals of their colleagues as a means of political expression. Hugo's final comment, about the table not turning, is a reference to his family's dabbling in spiritualism, specifically their attempts to hold conversations with the dead, including their recently dead daughter Leopoldine and figures from history including Moliere, Shakespeare, Marat, Charlotte Corday and Jesus Christ. Seances proved to be one of the principal diversions during the long evenings of their Jersey exile.

Autograph letter unsigned, 3 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Helier], 30 June [1853]. To Victor Schoelcher.

Hugo writes in full: *You must have been waiting for my answer. I do not understand. You should have received a letter from me, handed to you personally, ten to twelve days ago. I had answered yours right away, about what you were kind enough to ask of me about your excellent and generous book . I had told you that it had been done before you even asked. I have found another way to use the name "President Obus" ["the Bomb President," Napoleon III], which you once gave to this man , in a line of the poem and it will be quite easy to attach a footnote to this line. I had not mentioned this before because I wanted you to discover it when you read the book. In the same letter I sent ten days ago, I had enclosed the autograph you wanted along with the portrait for our brave friend Dulac. Along with these documents, I had also sent you a copy of the speech I delivered on April 23, at the St Jean graveyard, and I suggested that if you needed more copies of it, Mr. Front was going to take about a hundred of them to London. What puzzles me the most is that I had asked the person to whom I gave the letter to do something for me in Brussels, which he did faithfully. In fact, it is quite possible that you have received the letter by now; in that case, everything is fine. Anyway, I am enclosing in this letter a portrait for Dulac, which is quite the opposite of yours: a peaceful expression after the threatening one. If you have not received the autograph, please let me know. I will send you another one. As for the speech, you can ask Front. Le Flo got your letter and is going to write to you. Ribeyrolle's book has been published. Have you read it? This too is an excellent publication. As for Ledru Rollin, I am waiting for what you announced to me in your previous letter. The weather here is not much better than in London. However we sometimes see a patch of blue sky, and when we can catch a glimpse of France on the horizon, it makes us so happy! Living in the North does not suit me any better than it does you. Why did God not put the sun where freedom lies? Was he afraid it would be redundant? I long for Spain, I long for you. I told you, in the letter you have not received, that everyone at the table (which does not turn) loves you. I repeat it in this letter. Ex imo corde [with all my heart]. What is going on with Jeffs and Vitazelly? No news. I had put on the address Fulham road; make a complaint at the post office.*

Hugo refers back to the letter described above included in this collection, dated 14 June [1853], which apparently had not been delivered to his correspondent. In this letter, he adds some additional information regarding three leading French exiles in Jersey and in

England. General Adolphe Le Flô was Ambassador to Russia before his opposition to Napoleon III provoked his banishment in 1851. He returned to France in 1857 and became Minister of Defense. Charles Ribeyrolle, a regular visitor to the Hugo's table on Monday evenings, was Editor-in-Chief of the exile's primary newspaper, *L'Homme.* When Victor Hugo was expelled from Jersey in 1855, it was because of his support for Ribeyrolle's paper, which had run afoul of Queen Victoria in a conflict over her friendship with Napoleon III. Alexandre Ledru-Rollin was perhaps one of the most important French exiles living in the British Isles. A former candidate for President, he spent his more than 20 year exile agitating for the republican cause and issuing manifestos. His left-wing socialist politics made Hugo uneasy, provoking him to say several years earlier: "Today we pass from brilliant men to flaming men, from Lamartine [then Premier of the Provisional Government] to Ledru-Rollin . . .God help us!"

Autograph letter signed with initials, 2 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Helier], July 26, 1853, to Victor Schoelcher; integral address panel.

Hugo writes in full: *A few days ago, a poor dignified woman in exile died in Jersey. Our fellow exiles have asked me to speak on that grave in your name, as I did for Jean Bousquet. I refused at first, because I disapprove of exiles continually using the same orator, thus embcxlying all views in one speaker. But they have insisted so eagerly and imperiously (for the public good, they said), that I had to accept, or I should say, obey. I gave my speech this morning and it has been printed right away. Give it to The Morning Advertiser and Le Courrier de l'Europe if you think it is worth it. It will not be printed in the Jersey papers until tomorrow, London would then have the news first, as far as there is anything new in it. In my previous letter, I forgot to ask if you would mind if Front returned to me, from the bundle of letters and documents he gave you, the few pieces which deal essentially with Africa and Cayenne and do not relate to your plan. If I ask too much and you want to use them, treat me as a friend and do not hesitate to say no. All the best, from the bottom of my heart.*

In a lengthy postscript Hugo adds: *That your seat remains empty at dinner makes everyone sad. People like you very much here. Best regards to all, and especially to our colleague Dulac. A bunch of Protestants have arrived here from London and Brussels, who are in favor of the guillotine. I was quite hard on them the other day during a meeting called on the occasion of the death of that poor woman . I thought they were terrorists; I have been told they support Ledru Rollin . I should be very surprised . I wish they would change their motto.*

Among the French exiles on Jersey, a funeral could become a forum for political dissent. According to Davidson, in his biography Victor Hugo: "Sometimes one of the exiles died and a funeral oration was delivered over his grave...[this] served as an opportunity for a discourse, reported in the local papers and finding its way into those of foreign countries. These speeches are all variations ...of the same theme 'Long live Republicanism, Liberty, and Fraternity! Down with Tyranny!

Autograph letter, unsigned, 3 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Helier], August 2 [1853]. To Victor Schoelcher; with integral address leaf.

Hugo writes in full: *Yes, my dear friend, you are right to notice it, and I am as happy as you are about it. We agree on all points and I think -- since there is no reason to be excessively modest regarding such great duties –I think that this will be one of the greatest strengths in the future. You are absolutely right about the confiscation, and while reserving the judicial and civil actions I once told you about, which are highly ethical, necessary and just, and which you accept as I do, while reserving that, I totally agree with you and I shall take the first opportunity to make the statement that I think as useful as you do. The softness of poetry might not be quite adequate, but do not worry, I will have many other opportunities. Here, in spite of an almost unanimous decision, Dejacque whom you know thought he had to speak after me. His speech is insignificant, fortunately enough, but it could not have been so. I told the exiles that I would not agree to act as their spokesman and speak in their name any longer, since they are unable to enforce their decisions. I do not care for the regrettable confusion which took place about the seigniorial manifesto to happen again. I thank you for all the trouble you have gone through and you are willing to go through again about this Vitazelly matter. This man is a singular knave. I am enclosing his note, endorsed by me, and I will rely totally on what you will tell me in your letter, my dear friend. I shall write to Jeffs. In the meantime, would you be kind enough to thank him on my behalf? According to what you tell me, we have to decide against England and Belgium for the property of the books. It does not quite depend on me any more, but on our friends in Brussels. I am going to write them about it. I believe that they will go for a country on the continent. In any case, all the information you give me is really invaluable and will be extremely useful to me. I am delighted that you had the speech published in the Morning Advertiser. A committee in charge of propagating this speech has been appointed here. I assume it will have made the mistake of sending it to the Courrier de l'Europe. If so, would you be kind enough to hand to Mr. Mereston the enclosed two copies on my behalf and thank him for us all for the invaluable help he has been providing us. The speech is starting to spread. It has not reached Paris yet, but it is in Brittany already. We have heard of it. It seems to produce an excellent effect. In my first speech, my objective was to reassure people; with this one, I intend to rally the women to us. I think that these are two good steps. I have received a very good letter from Dulac, our brave friend and colleague. I will answer it soon. Shake his hand for me when you see him. My dear friend, do not stop sending us books. Your books are almost like religious texts, since they are stamped with so much truthfulness and honesty. They convey right here and now the verdicts of the future. Who cares about momentary success? Do not worry; nothing you write is lost History is there, recording it all. Today is Tuesday. We will think of you dearly tonight . Ribeyrolles is having dinner with us. But you, when will you join us?*

The book Hugo refers to in this letter is Les Châtiments, his lyrical annihilation of Napoleon III and follow-up to the devastating *Napoléon le Petit.* Hugo began work on Les Châtiments shortly before his arrival on Jersey; a highly edited version was produced in

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Brussels before the final version was published in Jersey in October. In Les Châtiments, Hugo administered his coup de grace to the dictator. In his own words: "Napoleon le Petit being in prose was only half the task. The creature was only cooked on one side: I am now turning him over on the grill." The achievement of Les Châtiments was to enlarge the vocabulary of abuse and to show that Hugo's principles of brotherhood and charity did not apply to his enemies.

Autograph letter unsigned, 4 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Helier], 30 August [1853], to Victor Schoelcher.

Hugo writes in full: *Well, my dear friend, has Vitazelly paid up? Have you and Mr. Jeffs found some ways to force this knave to act as an honest person? I would be delighted if he paid, but I would be amazed [the French phrase Hugo uses here is much cruder, which explains what follows], well, you know what I mean; besides, I never pronounce that word. I have told everyone that he has paid. There is no sense hanging the dirty linen of exile out my window. We have had a hurricane and a storm here, and now the sun is back; but, alas! It is not the sun we long for, you and I; it is a hardly yellow sun in a hardly blue sky. What we need is the real heavenly fire and azure, while waiting for the real Republic and Liberty. I yearn for Lisbon. In fact, we do not only long for the sun, we long for you. A solid friendship, with good conversation, pouring out our intimate feelings to one another, sharing desires for the same future, has become necessary to us whom you have guided, since it seems to us that you are still among us. Oh! This time will come back and those who shook hands will shake hands again. Our excellent friend Dulac has moved quite far from me, about a league away; this is why I have not been able to hand my letter for you to him; but I let him know about it and I will wait for him to work on the leaflets. He asked me to wait for him to get settled. My speech has been reprinted here. I am enclosing a copy for you. It has been reprinted in many English provincial papers, which I get, and even in an Irish paper, The Independent, in Wexford. French papers reported that by the grave, I called for the Emperor's assassination. That's ridiculous. But in fact, it is a good suggestion. My previous speech comes back to me through Canadian as well as Brazilian papers. It feels so good to see the north echo the south in this great cry of Universal Republic.' I have been happy to know that A. is out of danger. When you see him, shake his hand for me. I am all yours, my dear friend or "tuus," as Cicero used to say. Ex imo corde* [from the bottom of my heart].

When Hugo arrived on Jersey he naturally became the central figure in the colony of French and other nationals who had formed an exile community on the island. As the ranking celebrity, Hugo assumed the role of the group's spokesperson. The fact that the circle of exiles included Poles, Italians and Hungarians gave Hugo a global platform and a forum for speeches, which were later widely published, on various public occasions including Polish Independence Day and the anniversary of the French Revolution of February, 1848, or at the funerals of other exiles. The theme of these speeches and orations was his passionate cry for the death of tyranny and the promotion of Republicanism, liberty and fraternity.

Autograph letter, unsigned, 3 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Helier], 15 November [1853], to Victor Schoelcher.

Hugo writes in full: *Do you have…any newspaper or book in which was published my letter to Madame Chapman (you remember -- the one you asked me to write at the assembly)? If you do, could you please send it to me? If memory serves me right, it was quite appropriate and explained clearly and succinctly the whole question of slavery in the United States. I would transcribe the best paragraph of it and send it to you for my friends. I didn't keep a copy of the letter, and if you don't have it either, I will write a new short piece. Do not ever hesitate to use me; my pleasure is to do what you wish, especially about such a great cause, so close to our hearts! Slavery and the republic! What terrible nonsense! Alas! Other nations have intelligence, courage, thought, and heart, but logic belongs to France alone. You will reply : not France in this day and age. In this day and age, France is not France any more. There is only one France: the France of the Centuries, whose name is Liberty and Enlightenment. Everyone at the table drinks to your health each week . Your health is our obsession here at Marine Terrace -- we want you to get well. So please send me the good news saying that you are cured. Ex imo. Can you please mail this letter? Thank you for the other ones. I do not understand R.; I have given him your address though.*

Hugo's hatred of slavery became a personal crusade with the trial of American abolitionist John Brown, during which Hugo vehemently protested Brown's condemnation and appealed against his hanging. His sorrow at the execution was genuine and he pointed out that the execution took place on the ill-omened date of December 2, the anniversary of Louis-Napoleon's coup d'etat. Hugo observed, "Republic has done this thing. From kings crimes are to be expected, but the crime of a People is too hard to bear." Hugo went so far as to sketch an image of Brown on the scaffold, comparing him in the caption to the martyred Jesus Christ. He viewed the approaching American Civil War as an inevitable ideological split over the slavery issue. To him, the oppression of blacks by whites was insupportable, as illustrated in his reply to a letter written to him by a Haitian: "Your letter moves me. You are a noble specimen of black humanity so long downtrodden. Since there is only one God, one Father, we are all brothers. There are on the earth neither black men nor white men: there are souls. You are one. Before God all souls are white."

Autograph letter unsigned, 4 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Relier], 6 December [1853], to Victor Schoelcher.

Hugo writes in full: *Marine Terrace is sad to spend this winter without you. Last year, at the same time, you had just joined us here. I would read Le Livre de la Mer* [The Book of the Sea] *to you and you would give us such pleasant family evenings by readings your noble and generous book. It made us so happy. Happy is the right word, since to exiles, being avenged means being consoled, and you avenged us while consoling us. Now you are away and we are alone; our love has to cross the fog, the hurricanes and the sea. It is sad. My dear friend, I am afraid Jeffs's intentions are not good, because he was asking for benefits that publishers over there could not grant him. Besides, I was aware that an untranslatable verse would not create such a considerable stir in England as Napoleon le Petit did. We both know that the English like facts [Translator's note: the French phrase Hugo uses might*

also mean that the English hate anything new but that they will have to get used to it.]; last year, they hated and despised Mr. Bonaparte; this year, they accept him and take up with him; next year, they will admire him. So I do not care for success in England. I only care about France, and I have had good news from there. The book is spreading and they keep publishing it in all kinds of forms, prints, autographs, etc. The fact that it is written in verse will prejudice its success in England, whereas it will contribute to it in France. Verse is perfidious in a way, because it engraves itself on the memory. So I am sure about what will happen in France. And I would rather have one hundred readers in Paris than 10,000 readers in London. You give me bad news about your meeting in London; the news I have to give you from here is better. A banquet for all the exiles worldwide took place on November 29, to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish revolution. I was asked to give a speech, which I did. I am sending you a copy of it. Of course, I spoke again about abolishing death penalty, the sword [ofjustice] being broken along with sabres, which was applauded warmly. As you see, things are somewhat better here than where you are. If you think it might be good to have this speech printed either in the Courrier de l'Europe or in The Morning Advertiser, please put it at their disposal. I hope that by now you will no longer call me a naughty ungrateful man. Front must have handed my note to you. Would you believe that as I am writing to you, I still have not received the book? The copies that have been sent to me have been held up for two weeks because of some incident. It is too bad, because there are many quotations from the book in the papers here and we are losing sales. What about Vizatelly's debt? Today is Tuesday and everyone will talk about you at the dinner table tonight. Can't you can feel how much we love you?

Again, the book of verse Hugo refers to here is undoubtedly Les Châtiments his devastating literary follow-up to Napoleon le Petit. By the time of this letter Les Châtiments was enjoying wide distribution, often through smuggled and pirated editions, throughout Europe and England. The book's reception in France was overwhelming.

Autograph letter signed ("V"), 3 pages small octavo, Marine Terrace, [St. Heller], 17 December [1854]. To Victor Schoelcher.

Hugo writes in full: *Two years ago you were here; then you were doing better and we were too, since a friend's health is as important as our own. Another year is ending, another year will start and we are still away from France, away from the future, away from the light, away from all we love, away from you, my dear Schoelcher. Yesterday was my wife's birthday and we talked about you softly and sadly. Let us try to arrange something with Spain, or at least with Portugal. It is going to be all the more urgent because it seems that Sir Robert Peel is urging Lord Palmerston to throw Kossuth and me out somehow. After that, if England drives us out, Spain will be even less willing to take us. Where shall we go? And when I meet up with the world, then I shall meet the grave. That was Hemani's answer. Maybe it will be my destiny too. Let us go where our duty is. I cannot tell you how deeply touched and ashamed I am that you still find the time to take care of my silly adventures with Vizetally, Jeffs and the others, in spite of the pain you are suffering. Your suggestion regarding the last three pounds seems fair to me. Will Jeffs agree with it? Jeffs is almost spelled like 'Jew.' Please thank your loyal and brave Constance for me. Could you ask her to mail the enclosed for me? Forgive me again. Thank you again. Everyone at the table drank to your health yesterday.*

While Hugo would not be forced to leave Jersey for another year, the stage was already set for his banishment to Guernsey. Hugo's humanitarian opposition to the Crimean War made him appear unpatriotic in both France and England, and the noisy criticism he endured in the press had begun to make him an embarrassment to the English government. He had also run afoul of Lord Palmerston personally, when, a few months earlier he had written the Prime Minister to appeal for a commutation of the death sentence of a Jersey murderer named Tapner. Palmerston, a renowned dandy, was outraged by Hugo's words: "I once met you at a dinner . . .what impressed me was the expert way in which you knotted your tie. I had been told that you were celebrated for the expertness with which you did that. I see now that you know how to tie a knot around another man's neck too!" So angered was Palmerston that he had Sir Robert Peel introduce a measure in Parliament designed to force Hugo out and end the sort of personal quarrel between Hugo and the distinguished man whom the French people have chosen as their leader. Hugo quickly fired a return shot, which was published in the English press on 22 December, in which he reiterated his determination to continue his crusade against Napoleon III: "Yes, the gentleman who speaks of a personal quarrel is right My quarrel with M. Bonaparte is a personal quarrel — the old personal quarrel that goes on between the judge on his bench and the accused in the dock."

While Hugo hated Jersey's provincial society and did his best to outrage its citizens, he was unwilling to leave the island because, he said, "From here I can see France . . .the sea, France at the edge of it, how sad it would be to lose this horizon." However, it seemed at the time that Spain would offer him a reasonable home should the English expel him, as the Spanish government was moving in a more liberal direction and, additionally, a Spanish nobleman had offered him the use of his castle.

The present collection constitutes an extraordinary correspondence rich in both literary and political references from one exile to another.

$20,000 - $30,000

Continued next page

Lot 94 continued

95. Hugo, Victor. This exceptional archive of fifteen letters, written in French, addressing many eminent French authors including Jules Arséne Araund Claretie, who wrote Obsession.

An exceptional archive documenting the famed and privileged life of the prominent French author and playwright of "Les Misérables."

The present archive of letters, written in eloquent prose, highlights the relationships Victor Hugo had with other French writers. The author of the renowned play "Les Misérables," Hugo was a prominent French figure of the 19th century. The letters herewith, chronicle Hugo's intimate feelings about his friends and career. In an autograph letter signed to Eugene Guinot, he writes: *Do you still remember me sir? Would you have an hour to devote to an ancient work of an ancient friend…you should come some Sunday evening to see Madame Victor Hugo. I would be happy to clasp your hand.* Eugene Guinot was a writer for the "Revue de Paris" and wrote about eclectic lives in the romantic city.

Further through the collection, Hugo presents great accolades to a dear friend and fellow author, *Mr. Jules Claretie.* He writes in part: *It's me again, my charming and dear historian. I have just read The Illustration. I saw the fine portrait done after Bertall, and I am moved by your cordial and sweet pages. Few minds in the present-day young generation are as gifted as yours. You have a firm eloquence which excludes no grace and no delicacy. You have the elegance of a gentleman and the grave and proud faith of the citizen…Be sure to tell yourself that I am profoundly your friend.* Jules Claretie was a prolific writer with classics such as Les Mirabeau and Obsession, which is written in the vein of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde that captures the mental break down of a person suffering from a personality disorder.

The admiration he has for Claretie is expressed in a second autograph letter signed: *The inspiration which is in your fine book, the cry of wronged liberty, you will find again in the verses…I salute in you a revolutionary spirit. You have the splendor of talent and the dignity of the soul. No one surpasses you in the young generation you belong to. You unite maturity with enthusiasm, two powerful gifts.*

When Victor Hugo was young, he fell in love with his neighbor's daughter, Adele Foucher. Even though his mother forbade him to marry her because she was socially beneath Hugo, he did marry her after his mother's death. In an autograph letter signed, he writes to *my brave young colleague* about "Lucréce Borgia". The "Lucréce Borgia" was special to Victor Hugo because it was during the rehearsals of this play that he first met the actress Juliette Drouet, his love and mistress of half a century. He entered into an extramarital affair with Juliette after his wife, Adele, also had an affair. Even though Juliette didn't have the main role in the play, she commanded the attention of Victor Hugo and their love affair started two weeks after the debut of the play.

Even though Hugo was widely recognized for his plays, he was also a politically charged writer. In an autographed letter signed to M. Deballeyne, he discusses a politically-charged publication: *This morning I had the honor to come with M. Altaroche to speak to you about a very important matter which concerns him directly and of which you are currently in charge. The pamphlet enclosed with this letter explains the situation, which will be presented to you tomorrow for emergency interim action. I am taking the liberty of calling you close and kindly attention to it. M. Altaroche is a moderate editor for a violent newspaper, as well as an eminent poet. There exists now a conspiracy to have him expelled from this paper, to eliminate the only moderating element, and to give complete control to the most dangerous extremists…I agreed eagerly when M. Altaroche asked me to introduce him to you, since it is always a pleasure to talk with you. You are not only one of our best magistrates; you are also one of our greatest minds…*

This archive showcases eloquent letters written to the most eminent French figures of the time. Hugo also writes to novelist Léon de Wailly whose novels became the source for the Hugo play "Ruy Blas." Also included in the archive is a letter to Baron Hally-Clapareve; and the wife of his third son, Francois-Victor, who died in 1873.

A significant archive of significant historic importance written by a fruitful writer of an enduring classic.

$15,000 - $25,000

Continued next page

Lot 95 continued

96. Khrushchev, Nikita. Typed letter signed ("N. Khrushchev"), in Russian, 2 pages (11.37 x 7.37 in.; 289 x 187 mm.), [Ukraine, USSR], 22 December 1944, to several members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, autograph corrections of six words in the first paragraph are most probably in the hand of Khrushchev as well; left margin may have been trimmed, marginal wear, light creases, pencil notations in blank areas.

Exceptional World War II- date letter from Nikita Khrushchev congratulating the Uzbeks for their success, ***to crush the menace that is the Nazi invader*** **and** ***saving the Soviet Ukraine from the German Fascist invaders, and restoring the economy and culture of our republic.***

Khrushchev writes in full:

TO SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY (Bolsheviks) - Comrade YUSUPOV

TO CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UZBEK SSR - Comrade MUMINOV

TO CHAIRMAN OF THE UZBEK SSR COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS - Comrade ABDURAKHMANOV

On behalf of the Ukrainian people, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of People's Commissars would like to congratulate the Uzbek people on Union-wide holiday-the Twentieth Anniversary ~~of the establishment of Soviet rule in Uzbekistan~~ of the creation of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. As a part of the mighty, heroic Soviet family throughout the years of Soviet rule, the Uzbek people have transformed Uzbekistan into a flourishing Soviet republic. When the Motherland was going through hard times, the Uzbek people rose up and joined the ranks of the rest of the Soviet people in an uncompromising stand in defense of the Union; they mobilized Uzbekistan's industry and agriculture to aid at the battlefront; to crush the menace that is the Nazi invader. There was a good share of Uzbek sons amongst the Motherland's mighty guardians, Heroes of the Soviet Union, who defended it at the gates of Moscow, at the gates of Leningrad, by Volga, by Dnepr, by Vistula and by Danube. Under the command of Marshal of Soviet Union Comrade Stalin, the Uzbek sons together with all Soviet peoples cleansed the Motherland of Hitler's troops they helped Ukrainian people liberate the Soviet Ukraine from fascist captivity. On behalf of the Ukrainian people, we express our deepest gratitude towards the Uzbek people for lending their brotherly helping hand in the act of saving the Soviet Ukraine from the German Fascist invaders, and restoring the economy and culture of our republic. Long live the glorious Uzbek people who, under the supervision of the Lenin-Stalin party, join force From: Richard Phillips <richard_phillips@sympatico.ca s with all of the Soviet people in a battle to save the humanity from the plague that's known as Hitlerism, who stifle the German-Fascist invaders, who selflessly aid the courageous Red Army on the home front in trampling of the fascist beast.

Long live the great Soviet Union!
Long live the Stalinist friendship of nations!
Long live the great Uzbek people!
Long live the twentieth anniversary of Soviet Uzbekistan!
Long live the great Comrade STALIN!

N. Khrushchev

World War II heavily impacted the Ukraine, recognized as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic during its time under Soviet rule. Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet nation in 1941. What followed was a brutal oppression of the country's inhabitants. Many civilians fell victim to forced labor, atrocities, and massacres perpetrated by the Nazi forces during their occupation. Total civilian losses are estimated at seven million, including over a million Jews that were shot and killed. It was not until 1943 that Soviet forces were able to fully liberate the Ukraine from Nazi occupation and when Khrushchev returned to the country for the first time since the outbreak of war, he found it in ruins.

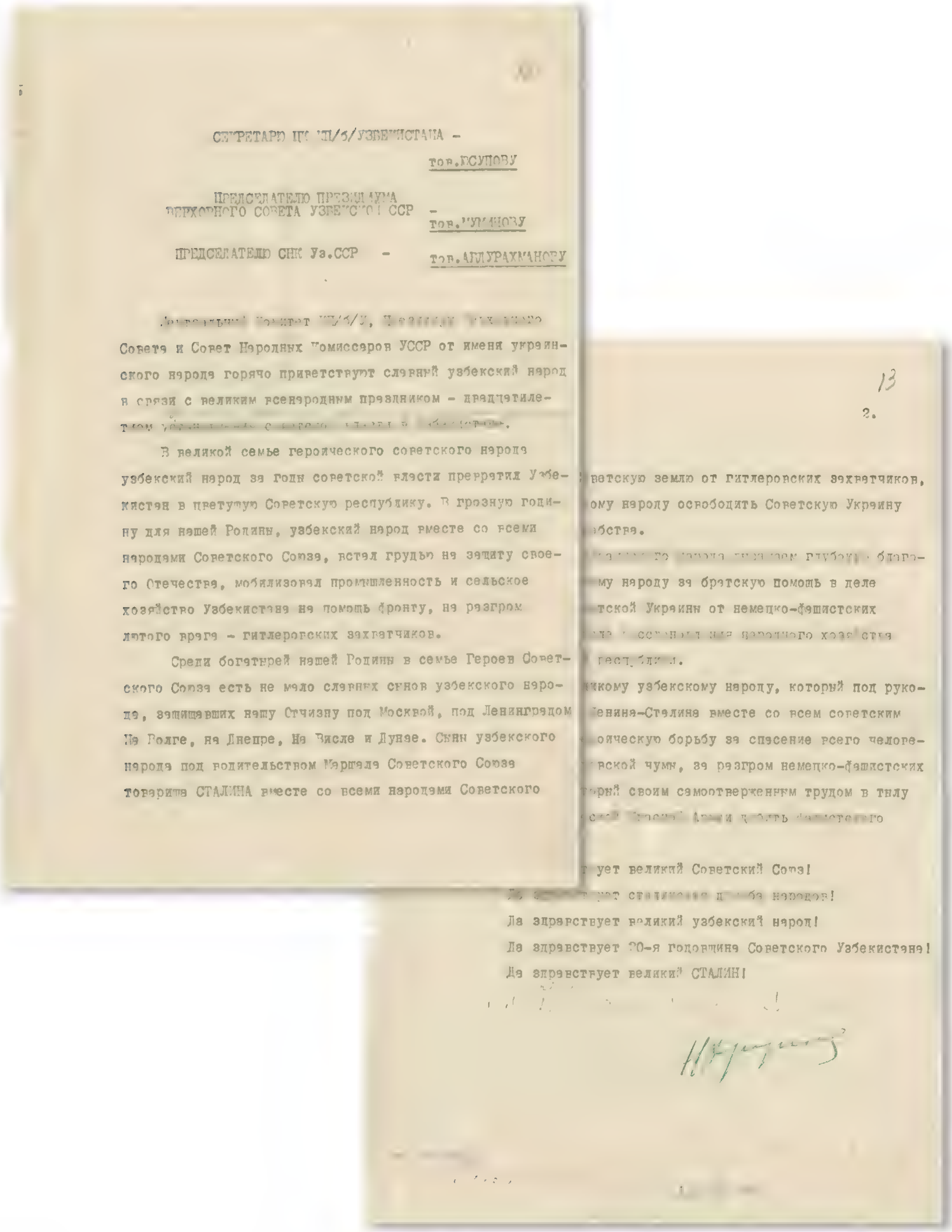
The employment of "scorched earth" policies on both sides had left the infrastructure of the Ukraine in ashes. Upon seeing the amount of destruction that had befallen his birth nation, Khrushchev sprang into action. The leader of the Central Committee of the Communist party rushed from district to district, attempting to encourage regrowth and to revitalize the nation's economy. A technique that Khrushchev employed to help foster agricultural regrowth was "kolkhozes," which encouraged the Ukrainian collective farms to expel those laborers who were not pulling their weight. Kolkhoz leaders used this policy as an excuse to expel their personal enemies, invalids, and the elderly. In total, nearly 12,000 people were sent to the eastern parts of the Soviet Union. Yet, despite Khrushchev's efforts, the country's harvest in 1944 was sparse and would even decrease the following year. By 1945, the Ukraine's industry had barely reached a quarter of pre-war levels of production.

A combination of lackluster results on Khrushchev's part in terms of revitalizing the Ukrainian economy, as well as unrealistic demands regarding the nation's agricultural and industrial output from Stalin lead to Khrushchev's replacement as Central Committee leader and the loss of his post overseeing efforts in Ukraine. The stark contrast between the reality of the situation and how Khrushchev portrays it to his comrades gives a candid insight into the political climate of the Soviet Union during World War II.

$5,000 - $8,000

Continued next page

Lot 96 continued



СЕКРЕТАРЮ ЦК ВКП/б/УЗБЕКИСТАНА -
тов.ЮСУПОВУ

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЮ ПРЕЗИДИУМА
ВЕРХОВНОГО СОВЕТА УЗБЕКСКОЙ ССР -
тов.УМАНОВУ

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЮ СНК Уз.ССР - тов.АБДУРАХМАНОВУ

Центральный Комитет КП/б/У, Президиум Верховного Совета и Совет Народных Комиссаров УССР от имени украинского народа горячо приветствуют славный узбекский народ в связи с великим всенародным праздником - двадцатилетием [illegible].

В великой семье героического советского народа узбекский народ за годы советской власти превратил Узбекистан в цветущую Советскую республику. В грозную годину для нашей Родины, узбекский народ вместе со всеми народами Советского Союза, встал грудью на защиту своего Отечества, мобилизовал промышленность и сельское хозяйство Узбекистана на помощь фронту, на разгром лютого врага - гитлеровских захватчиков.

Среди богатырей нашей Родины в семье Героев Советского Союза есть не мало славных сынов узбекского народа, защищавших нашу Отчизну под Москвой, под Ленинградом На Волге, на Днепре, На Висле и Дунае. Сыны узбекского народа под водительством Маршала Советского Союза товарища СТАЛИНА вместе со всеми народами Советского

13

2.

ветскую землю от гитлеровских захватчиков,
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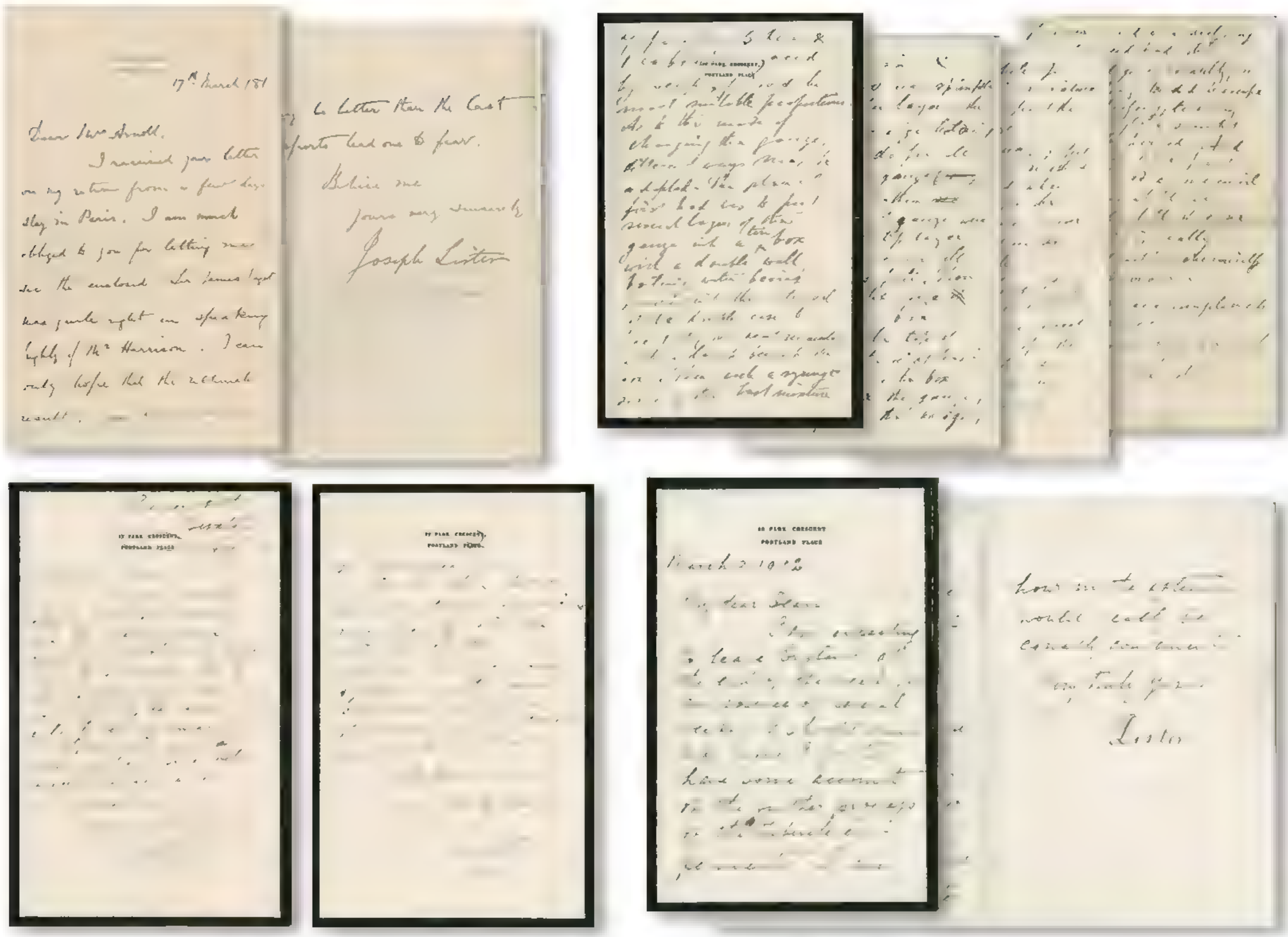
ует великий Советский Союз!
Да [illegible] ует сталинская дружба народов!
Да здравствует великий узбекский народ!
Да здравствует 20-я годовщина Советского Узбекистана!
Да здравствует великий СТАЛИН!



97. Lister, Joseph. A fine set of seven letters written by the founder of antiseptic surgery to his colleague regarding important and innovative research on bacteria. Highlights of the group include:

Autograph letter signed, 2 pages small octavo, 17 March 1881, on his imprinted stationery to Mrs. Arnold. Lister writes in full: *I received your letter on my return from a few days stay in Paris. I am much obliged to you for letting me see the enclosed. Sir James Paget was quiet right in speaking highly of Mr. Harrison. I can only hope that the ultimate result in your friend's case may be better than the last reports lead one to fear.* Sir James Paget, to whom Lister refers, became Sergeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria in 1877. Mr. Harrison is most likely Dr. Reginald Harrison, another English surgeon whose teaching, along with others, was instrumental in raising the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine at Liverpool to the position of the well-equipped medical faculty of the University of Liverpool.

Autograph letter signed ("Lister"), 8 pages octavo, Portland Place, 20 December 1900, on black-bordered stationery to Dr. E.J. Thorpe at the Government laboratory in London. Within the letter, Lister discusses mediums to mix with carbolic acid for the purpose of a dressing, namely oil, resin and paraffin.

Autograph letter signed, 7 pages octavo, Harrogate, 25 August 1901, to Dr. George Dean, Director of the Serum Department at the Jenner Institute, with original envelope. Lister writes in part: *I felt it to be rather unfortunate that your time of absence occurred when the experiments regarding tubercle had to be considered. Of course you know the position . . . I cannot but hope that really valuable results may come from these experiments. We may, I conceive, consider ourselves free at Sudbury think, Koch is wrong, it would be very important matter to show (if it can be done) that human tubercle can be inoculated successfully into a calf...* Lister took an active role in advising fellow scientists in their experimentations with animals. In this case, he was concerned with the tubercle bacillus, which he believed could be communicated from humans to cows and vice versa. The theory was in conflict with the conclusions of Robert Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist who had first isolated the tubercle bacillus in 1882. Dr. George Dean, who became the Chief Bacteriologist at the Lister Institute, agreed with Lister; and his experiments led the two men to conclude in 1902 that the human and bovine tubercles were but variations of the same species.

Additional letters in the group continue to mention his position and findings on the tubercle bacillus bacteria and his thanks to Dr. Dean for his efforts.

A fine group of handwritten letters highlighting the genius of minds in discovering relationships between bacteria that created a dramatic change in medical and surgical history.

$5,000 - $8,000

98. Mann, Thomas. An extensive collection of 14 letters from the Nobel Prize winner covering the period from 1934 (shortly after he relocated to Switzerland after fleeing Munich) to 1953 when he returned to Switzerland. The collection consists of four autograph letters signed and ten typed letters signed (seven in English, two in German and one in French). Highlights include:

Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages large quarto, Küsnacht, Zurich, [Switzerland], 2 November 1934, to [Hedwig] Fischer, widow of Samuel Fischer who was Mann's publisher, on his name-imprinted stationery.

He writes in part: *I just want to send you a greeting, nothing more. Hardly a day has gone by since we got the death notification in Basel, after the return trip from Lugano, without our speaking of you and your husband, and the shock that we felt at the time continues to reverberate and will for a long time. One had to be braced for this farewell, indeed, ultimately one almost had to be for it; and yet I cannot say how it moved me when it became reality. Nearly four decades of cooperation! I was very attached to the deceased. There was a placid cordiality between us, the way I have rarely experienced it in relationships with people, and hardly ever was there a superficial clouding or disgruntlement. Our characters were compatible, and I always felt that I was the born author for him and he my born publisher. I hinted at some of this in the memorial article, which probably came to your attention in the Sunday supplement of the* Basler Nachrichten. *It is indeed strange the way I rein in my feelings on such occasions, involuntarily suppressing them and growing cold for the sake of psychology and characterization. I'm just not a poet, but must resort to objectivity and distancing. I wouldn't be surprised if this were painful to you in this case. I am myself more satisfied with the two short pages I sent even now for the* [Deutsche] Rundschau's memorial issue for [Peter] *Suhrkarnp. May this issue turn out to be a very beautiful monument! From Reisiger, who will be coming to visit us in a few days, we heard that the end was gentle and without consciousness. That's fine and well. And you? How has your heart taken the separation? When one has been living side by side for so long and has shared everything! As soon as one starts thinking about life, the tears start to come. Your publishing house has brought out many beautiful and interesting things recently. Extremely interesting the book on Charlemagne. Döblin is planning an essay on it for the Sammlung, I hear, although emigrants otherwise don't like to mention German books, i.e., published in Germany. But what I read from start to finish and with quite unusual interest, was* [Martin] *Gumpert 's* Hahnemann, *a life I knew hardly anything about and which in this presentation moved me deeply. Farewell, and be comforted! Give my regards to your children and grandchildren, and regards to you…*

Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages quarto, Küsnacht, Zurich, [Switzerland], 6 September 1937, to Dr. Martin Gumpert, on his name imprinted stationery.

He writes in part: *That I haven't said a word to you yet about your poems, is a fact which is not good and which must be got rid of and my conscience relieved of once and for all. You gave me real pleasure in sending them, for after the first samples in the Diary, one had a lively craving for more, and it was most happily satisfied by this rich collection. I was both moved and interested on reading them; my feelings and my critical observation reacted equally, the latter particularly in regard to style, for the Americanization of your lyric inflection is indeed most remarkable and cannot be overheard; the reminiscence of Whitman is obvious, although it isn't really an imitation. Of the feelings, I say nothing. The humanly moving thing about each of these pieces can only be acknowledged without many words. I was personally committed, so to speak; I hardly think myself capable of any objective assessment in matters of poetry and must let our Lion* [Feuchtwanger] *have a free hand in this, who besides is very jealous about his responsibilities. He is a chaffing, carping little soul, and I think you can congratulate yourself that he at least did pick out and keep one of the poems with his pointy fingers, to serve it up at an opportune moment to our moderate and valuable readers. That isn't enough to me. But it* is *something. My sciatica, which, damn it all, was not fun, is almost gone thanks to a stay at the spa in* [Ragaz] *and a few vitamin injections for good measure. I sleep without disruptions -- at least no disruptions from that -- and can go for walks as much as I like, whereas one even recently saw me usually sitting on a field chair on the road's edge whenever I tried it Now, on the 15th, we want to go to the Ticino for a few weeks for the dry air, and if then I have had the usual stay in Arosa in January, there will presumably be nothing against our having come floating over at the end of February to renew our togetherness in the Bedford and to do Mr. Peat's big journey. Regards to Erika, Grand scandal, Nagels, and whomever you like, but in any case regards to you yourself…*
Manns mention of "our Lion" is a punning reference to the journal edited by Mann and Feuchtwanger, *Moderation and Value.*

Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages large octavo, Jamestown, Rhode Island, 27 May 1938, to Dr. Martin Gumpert, on imprinted stationery.

Mann writes in full: *Your book is movingly beautiful. Not often have I read so eagerly. You have given much more than the picture of a very strange and touching biography. As if by chance, it has turned out to be the painting of a century, the nineteenth, with its weaknesses and in its greatness, its brief but many-peopled history in completely characteristic portrayal. Your literary achievement is extraordinary, and it may be called a poetic achievement. For even if you disdained the skilled artifice of decking out the oddly anonymous and shy life of your hero, Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, as a novel, you have still written a novel, and a most exciting one with a tremendous amount of the feeling, paradox, and tragedy of life, the novel of a great epoch, rich in illusions and hopes and ending in misery and devastation. You did so with so much seriousness, clarity, justice, sympathy for humanity that your book must no doubt be included among the most outstanding examples of historical biography. It is today among the eccentric, unmodern books in a way that does it great honor, which will not gain their full resonance, attain their true rank, until, to use your words, 'the old doctrine of salvation and freedom of the Occident will be permitted to be proclaimed as a new, saving truth to the masses who contemn it today and to a youth which has never heard it.*

Martin Gumpert's book Dunant had just been published.

Typed letter signed, in German, 1 page quarto Princeton, New Jersey, 30 October 1938, to Mr. Silverman.

He writes in part: *…An unusually intimate knowledge of my writings speaks from the lines of your letter, and I believe I can assume that it is based not only on purely artistic, but also on human and spiritual, not to mention moral grounds. Empathy and spiritual friendship have become rare commodities in these times, and so I shake your hand as an ally in the struggle for Good in the world…*

Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages quarto, Pacific Palisades, California, undated [1942], to Mr. Motschan, on imprinted stationery of the *Library of Congress, Consultant in Germanic Literature.*

Mann writes in full: *It has been a long time since I received your kind letter of June in which you remembered my birthday with so much affection. But I did receive it and cannot understand why the earlier letter got lost It cannot be the old address which caused it, for I receive many letters that get delivered to Princeton first... It has been a long time since we have lived in Princeton. Actually, my time as a visiting professor there had already run out after one year but was extended for another year as an exception. But every year we are here on the West Coast, and we like it so much that after renting for quite a while we built our own home here in the country, in a beautiful area near Westwood and Santa Monica, and not far from either Hollywood or Los Angeles. It is the fourth house in my life - and I think it will be my final residence. For what it will be like in Europe after this mess - if I live long enough to see it - God knows. Which does not mean that I say Hitler will be able to win this war. I was very happy to hear so much good news from you and I congratulate you on your studies. I can understand that St*[efan] *Zweig's death affected you so deeply. I cannot approve of his decision - hiding, by the way, an incurable illness of his wife is supposed to have contributed to it - because of the discouraging effect it may have on his companions in misfortune. And yet at the same time he was so much better off than most of them. He was much too soft a person, absolutely peace loving and his attitude was completely in favor of intellectual 'free trade' and he is said to have made a gloomy impression since quite some time ago. R.I.P But he should not have permitted the Nazis this triumph. If he had hated and despised them more, he would not have done it Received my best wishes and let us hope that Switzerland will get through this turmoil safe and sound again!*

Thomas Mann had supported the first World War, which led to a break with his pacifist brother, novelist Heinrich Mann. Thomas had lived mostly in Munich until 1933, when he moved to neutral Switzerland. In 1936, he emphatically disassociated himself from Nazism with an open letter. Then in 1938, Mann came to Princeton as a visiting Professor, and settled in California in 1941. At the time of this letter, Mann was finishing his tetrology, Joseph and His Brothers, and began work on Doctor Faustus.

Stefan Zweig, a man of Jewish descent, had developed pacifist views with the advent of World War I, when he moved to Switzerland from his native Vienna so that he could express those views. Between the wars he lived in Salzburg, then emigrated to Brazil in 1938. The horrors of World War II were too much for him to bear, causing him to commit suicide in 1942.

Typed letter signed, in English, 2 pages quarto, Princeton, New Jersey, 15 May 1939, to Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark, on his imprinted stationery.

He writes in full: *This is to tell you how happy I am that you accepted the chairmanship of the American Committee for 'Moral Aid to the other Germany.' The idea of contacting the German people directly with the help of such writers, artists, scientists, men of the church who were loved and trusted in pre-Hitler-Germany without ever having been 'political figures' and without having therefore lost part of their prestige, as did all former party leaders, appealed to me from the very beginning. Let me tell you, however, that your acceptance, the certainty of your active participation is giving me a great deal of hope as for the success of our efforts. Letters of invitation to join our German Committee (of which I may serve as something like a Chairman, while my daughter Frik will be its Secretary) are being sent to the following friends and colleagues: Wilhelm Dieterle, Bruno Frank, Professor James Frank, Leonhardt Frank, Lotte Lehmann, Heinrich Mann, Dr. Hermann Rauschning, Ludwig Renn, Professor Max Reinhardt, Renen Schieckele, Professor Erwin Schrödinger, Professor Paul Tillich, Fritz von Unruh, Franz Wefel, Stefan Zweig. As for the American Committee I should wish to leave all decisions to your own judgement* [sic]. *I would, however, be very glad to discuss details with you as soon as possible. Could you arrange to come here in the near future? Realizing how busy you are I would, of course, be willing to meet you in New York, if this should be more convenient for you. Since, very much to my deep satisfaction, Mr. Paul Willert, President of 'Oxford University Press' has agreed to be the American Committee's treasurer, it might be useful to invite him also to the meeting. All the more so, since, unfortunately, the financial question will be somehow in the foreground of our discussion. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that our chances to really accomplish important effects by what we are trying to do, are much greater than the financial risk involved. Erika is translating this letter for me and although I have full confidence in her ability of making herself understood, I beg your pardon, in case these lines are lacking some qualities of style and language. They are supposed to convey nothing more but my gratitude for your acceptance and my hopes to see you soon.*

Typed letter signed, in English, 1 page quarto, Princeton, New Jersey, 14 December 1940, to David Ewen, editor of Musical Facts, on his imprinted stationery.

He writes in part: *Briefly, in answer to your enquiry as to what my reactions to music are and in what way it has been a force in my life – All my life music has excited feelings of deepest interest and enjoyment in me. Its melodic beauty has had a distinct effect on my work, as I am a man upon whom the sensations of sound have had influences far surpassing those of vision. I might say that I am a man of the ears and not of the eyes. Music, with its rhythmic flow and rich cadence of sound, may be considered to have influenced the literary form of my writings, and to have become interwoven with the thoughts and ideas to which I sought to give expression...*

Typed letter signed, in French, 2 pages quarto, Pacific Palisades, California, 14 December 1942, to [Pierre Monteux], the French conductor.

He writes in part: *I feel the need once again to express our appreciation for countless hours that your great artistic interpretation has given us Saturday afternoons. Experiencing the work of an accomplished conductor is one of the most beautiful and greatest things in this world, and it is this experience we have felt in hearing this music so characteristic of the musical genius of the Russian people...*

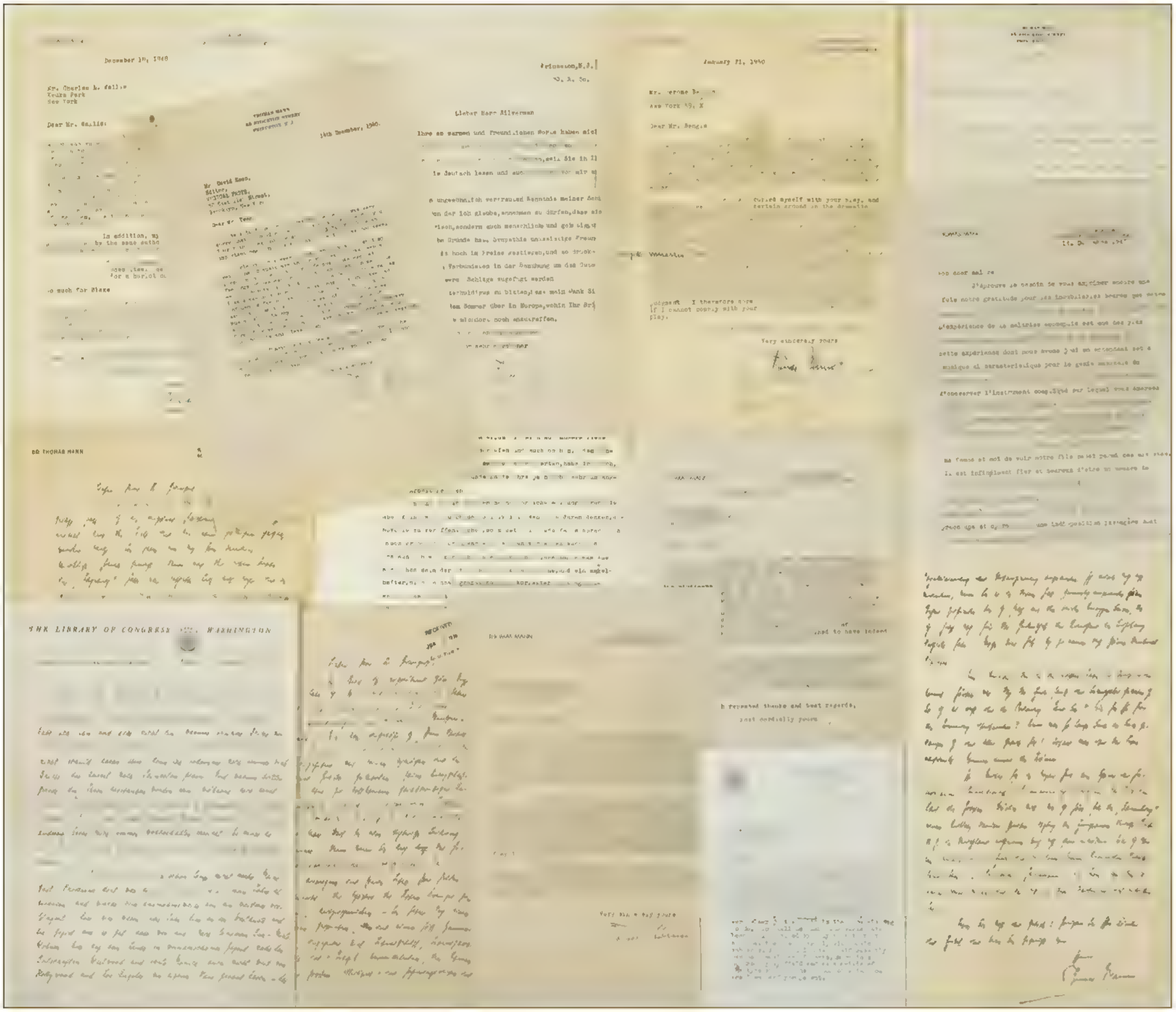
Typed letter signed, in English, 2 pages octavo, New York, 8 May 1949, to Jerome Bengis, on imprinted stationery of the St. Regis.

He writes in part: *...Although I have myself recently become a musician of sorts, music is not really my field and as a critic of the type of book the author of which you are I am hardly competent...*

Typed letter signed, in English, 1 page quarto, Pacific Palisades, California, 21 January 1950, to Jerome Bengis, on his imprinted stationery.

Continued next page

Lot 98 continued



Mann writes in part: *…I have now occupied myself with your play, and although I feel on quite uncertain ground in the dramatic field, I dare say quite generally that your idea is original and its treatment effective and poetic in parts. Of course, the obstacles to a performance are quite obvious to me, for the Church – more influential than ever in this country – will certainly not tolerate the person of the Redeemer to be brought on the stage, even though the action takes place in pre-evangelic times…*

Typed letter signed, in English, 1 page quarto, Pacific Palisades, California, 14 July 1944, to Mildred Gustafson, on his imprinted stationery.

He writes in part: *…Your gracious manner of welcoming me as a fellow-citizen moved me deeply. My citizenship is very dear to me, and I think that my kind of 'Germanism' fits very well into the cosmopolitan and democratic universe that is America.*

Typed letter signed, in English, 1 page quarto, Pacific Palisades, California, 8 January 1946, to Dr. Andor Klay, on his imprinted stationery.

He writes in part: *…But isn't it a strange and characteristic phenomenon of the mental condition of the German of today that the author feels he must apologize for me because of my letter to Molo and even because of my broadcast during the war? He says that, after all, one cannot expect me to possess the qualities of a political fighter, - and all the while I had imagined to have indeed been something like a political fighter during the last two decades…*

Typed letter signed, in English, 1 page quarto, Pacific Palisades, California, 18 December 1948, to Charles L. Wallis, on his imprinted stationery.

Mann writes in full: *In my latest novel entitled Doctor Faustus which was recently published also in the English language, my hero, a musician, composes several English poems in the original text. The choice of these poems would indicate that I love these particular pieces above all others in the wide field of English poetry…*

$10,000 - $15,000

99. Nelson, Horatio. A pair of letters from the great British Admiral who defeated the French in critical naval engagements preventing the invasion of England and resulting in Napoleon's eventual defeat. Nelson signs one letter before he lost his arm on 24 July 1797 and the other afterwards thus showing the dramatic change in his signature. Included herewith:

Letter signed, 2 pages (9.25 x 7.37 in.; 235 x 187 mm.), *Boreas, English Harbor,* Antigua, 29 September 1785, to the Home Secretary, Lord Sydney; with integral address leaf, split along vertical fold, minor paper loss bottom left of integral address leaf not affecting any characters, mounting remnant on address leaf.

Concerning the defense of his impending court case by the Law Officers of the Crown, and assuring him of his devotion to Crown and Country. The present letter was signed before he lost his right hand.

I am this moment honor'd by your Lordships letter, bearing date the 4th of August, wherein you acquaint me, that His Majesty has been most graciously pleas'd to direct that the Suit against me, should be defended by the Law Officers of the Crown, and that in case of an unfavorable decree, that I have it in my power to appeal from such a decission; and upon an event of that nature, the proceedings may be seen in their true light, and would determine His Majesty, how far it may be proper, to afford me his farther assistance and support. Permit me through your Lordship most Humbly to express to His Majesty my everlasting gratitude, for his great condesension, and goodness, in Supporting the Conduct of his faithful Servant. Upon an Idea that he had done nothing but what was right, and what the office he bears instructs him to do, to you my Lord, my most unfeign'd thanks are due, for your great goodness in-supporting me through a business, which eventually might have ruin'd both my name and fortune. Allow me without placing vanity in view to say, that however alert and active I have been in the Execution of my Duty, yet this mark of Attention from great Officers of State, will bind me if possible, faster than ever to the Service of my Country. From your Lordships known Character, I always conceiv'd that whilst I do my Duty to my Country; I shall always experience the same flattering marks of attention. When I fail in that, may I fall unpitied. I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the latter end of July all the prosecutions against me were dropt, The Lawyers on the Side of my prosecutors, declaring they would no longer be concern'd against me. Permit me to assure your Lordship with what esteem and respect, I am, Your much obliged Obedient Humble Servant. In a postscript, Nelson has added, *Whatever service I may be able to perform, I shall feel myself particularly honor'd by your Commands.*

Nelson was appointed to the *Boreas* in March 1784 with orders lo be dispatched to the West Indies, where he discovered that captains of American merchant ships were attempting to trade with the same colonial privileges they had enjoyed before the American Revolutionary War. Nelson was determined that the West Indian trade should be properly regulated; he thus disobeyed the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Richard Hughes (who had turned a blind eye to this irregular traffic), and seized five American ships that he considered to be infringing the rules governing colonial trading. The owners of the vessels subsequently took out writs against him, estimating their damages at £4,000. Nelson, unprotected by Hughes, narrowly escaped arrest. Only on the personal intervention of the King, who guaranteed Nelson's defense by the Law Officers and a review of his case if he had to appeal against an unfavorable verdict, did the prosecutors drop their suits against him. Much to his disgust, however, it was Hughes who both claimed and received the credit for suppressing the irregularities in the American trade with the West Indies; and, despite his professions of loyalty, Nelson remained in the wilderness from his return home in 1787 until the outbreak of war with France early in 1793.

Letter signed ("Nelson & Bronte"), 4 pages (12.62 x 7.87 in.; 321 x 200 mm.), *Victory of Toulon,* 13 September 1803, to J.B. Gibert.

I feel very much obliged for Your attention to the securing our deserters, and I trust that You will continue it. Forty shillings is allowed for the apprehending any deserter, and I hope that the reward is held out to the Spaniards who may arrest them. You will have the goodness to present my respectful Compliments to the Captain General, and assure him that the return of deserters shall be reciprocal on my part, and that I have forgiven them at his request. We could have received forty but for the Orders which I gave. You will also inform His Excellency that I have read with no small surprize a paper purporting to to be given in the year 1771 and now ordered to be put in force. I am ready to admit that the King of Spain may order us to be refused admittance into His ports, may refuse us even when there [are] *the Rights of hospitality (as His Excellency has done those of Civility in not even asking Captain Whitby to sit down although there were others in his presence seated) His Sovereign may certainly if be pleases go to war with us. I deny none of those rights. But I claim every indulgence which is shewn to the Ships of our Enemies. The French Squadron at Corunna are acting almost as they please. The Aigle French Ship of War is not turned out of Cadiz, the french Frigate Revange is permitted to go out of that Port, Cruize and return with Prizes and sell them. I will not state how that every Spanish Port is a home for French privateers, for this is well known, and I am informed that even at Barcelona English Vessels captured by the French have been Sold there. You will acquaint His Excellency that I claim for every British Ship or Squadron the right of laying as long as I please in the Ports of Spain, whilst it is allowed to other powers, that I claim the right of hospitality and civility and of every other right which the Harmony subsisting between our Sovereigns entitles me to. You will acquaint His Excellency that I can mean no disrespect personally to himself, but that it is a British Admiral returning an answer to a Spanish Captain General, through the same Channel which conveyed the message. If His Excellency had done me the honor to have wrote to me on this subject or on any other, I should have been happy to have adopted any mode which could have cemented stronger the Harmony which at present so happily and which I pray God to continue between our Sovereigns…*

To the left of his signature written with his left hand after losing his right, Nelson has written the words *a Copy.*

In July 1803 Nelson arrived off Toulon and instituted a strict blockade on that port. For nearly two years the principal object of his command was to keep watch on the French fleet so as to insure an engagement should it attempt to put to sea. Throughout the Revolutionary wars of France, Spain found itself tightly bound to the French Republic. This disastrous alliance, made in 1796, reduced Spain to the level of a pawn in France's game against England.

$8,000 - $12,000

Continued next page

Lot 99 continued

Boreas, English Harbor, Antigua Septem 29 1785

My Lord

I am this moment honord by your Lordships letter, bearing date the 4th of August, wherein you acquaint me, that His Majesty has been most graciously pleasd to direct that the Suit against me, should be defended by the Officers of the Crown, and that in case of an unfavorable decree, that I have it in my power to appeal from such a decision; and upon an event of that nature, the proceedings may be seen in their true light, and would determine His Majesty, how far it may be proper, to afford me his further assistance and support. permit me through your Lordship most Humbly to express to His Majesty my everlasting gratitude, for his great condescension, and goodness, in supporting the Conduct of his faithful Servant. upon an Idea, that he had done nothing, but what was right, and what the Office he bears instructs him to do, to you my Lord, my most unfeigned thanks are due, for your great goodness in supporting me through a business, which eventually might have ruin'd both my name and fortune; allow me without placing vanity in view to say, that however alert and active I have been in the Execution of my Duty, yet this mark of attention from great officers of State will bind me if possible, faster than ever to the Service of my Country. from your Lordships known Character, I always conceived the most fervent hopes of support; Now I am convinced, that whilst I do my Duty to my Country; I shall always experience the same flattering marks of attention, When I fail in that, may I fall unpitied.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the latter end of July all the prosecutions against me were dropt The Lawyers on the side of my prosecutors, declaring they would no longer be concernd against me, permit me to assure your Lordship with what esteem and respect I am,

Your much Obliged

Obedient Humble Servant

Horatio Nelson

Pd Whatever service I may be able to perform, I shall feel myself particularly honord by your Commands . . . .

To the Right Honorable Lord Sydney —

Antigua Dockyard September 5th 1785

Sir

I am directed by their Excellencies the Governor and Commander in Chief to desire your attention to the ensuing Orders and Instructions, viz. That you will embrace the early opportunity of sailing for the Island of Montserrat, and on your arrival there, you will deliver the Packet addressed to the Governor of that Island, and receive his Excellencies Dispatches, which you will bring back with you to this Port, with all possible dispatch.

That you will endeavour to obtain the most correct information of the Strength of the Enemies Squadron, and the Force of the Ships of War, and Troops, that may be expected to arrive from Europe, and the Time when they may be expected, and the Destination of the Enemies Squadron, and Troops, and the Time they may probably remain at Martinique, and the Time they may probably sail from thence, and the Destination

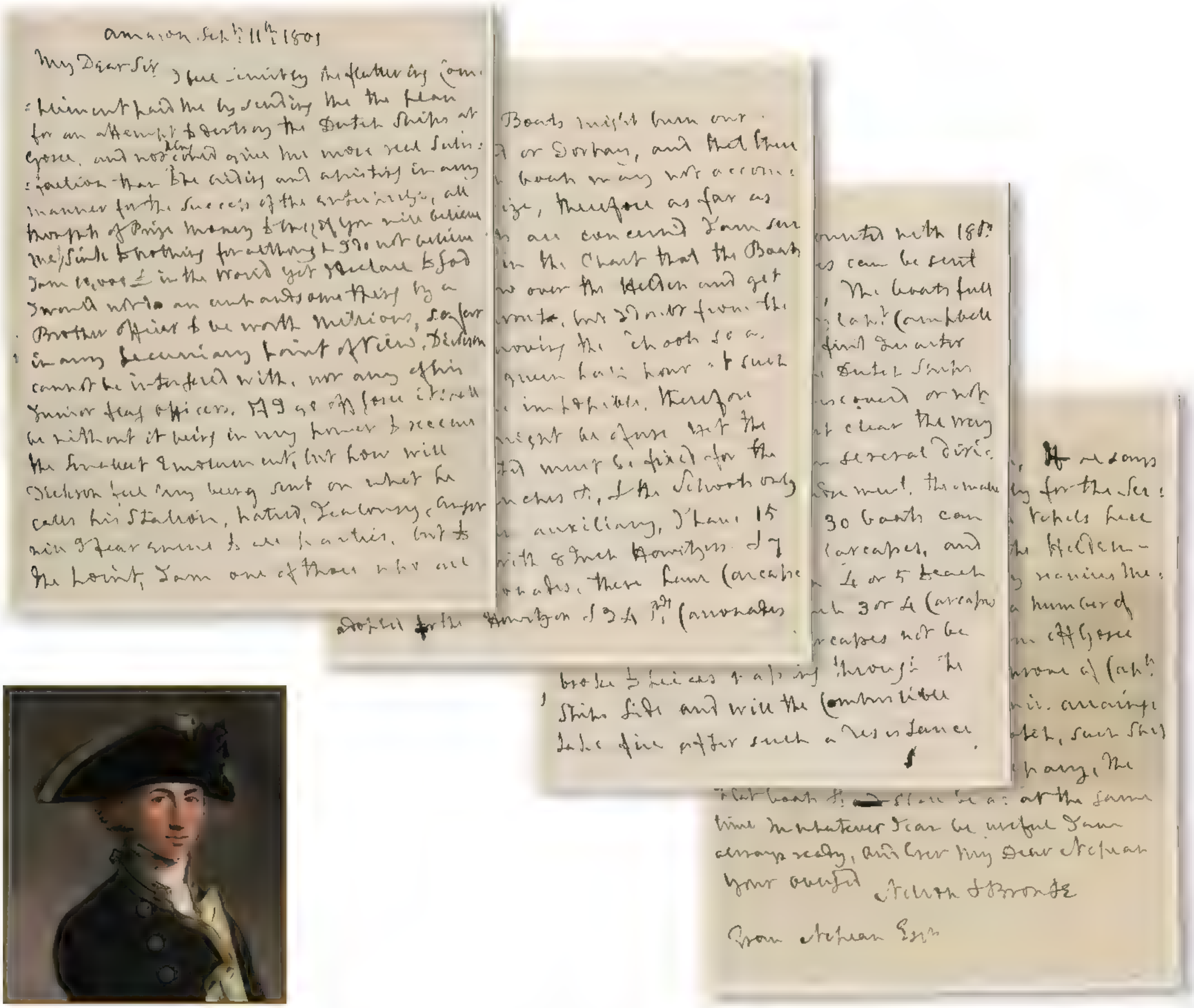
100. Nelson, Horatio. Two autograph letters signed twice ("Nelson and Bronte" and "Nelson & Bronte"), on a bifolium, 3 pages (8 x 7.75 in.; 225 x 198mm), 9 and 10 February 1801, to an unidentified confidant; first leaf trimmed at foot with loss of a line or two of text, only the top third of second letter is present. The losses appear to be deliberate to keep the anonymity of the recipient; red wax splotch on verso of first leaf.

A staggering pair of letters revealing Horatio Nelson's despair upon learning of the future George IV's interest in Lady Emma Hamilton.

In his letter of 9 February 1801, Nelson writes in full: *O God who knowest the purity of my thoughts & the uprightness of my conduct, look down I beseech thee, on me, one I am of the most unworthy of thy servants, help and support me, for thou O Lord art my only comfort, and to thy Infinite Mercy alone do I look for support to bear me through this transitory life, and I beseech thee O most merciful God that in thy good time thou will take me by myself and remove me from this World where I have no friend to comfort or relieve me even on the Bed of Sickness. Relieve me O Lord from the misery of this World speedily speedily speedily amen, amen, amen. Nelson and Bronte* In his letter of 10 February 1801, Nelson writes in part: . . . *God knows I never wish to sett* [sic] *my foot out of the ship but I must go where duty orders it. Without your friendship and confidence I only wish myself removed from this World. The St. George is just arrived but it blows so strong & such a heavy Sea that my things cannot be moved . . . You cannot think how dirty the St. George compares to my own San Josef and probably her inside is worse than her outside appearance . . . The ship is not fitted for a flag . . . and is truly uncomfortable but it suits exactly my present feelings which are miserable in the extreme. I have not closed my Eyes all night and am almost blind and far from well & all brought on by fretting at false accusations . . .*

Shortly after his arrival in England, Nelson was appointed to be second-in-command of the Channel Fleet under Lord St. Vincent. He was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue on 1 January 1801, and travelled to Plymouth on 22 January. He was granted the freedom of the city, and on 29 January Emma Hamilton gave birth to their illegitimate daughter, Horatia. Nelson was delighted but quickly disappointed when he was instructed to move his flag from the HMS *San Josef* to the HMS *St George* in preparation for a planned expedition to the Baltic. At the same moment he was moving his flag, Nelson learned the young Prince Regent, later King George IV, was smitten by Lady Emma Hamilton and paying her all too much attention. Nelson's two letters herewith clearly reveal his inconsolable despair over another man focusing his attention on his mistress who just gave birth to his namesake.

$6,000 - $8,000



101. Nelson, Horatio. Fine autograph letter signed ("Nelson & Bronte"), 4 pages, (9.2 x 7.3 in.; 232 x 188mm), Amazon, 11 September 1801, to Evan Nepean; tipped onto paper, edges strengthened and a few letters slightly shaved.

Nelson responds with gusto to a mooted plan to destroy the Dutch fleet at Goree.

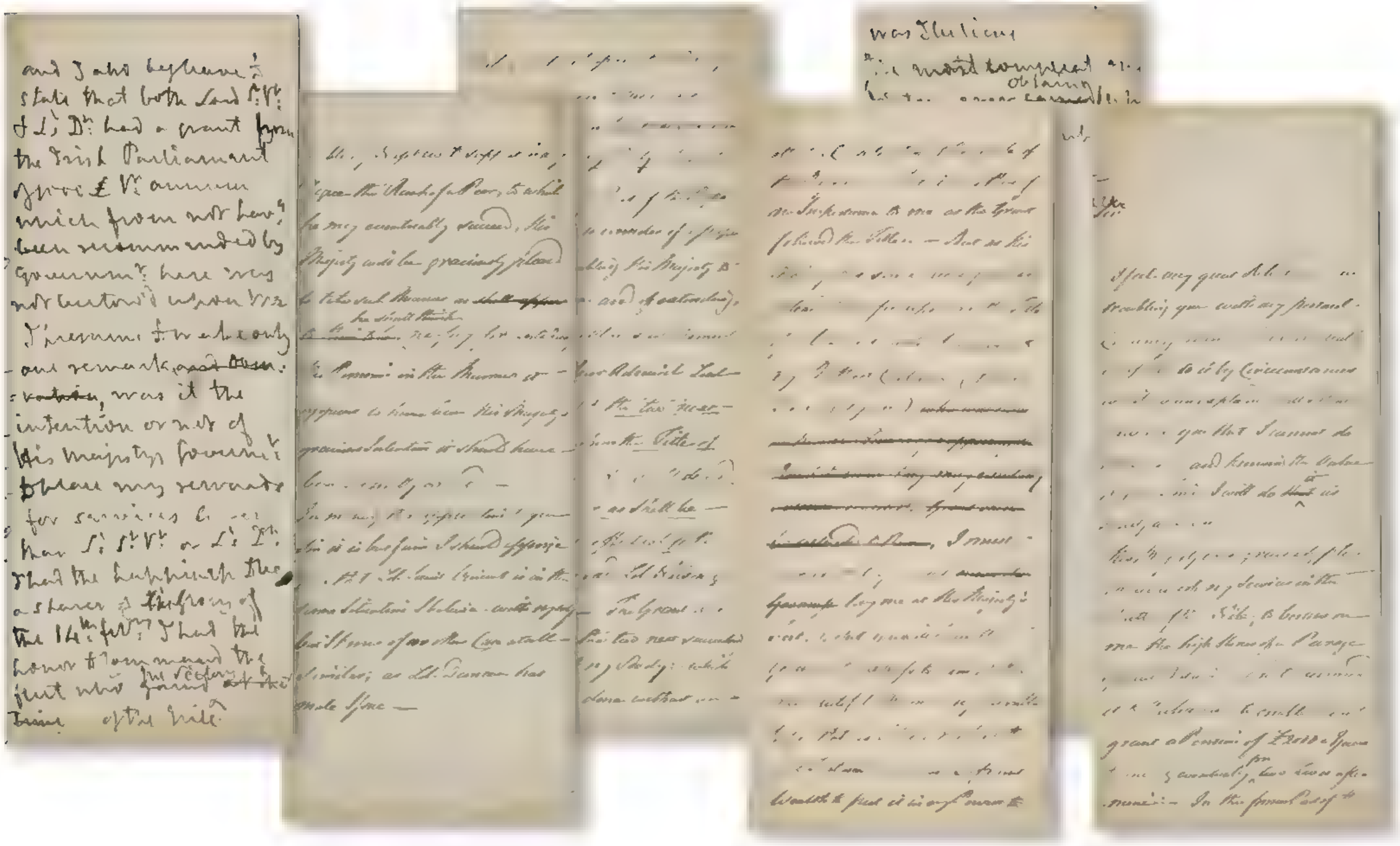
In the preset letter to Evan Nepean, Nelson enthusiastically responds to the mooted plan to destroy the Dutch fleet at Goree.

He writes in part: *I feel sensibly the flattering compliment paid me by sending me the plan for an attempt to destroy the Dutch ships at Goree, and nothing could give me more real satisfaction than the aiding and assisting in any manner for the success of the enterprise, all thoughts of prize money to come (if you will believe me) sink to nothing for although I do not believe I am £10000 in the world, yet I declare to God I would not do an unhandsome thing by a brother officer & be worth millions . . . I am one of those who are of the opinion Boats might burn our fleet at Spithead or Torbay, and that there is nothing which boats may not accomplish by surprise . . . the boats must be in several divisions under officers of movement. The smaller the divisions the better. 30 boats can certainly be fitted to fire carcasses, and if these have resolution 4 or 5 to each ship of the line of fire each 3 to 4 carcasses into the ship, will the carcasses not be broke to pieces passing through the ships side and will the combustible take fire after such a resistance. Capt. Congreve can tell you. If he says yes, then there requires only for the service to be directed . . . .*

Plans to destroy enemy fleets in port continued to be discussed after Nelson's failure at Boulogne in August 1801, but were finally shelved on account of the inherent difficulties and the peace concluded in the autumn.

Provenance: Christie's London, 20 June 1990, lot 230.

$8,000 - $12,000



102. Nelson, Horatio. Autograph manuscript draft, 4 pages, (9.25 x 7.25 in.; 235 x 184 mm). [April or May 1803] to the Prime Minister, the first section was drafted for Nelson by his friend, Sir George Rose, with the final one and a quarter pages written by Nelson himself; some browning; splits to vertical fold

Nelson compares the financial rewards he has received from the King to those of St. Vincent and Duncan, comparing his victories to theirs as he prepares to petition the King for a larger pension, citing his service to England.

The manuscript draft reads in full: [Sir George Rose:] *I feel very great Reluctance in troubling you with any personal Concern of mine; but I am really compelled to cit[e] Circumstances which, when explained, will I think convince you that I cannot do otherwise; and knowing the value of your Time I will do it as shortly as I can. His Majesty was graciously pleased, on account of my Services in the Battle of the Nile, to bestow on me the high Honor of a Peerage of Great Britain; and to recommend it to Parliament to enable Him to grant a Pension of £2000 a Year to me, & eventually for two Lives after mine. In the formal Part of the Message for the Purpose, His Majesty expresses a Desire to bestow on me the Pension…to the two next succeeding Heirs Male of my Body; but in the recommendatory Part of the Message the Words are 'to consider of a proper Method of enabling His Majesty to grant the same and of extending, securing & settling such Amenity to the said Rear Admiral Lord Nelson and to the two next Persons on whom the Title of Baron Nelson & shall descend, in such Manner as Shall be thought most effectual for the Benefit of the said L[or]d Nelson & his Family. The Grant was made to me of the two next succeeding Heirs Male of my Body, which was probably done without an attentive Consideration of the whole of the Message, but it was then of no Importance to me as the Grant followed the Title. But as His Majesty has since been previously pleased to confer upon me the Title of a Viscount with Remainder to my Brother's Children (failing Issue of my own), I must entreat that you will lay me at His Majesty's Feet, & that you will have the Goodness to express to him in the · most dutiful Manner my humble Hope that as I have no good Fortune to acquire sufficient Wealth to put it in my Power to enable my Nephew to support in any Degree the Rank of a Peer, to which he may eventually succeed, His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such Measures as he shall think necessary for continuing the Pension in the Manner it appears to have been His Majesty's gracious Intention it should have been originally granted. In making this application to you Sir it is but fair I should apprize you that L[or]d Saint Vincent is in the same situation I believe with myself, but I know of no other Case at all similar; as L[or]d Duncan has made Issue*

[Nelson:] *-- and I also beg leave to state that both Lord St. V[incen]t & L[or]d D[unca]n had a grant from the Irish Parliament of 1000£ p{e}r annum which from not hav[in]g been recommended by Governm[en]t here was not bestowed upon me. I presume to make only one remark: was it the intention or not of His Majesty's Governm[en]t to place my rewards for services lower than L{ or]d St. V[incen]t or L[or]d D[unca]n. I had the happiness to be a sharer of the glory of the 14th feb[ruar]y. I had the honor to command the fleet who gained the victory of the Nile & was, I believe, the most compleat one ever obtain[ed], which till that of Copenhagen.*

An extraordinary manuscript clearly revealing Nelson's hubris as he asks the King of England for a raise.

$8,000 - $12,000

103. Pasteur, Louis. An important collection of seven manuscripts by the renowned French chemist including:

Autograph manuscript unsigned, in French, 1 page (9 x 6.87 in.; 229 x 175 mm.), [Paris] 24 May 1858, being notes on the work of Monsieur Rets entitled: "Present state of studies of silkworms in the Vivrais."

Pasteur on the study of silkworm illnesses.

Pasteur writes in part: *This is what I notice in this note: The few Italian species which, up to now, had resisted the illness and last year had given good results , have now contracted it They had been left from the early stages by the breeders . . . Designation of the species give the best guarantees . . . nontheless there is no sign of any other disease than that of the little ones . . . The worms submitted to sulfur and carbon treatment are well up to the present. The worms are vigorous, healthier, steadier . . .*

The present manuscript was written well before Pasteur concentrated his efforts in battling a catastrophic disease of silkworms which was then ruining the production of silk in the south of France during the five-year period from 1865 to 1869. In 1853, silkworm eggs could no longer be produced in France, but had to be imported from Lombardy. The disease then spread to Italy, Spain and Austria. Dealers procuring eggs (i.e., seeds) for the silkworm breeders had to go farther and farther east in an attempt to secure healthy products. The disease followed them, soon engulfing Greece, Turkey, the Caucasus, China and even Japan. By 1865, the silkworm industry in France was near ruin. Though Pasteur had never ever seen a silkworm or a mulberry tree, he began—at the request of his master Jean Baptiste Dumas, the famous chemist—to investigate the cause of the epidemic. To be of value in his scientific endeavor, Pasteur had to become a masterful industrialist—and therefore, it is quite expected that he would criticize those who would be willing to let their own economic failures be dismissed—blaming disease rather than their own ineptitude or mismanagement.

Autograph manuscript unsigned, in French, 1 page (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), [Paris, autumn 1881], being preliminary notes for a lecture with extensive emendations; accompanied by Pasteur's engraved calling card.

Pasteur on the *enchantment of science* with mention of the assassination of President James A. Garfield.

A curious manuscript in the hand of Pasteur with fascinating content as the French chemist begins preparations for a lecture: *Do you know what to us is the charm of your studies? Do you know, if you will allow me to speak thus, what is the enchantment of science? It is that we can provide the proof of our principles. Who can give that, this proof of principles, in politics, religion, even in morals? Who can put into the precision of formulas human passions and their sometimes terrible effects, for example the assassination of a Garfield by a dreadful madman . . .*
No doubt Pasteur wrote the present draft in the autumn of 1881 after President James A. Garfield was shot by assassin Charles J. Guiteau, a rejected and disillusioned Federal office seeker on 2 July 1881. Garfield died on 19 September 1881.

Autograph letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), in French, 1 page (7.87 x 5.12 in.; 200 x 130 mm.), Paris, 3 December [1885], to an unidentified correspondent; yellowing, small marginal tears skillfully repaired.

Pasteur on age or youth influencing the results of vaccination.

Pasteur writes in full: *I do not believe at all that age or youth influences the results of vaccination. If accidents occurred during the night of the vacination, whatever the age of the individual, it was the resultof impure vaccine or due to a wrongly performed procedure.*

Autograph letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), in French, 1 page (3.37 x 4.5 in.; 86 x 114 mm.), [Paris] 9 July 1886, on his personalized note card *45 Rue d'Ulm* to an unidentified gentleman; browned, repair to vertical fold.

Pasteur firmly states the law on handling rabid dogs.

The French chemist writes in full: *The law is strict: any dog that was bit or in contact with a rabid animal must be killed. Even if I vaccinated them I could not return them to you alive.*

Letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), with date, the word "Confidential" and the opening salutation "Dear Doctor" at head of first page in Pasteur's hand, in French, 3 pages, (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), Paris, 9 May 1887, on stationery imprinted with his monogram, to an unidentified doctor; repair to horizontal folds, small marginal tears at foot of pages not affecting text.

Pasteur lambasts another scientist's work on rabies.

Pasteur writes in full: *I would be much obliged to you if you could have the letter enclosed herewith given to Representative Wiedersperg, in relation to the motion he just presented to the Austrian Parliament and that was so successful, as it should have been. I also know that it was put together with you in mind. I have just received from Dr. Von Frisch the pamphlet containing the sum of his experiments with rabies, a document I have been anxiously awaiting in order to respond to the 16 proposals that appeared in The Medical Week of December 30. What a disappointment! Frisch's pamphlet is so faulty that I will not engage in criticizing it. His experiments and arguments are not worthy of any attention. I will only talk about it if authorized people think it important, no doubt out of ignorance of the issue. That doctor surely deceived me! Since his coming by my laboratory, I had been inclined to consider him an impartial scientist, well versed in experimental practices. I feel disillusioned and, to be brief, I will only give you one justification: he finds Benzi and Amozzo's experiments and their consequences to be good, only too happy to note that they coincide with his own. And when I contradict him with my own positive results and call his negative, he denies me the right to judge his work, and claims that his results are positive. No discussion is possible with a man whose reasoning lacks scientific logic.*

Pasteur's own rabies experiments had indeed been successful. In April 1882, he undertook research that proved to be the most spectacular of all-the preventive treatment of rabies. After experimenting with inoculations of saliva from infected animals, he came to the conclusion that the virus was also present in the nerve centers, and he demonstrated that a portion of the medulla oblongata of a rabid dog, when injected into the body of a healthy animal, produced symptoms of rabies. By further work on the dried tissues of infected animals and the effect of time and temperature on these tissues, he was able to obtain a weakened form of the virus that could be used for inoculation. Having detected the rabies virus by its effects on the nervous system and attenuated its virulence, he applied his procedure to man; on 6 July 1885, he saved the life of a nine-year-old boy, Joseph Meister, who had been bitten by a rabid dog. The experiment was an outstanding success, opening the road to protection from a terrible disease.

Lengthy autograph endorsement and a note signed ('L. P.") on a letter from Dr. G. Rauch, a naval doctor, to Pasteur, in French 3 pages (10.5 x 8.25 in.; 267 x 210 mm.), Lisbon, 8 September 1888; small marginal split to center horizontal fold.

A most gracious reply to the request of a naval doctor to visit the Pasteur Institute.

In the present letter, Dr. Rauch requests permission to visit Pastuer's laboratories to examine the discoveries made by one M. Gamaleia in hopes of making a contribution to his work and that of Pasteur. Rauch explains he has had extensive experience with diseases in warm countries, citing two cholera epidemics in Toulon and Algeria and proceeds to list his medical qualifications. He notes he would particularly like to participate in M. Gamaleia's experiments in the endemic field and feels confident that the Minister of the Navy will release him to do so, if accepted. At the foot of the third page of the letter, Pasteur replies in full from Arbois on 12 September 1888: *Honored Sir and Doctor, As soon as Monsieur Gamaleia has returned to Paris I will hasten to communicate your interesting letter to him. The latter is dated from Lisbon—are you returning on the Brest route, and when? Would you be able to come and see me on your way to Paris where I would perhaps have already returned? We could talk without too much inconvenience to you, about your wishes. Yours truly, L. P.* A further note in Pasteur's hand is found at the head of the first page of the letter: "*To be shown to M. Gamaleia as soon as he arrives. L. P. 12 September 1888.*
A fine letter demonstrating Pasteur's great willingness for collaboration between doctors and scientists.

Letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), in French, 2 pages (6.75 x 4.25 in.; 171 x 108 mm.), Paris, 4 February 1892, to an identified colleague, on his personalized stationery; four punctures at left margin not affecting text.

A kind and understanding Pasteur on the vaccination of dogs.

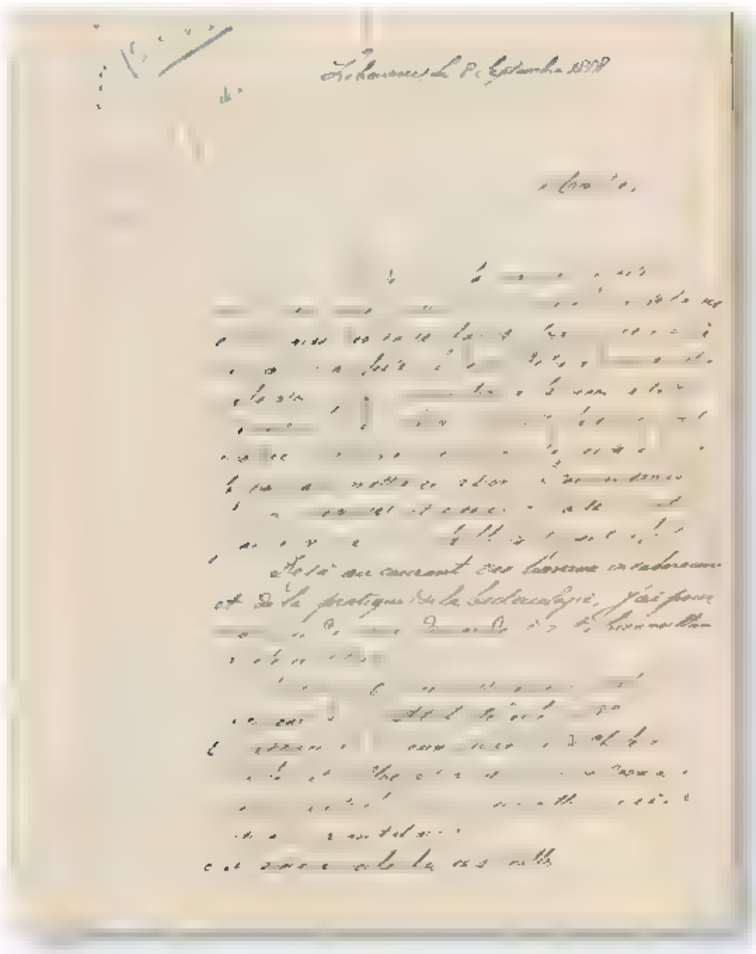
Pasteur wries in full: *We do not vaccinate dogs because it would create too much congestion and our kennels would not be big enough to take them all in. The law is definite: Any dog bitten by a dog either rabid or suspected of being rabid must be put down. However I find it very hard to give you a negative answer if the dog belongs to you and you want to keep it. If this is the case, send your dog to the Institute Pasteur tomorrow and it will be vaccinated during the following three weeks.*

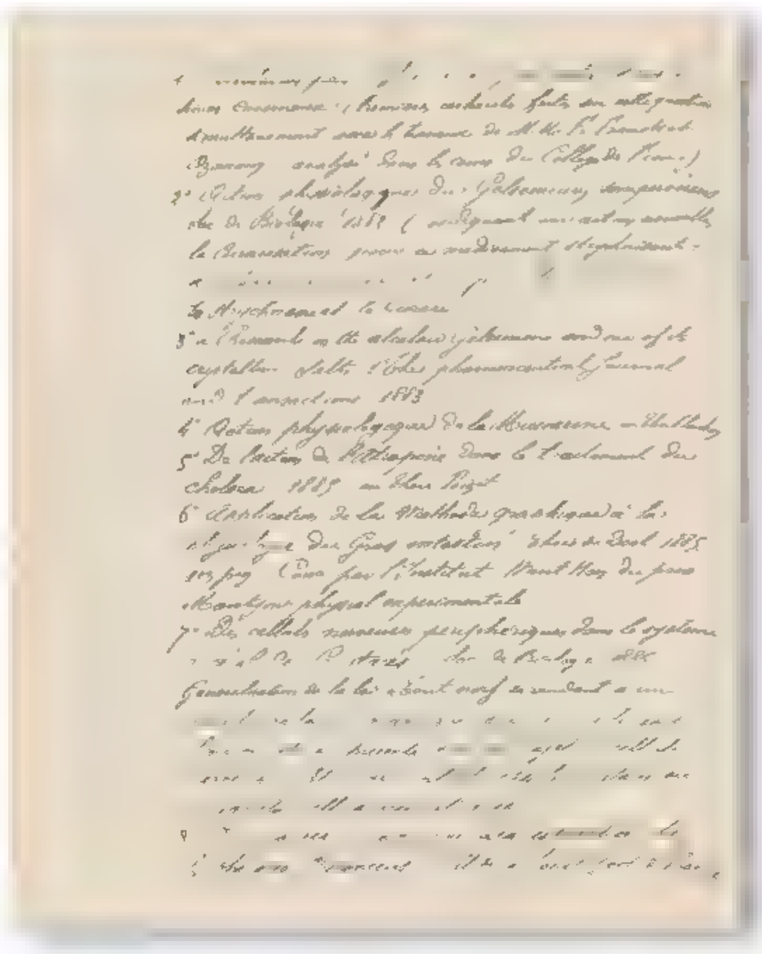
An important letter in which Pasteur quotes the law on rabid dogs but shows a softer side when it comes to saving a beloved pet.

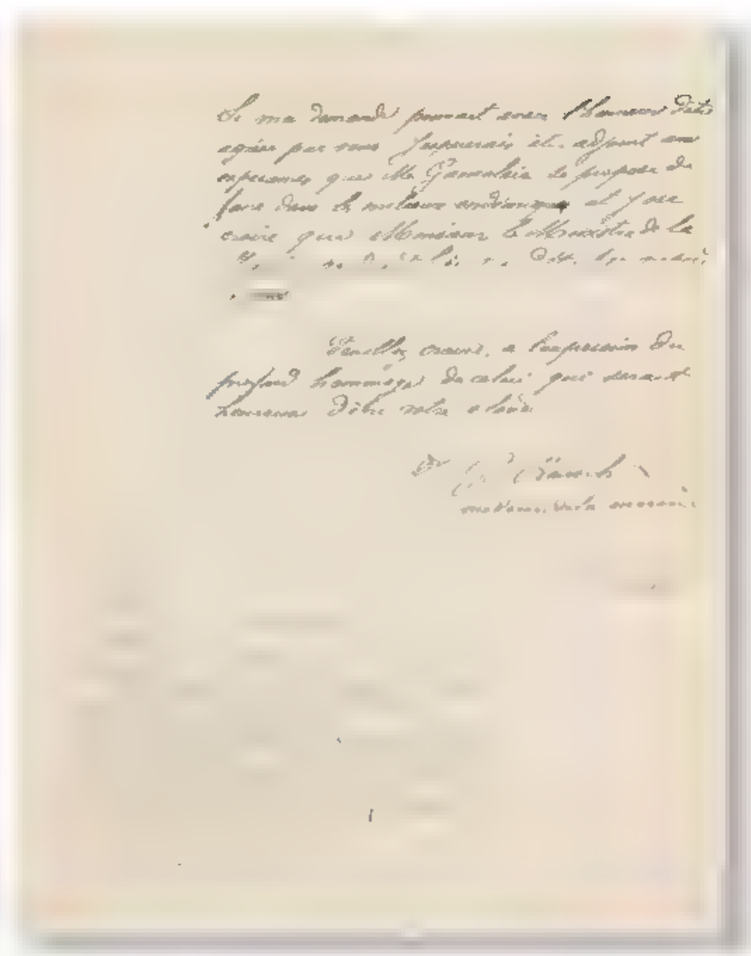
$15,000 - $25,000

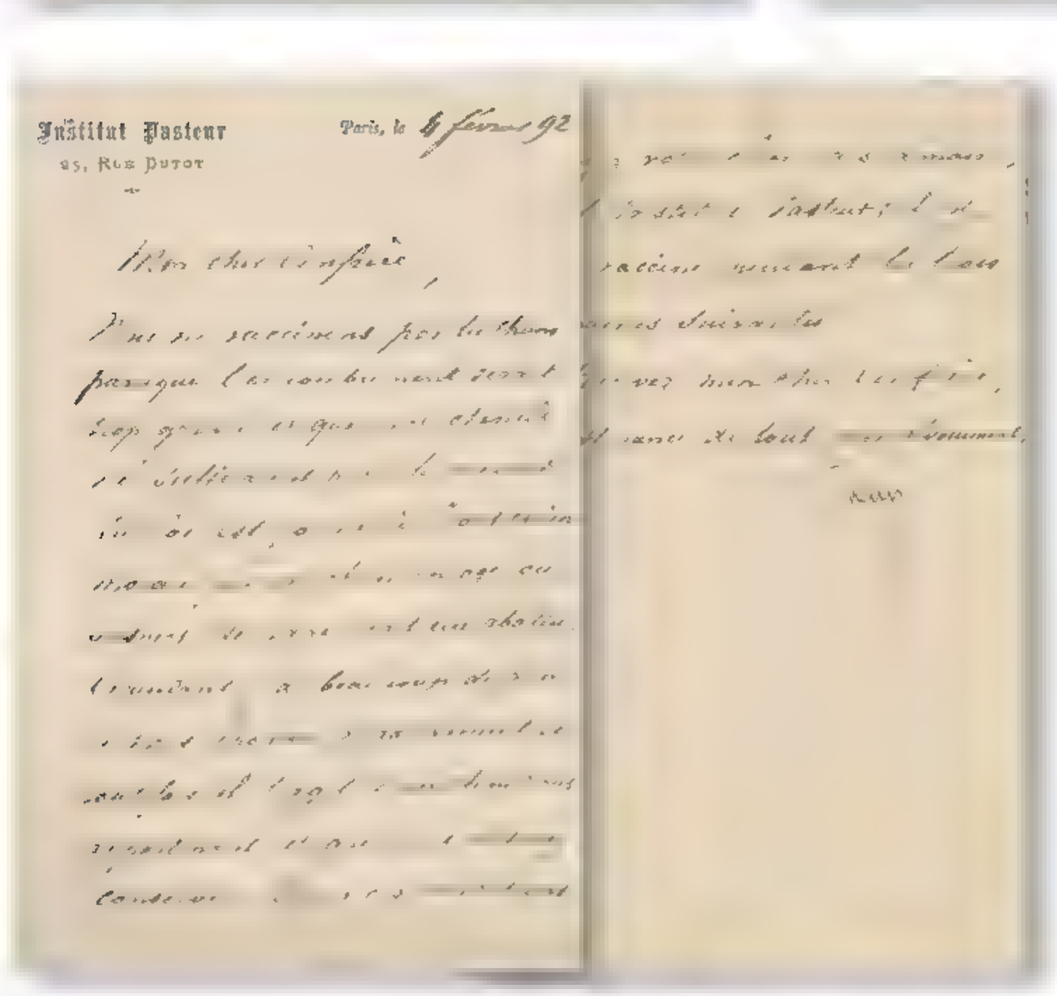
Continued next page

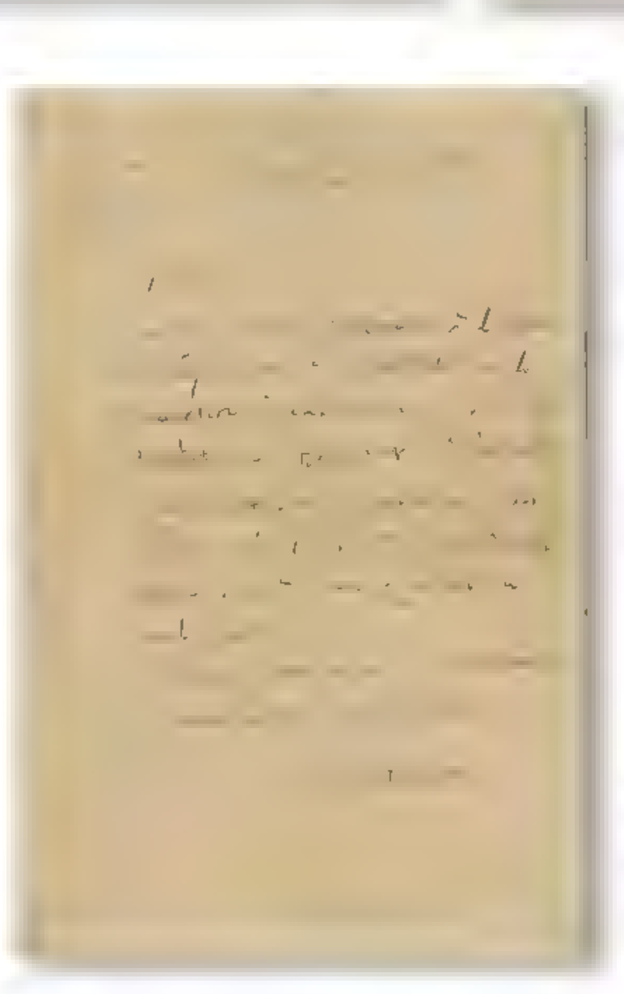
Lot 103 continued

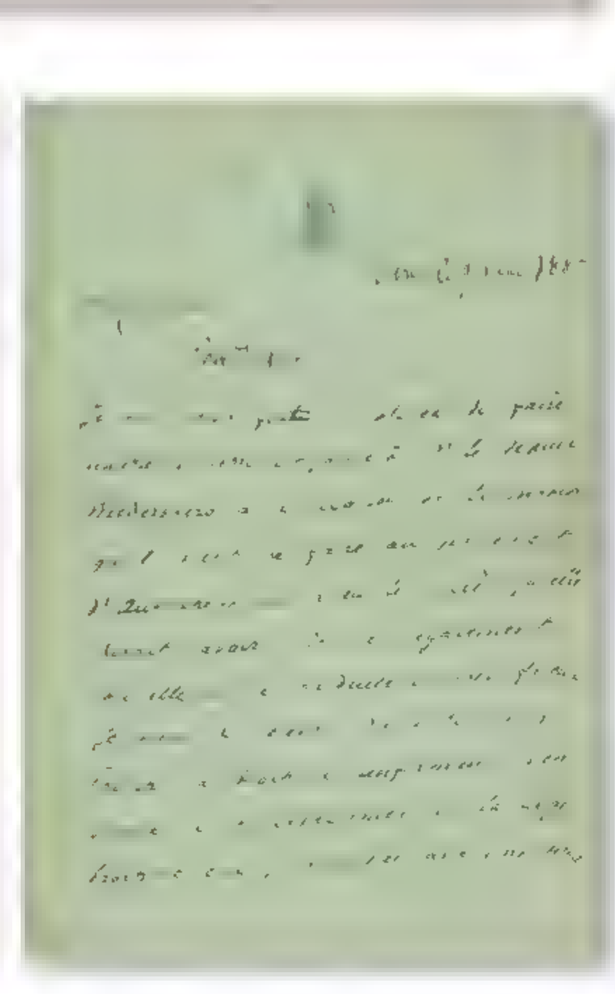


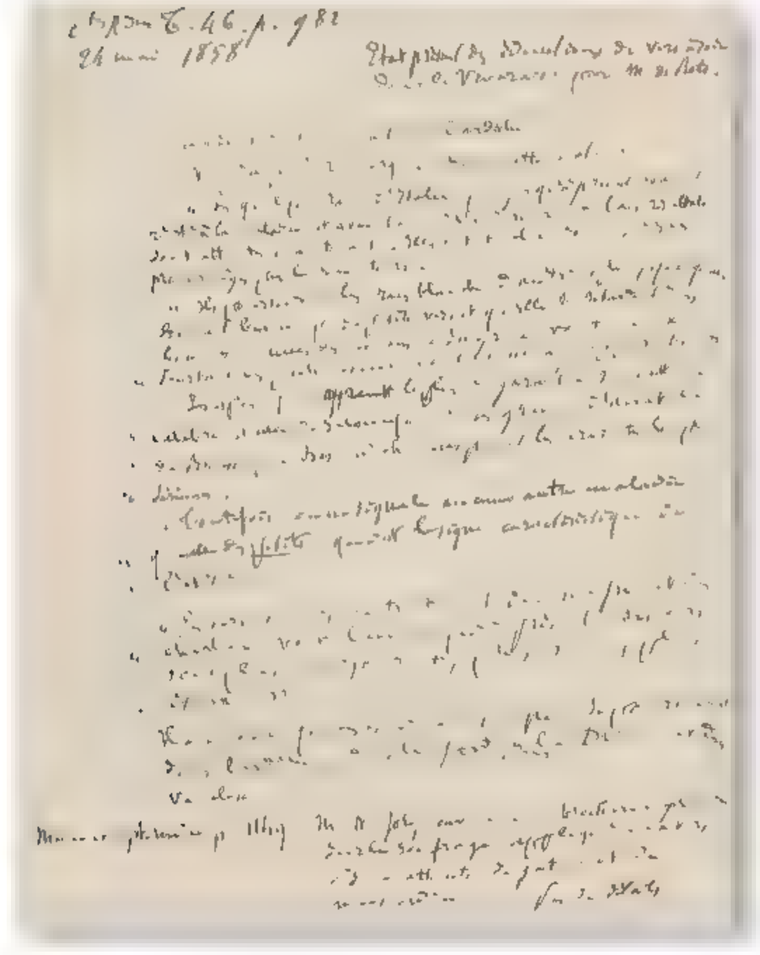


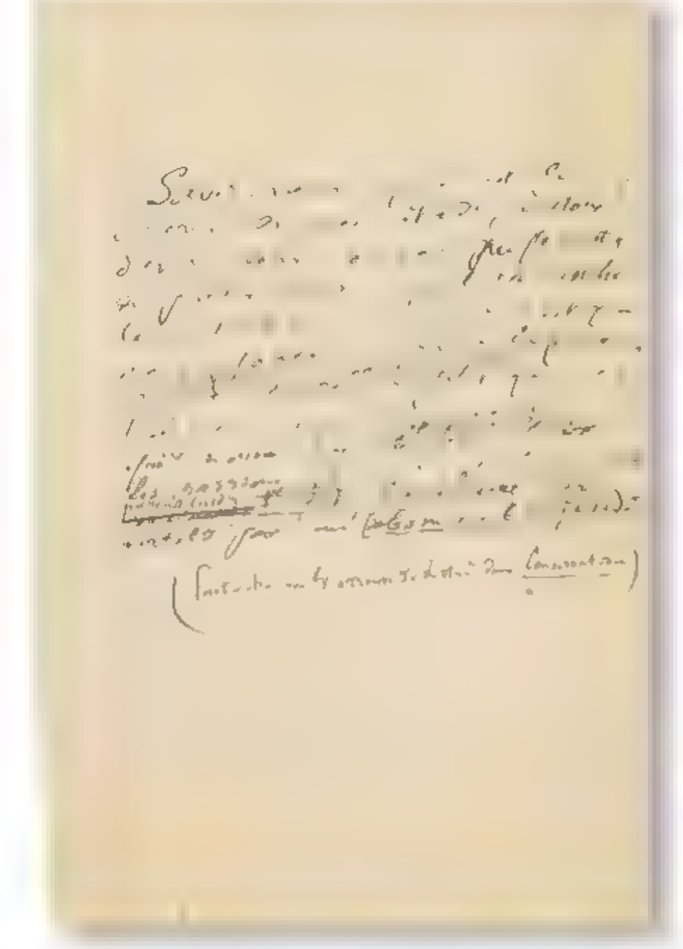


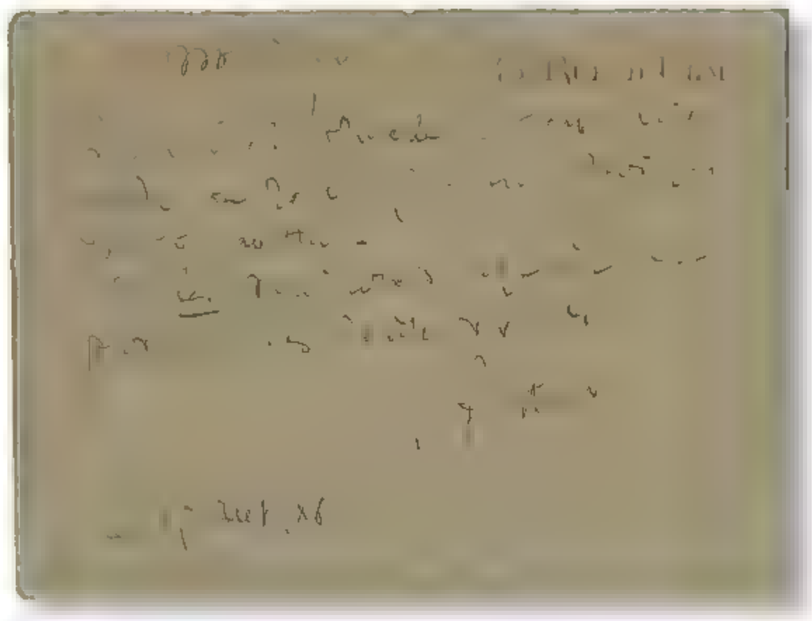












104. Pasteur, Louis and Joseph Louis François Bertrand and Marie Curie grouping of signed material. Grouping includes:

Pasteur, Louis and Joseph Louis François Bertrand. Autograph manuscript signed ("L. Pasteur" and "J. Bertrand"), in French, on a single oblong quarto leaf, 13 December 1887 and 4 April 1892. On verso: **François Bonvin.** Autograph poetical manuscript signed ("A. Bonvin") 14 lines, St. Germain, 5 November 1876.

Louis Pasteur and Joseph Bertrand, famed French bacteriologist and mathematician, respectively, provide handwritten transcripts of their 1885 addresses before the Académie Française at the time of Bertrand's election to membership.

Pasteur writes in full: *True democracy is a system which allows each individual to do one's utmost for the world—a simple pharmacy clerk from Alais who elevates himself through his work to become the President of the scholars of the entire world, what a great example! Why is it that, in contrast to such a fertile democracy, there exists another sterile and dangerous democracy which, under I know not what pretext of chemical equality, strives to absorb and annihilate the individual into the State! This false democracy has a penchant for or, if I may venture to say so, makes a cult of mediocrity. It is suspicious of everything that is superior. By reversing the meaning of General Foy's famous statement, one could define this democracy as follows: the league of all those who desire to live without working, consume without producing, find jobs without training, and receive honors without deserving them.*
Bertrand's address, given on the same day is just below Pasteur's address. Bertrand writes in full: *Do we become equals when we become colleagues? The great Cardinal could not make of good old* [Jean] *Chapelain the equal of the great* [Pierre] *Corneille. Even the sovereign people are powerless to change this, luckily. On the facades of our buildings, they promise equality with freedom; it is a decorative phrase but, even if it has three sides and three angles, a triangle, or so says Euclid, is not the equal of another triangle, and even less can a man be the equal of another man or an academician (I, for one regret this) the equal of another academician. Never would an astronomer, at least a reasonable one, sitting at night in from t of his door, wish to escape to the stars. He is nevertheless proud if he can, by luck or by skill, enter into communication with them.*

The Académie Française admitted to its membership men of many different callings including churchmen, statesmen, soldiers, engineers and scientists who contributed to the advancement of mankind or to the glory of France. Pasteur was elected in 1882 for his discovery of pasteurization, curing a disease in silkworms and developing vaccines that are still used today.

Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), in French, 1 page octavo, Paris 30 July 1858, to Monsieur Caro, relaying an invitation from Monsieur Le Verrier: *the party he is hosting at the Observatorie, to celebrate its refurbishing.* **[Pasteur Institute.]** Printed pamphlet with inscription in an unidentified hand being a summary of the instruction note prepared by the Pasteur Institute concerning the first immunization of newborn babies against tuberculosis.

Curie, Marie. Pierre Curie. *New York: Macmillan, 1923.* Octavo (8. 5 x 5.5 in.; 216 x 143mm), 242 pages; bound in quarto-leather morocco.

First American edition, in English, preceding the French edition, number 56 of 100 signed by the author ("M. Curie").

Curie, a Polish born physical chemist, investigated radioactivity leading to the discovery of polonium and radium. Madame Curie's biography of her husband and collaborator, Pierre, also contains a lengthy autobiographical section recording the principal events of her own life. The first American edition, in English, preceded the French edition, which first appeared in 1924.

$5,000 - $8,000

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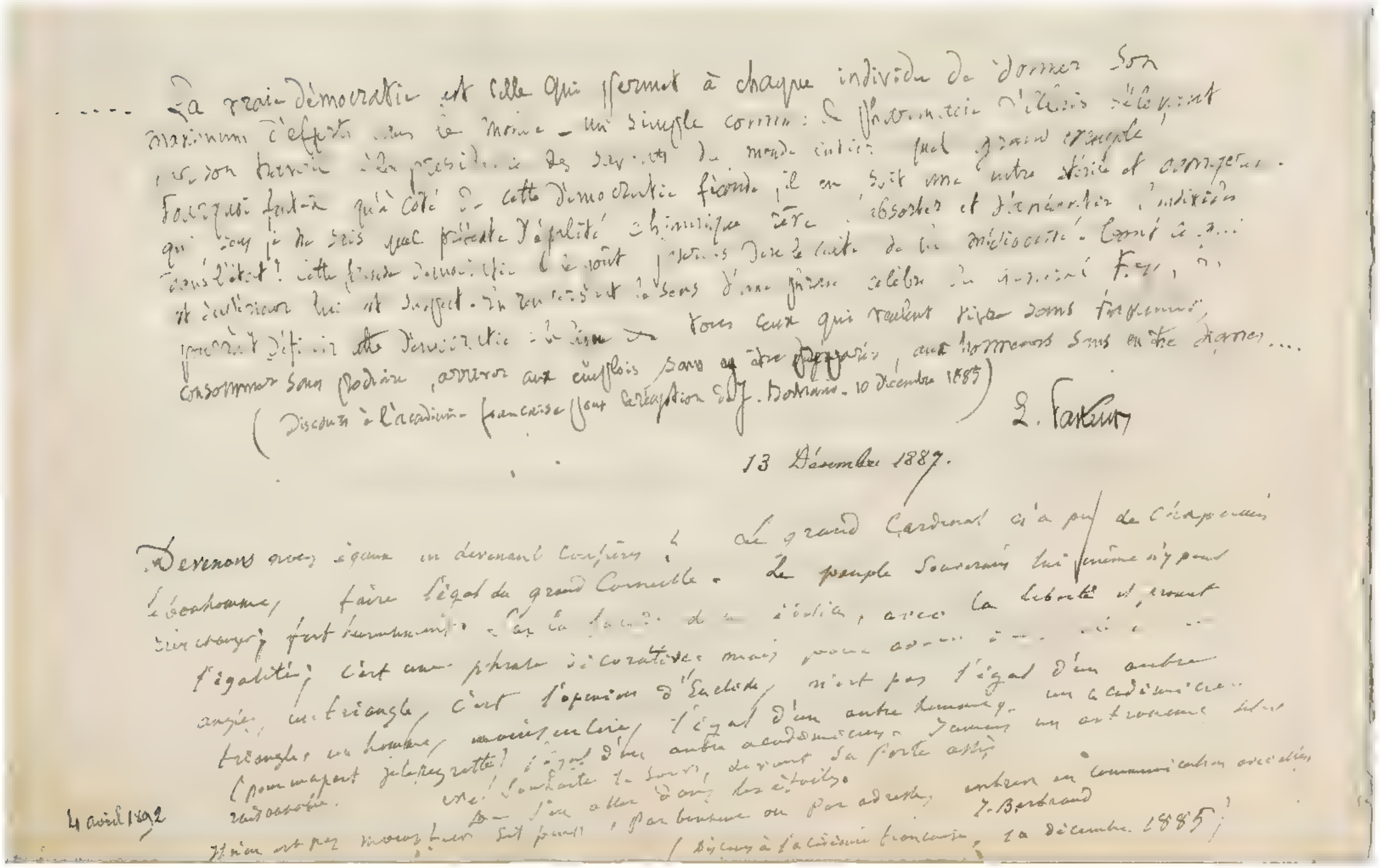
Lot 104 continued



. . . . La vraie démocratie est celle qui permet à chaque individu de donner son maximum d'effort dans le moins – un simple commis : le Président n'étant, selon Littré, "le premier des serviteurs du monde entier" quel grand exemple pour tous ! Et quelle différence avec cette démocratie fiscale qui, tout en suivant une autre route et arrivant, je le sais, au même but, l'égalité, chimérique sans doute dans l'état ! cette fausse démocratie qui tend à absorber et à anéantir l'individu dans l'état ! cette fausse démocratie qui tend à absorber et à anéantir l'individu et à enlever à lui et au respect de lui-même le sens d'une grande solidarité. Comment définir cette démocratie ? la voici : Tous ceux qui veulent vivre dans l'oisiveté, consommer sans produire, arriver aux emplois sans en être dignes, aux honneurs sans en être dignes....

(Discours à l'académie française pour sa réception 8 déc. Bertrand. 10 décembre 1885)

L. Pasteur

13 Décembre 1887.

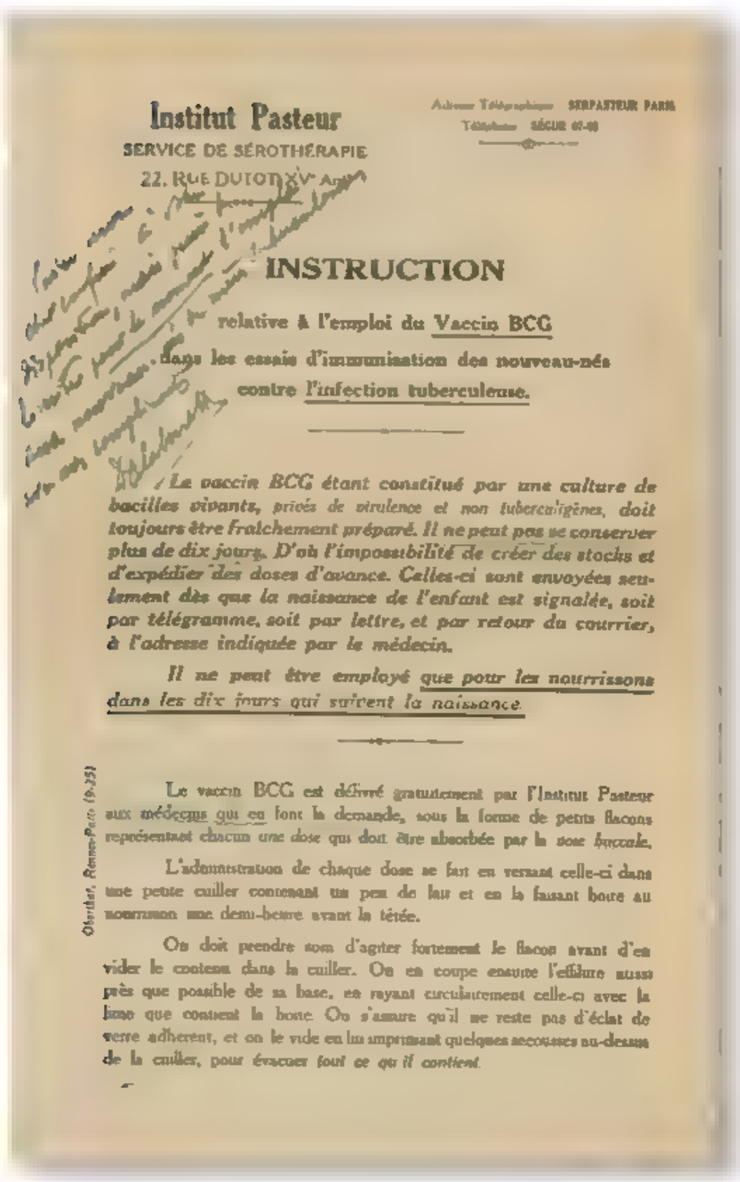
Devenons avec égard en devenant confrères ! Le grand Cardinal a dû à la Révolution, faire l'égal du grand Corneille. Le peuple Souverain lui-même n'y perd rien croyez, fort humainement. Car la [illegible] de l'idéal, avec la liberté et l'égalité, c'est une phrase décorative mais pour avoir [illegible] angle, un triangle, c'est l'opinion d'Euclide, n'est pas l'égal d'un autre triangle ou homme, mais un autre, l'égal d'un autre homme, un académicien (pour un moment jalousé) l'égal d'un autre académicien. Devenu un entrevoyant bien vite ! j'entends la foule, devant sa porte assise rendez-vous. etc. – Je vais aller dans les étoiles.

Mon art pas moins sûr [illegible] par boutade ou par adresse, entrer en communication avec elles

4 avril 1892

J. Bertrand

(Discours à l'académie française, 10 décembre 1885)



Institut Pasteur
SERVICE DE SÉROTHÉRAPIE
22, RUE DUTOT XV^e Arr^t

Adresse Télégraphique : SERPASTEUR PARIS
Téléphone : SÉGUR 07-40

INSTRUCTION

relative à l'emploi du Vaccin BCG

dans les essais d'immunisation des nouveau-nés contre l'infection tuberculeuse.

Le vaccin BCG étant constitué par une culture de bacilles vivants, privés de virulence et non tuberculigènes, doit toujours être fraîchement préparé. Il ne peut pas se conserver plus de dix jours. D'où l'impossibilité de créer des stocks et d'expédier des doses d'avance. Celles-ci sont envoyées seulement dès que la naissance de l'enfant est signalée, soit par télégramme, soit par lettre, et par retour du courrier, à l'adresse indiquée par le médecin.

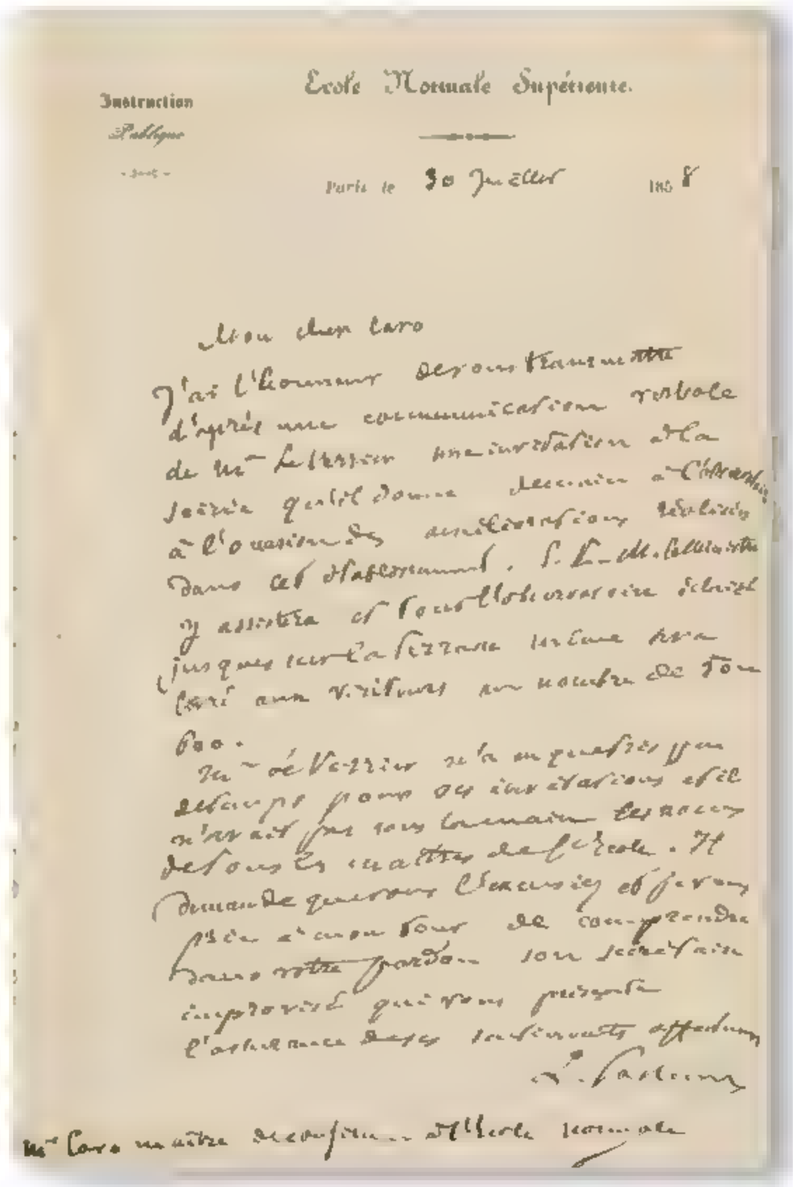
Il ne peut être employé que pour les nourrissons dans les dix jours qui suivent la naissance.

Le vaccin BCG est délivré gratuitement par l'Institut Pasteur aux médecins qui en font la demande, sous la forme de petits flacons représentant chacun une dose qui doit être absorbée par la voie buccale.

L'administration de chaque dose se fait en versant celle-ci dans une petite cuiller contenant un peu de lait et en la faisant boire au nourrisson une demi-heure avant la tétée.

On doit prendre soin d'agiter fortement le flacon avant d'en vider le contenu dans la cuiller. On en coupe ensuite l'effilure aussi près que possible de sa base, en rayant circulairement celle-ci avec la lime que contient la boîte. On s'assure qu'il ne reste pas d'éclat de verre adhérent, et on le vide en lui imprimant quelques secousses au-dessus de la cuiller, pour évacuer *tout ce qu'il contient*.

Oberthur, Rennes-Paris (9-35)



Ecole Normale Supérieure.

Instruction Publique

Paris le 30 Juillet 1885

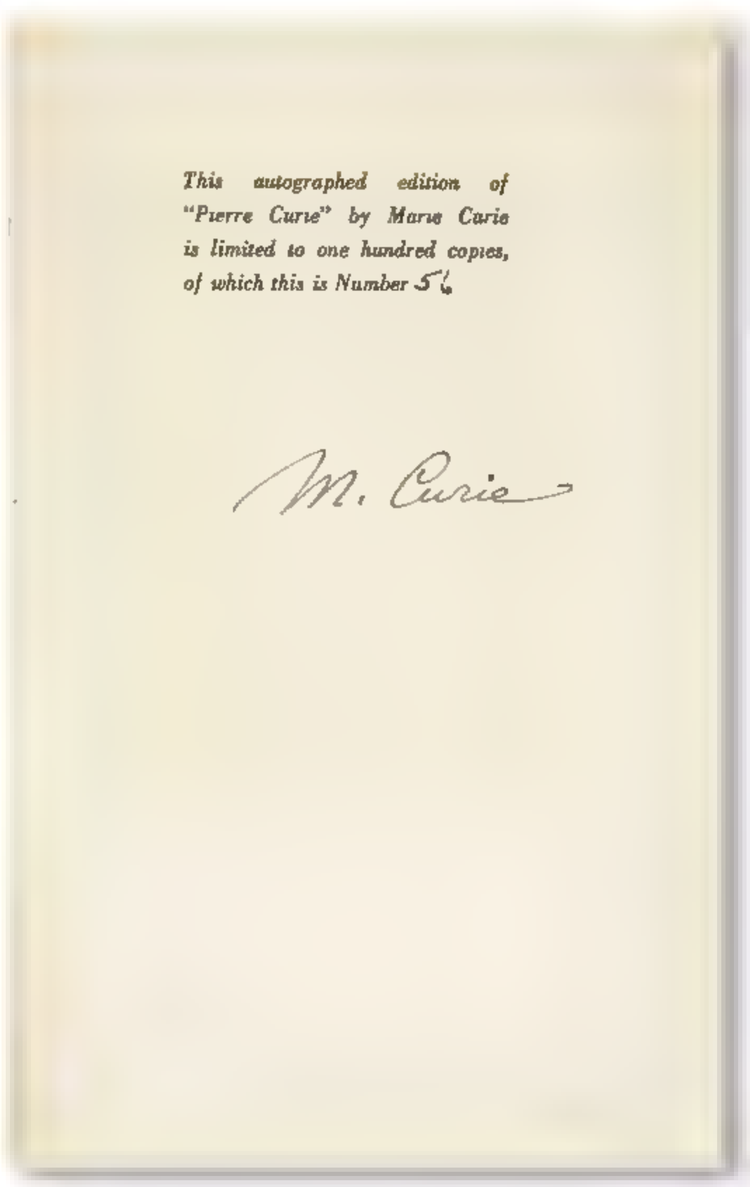
Mon cher Caro

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre d'après une communication verbale de Mr Le Verrier une invitation à la séance que doit donner Lecomte à l'Observatoire à l'occasion des applications relatives à l'électricité dans cet établissement. S. L. M. le Président y assistera et tous les Membres de l'Institut jusques sur la terrasse même pour le service des voitures au nombre de 400.

Mr Le Verrier me la question pour savoir pour ou une réponse et il n'avait pas vous trouver les raisons de vous en mettre de l'école. Il demande que nous [illegible] pour de vous [illegible] bien vouloir de comprendre dans votre [illegible] pour son secrétaire [illegible] approuvé qui nous prépare l'assistance [illegible] intéressants offerts

V. Carlier

Mr Caro maître de conférences à l'école normale



This autographed edition of "Pierre Curie" by Marie Curie is limited to one hundred copies, of which this is Number 56

M. Curie

105. Sand, George. A fine collection of nine autograph letters signed spanning over three decades of her prolific writing career. A French Romantic writer, Sand found her true form in her rustic novels, which drew their chief inspiration from her lifelong love of the countryside and sympathy for the poor. The present collection of letters provides abundant detail on Sand's personal and literary life. Highlights of the collection include:

Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page octavo, [no place, 14 April 1835], on stationery with her embossed initials, to Anténor Joly; integral address panel.

Sand writes of her novel, Engelwald, in part: *Please allow me to complete my novel before I see about selling it. I have done some calculations and found out that the courier did not offer me much less than I could ask for somewhere else, without being greedy. However, judging by reasonable standards your figures are somewhat too low. The difference is not so big that I might reject your offer, but it will give us the opportunity to discuss it a little further before we conclude a deal . . .So I am going to finish my story and in a few days, I will write to you "it is finished, come and see me."*

Autograph letter signed ("G. Sand"), in French, 3 pages octavo, 29 April 1842, on stationery with her embossed initials,to an unnamed critic; repair to central horizontal fold.

Sand writes in part: *I owe my thanks, Sir, for the kind and generous appreciation of my works you wrote in la Phalange; you gave my talent much more praise than it deserves; but the honesty and the elevation of your heart led you to such excess of kindness to me, because you recognized someone well-intentioned in me. Pax Hominibus bonae voluntatis* [Peace on earth and goodwill to all men]. *That is my motto, and it is also the only Latin I know. But this being certain, from the bottom of my soul, that I have always meant well, has helped me find consolation for other people's injustices as well as for my own failings . . .*Sand continues her lengthy letter asking if her correspondent might read a small book she has sent along, noting: *I am sure that you will want to encourage such a sturdy , such a wildly strong talent, and that it will strike you as it does me. . .*

Autograph letter signed, in French, 3 pages octavo, Nohant, 7 December 1851, to an unidentified woman. Sand writes to her correspondent about her play, "Le Mariage de Victorine,"a love story which concluded with the happy marriage of a poor adopted daughter to the son of the house. Contrary to her custom, Sand went to Paris for the opening of the play. A few days after the opening, Louis Napoléon staged his coup d'état, Sand quickly returned to Nohant and the play closed. In the present letter Sand laments the situation.

She writes in part: *Be sure that I feel sorry about the great misfortune Victorine went through more for you and Mr. Montigny than for myself. Be sure too that I want to do all I can to make up for this disaster, by writing another play in better days to the best of my ability, for which I promise right now that I won't ask him any bonus if, as it is to be feared, Victorine, after being stricken down in its prime, does not rise again from the barrier which it has fallen . . .* In 1876, the play was revived—a new generation of theater-goers who had not seen the original production twenty-five years earlier was charmed and a long run was assured.

Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page octavo, [no place], 30 August 1855, to Abbé S. Clément. The letter is accompanied by an autograph poetical manuscript signed by Clément being a gift for Sand on the death of her grand-daughter.

Sand's poignant letter, in full: *Thank you so much, dear Sir; you are the good shepherd, both sympathetic and consoling. Your poem is sincere, and that is what makes it good, since form only is nothing when the idea is not there. Yes, yes, it is true love is stronger than death, and I am sure that my child and I will be together again. The other night, I dreamed that she was returned to me, and I regard this dream as a gift sent to me. I do not have superstitions about dreams, but when they are sweet, I think we must be grateful. They are a consolation that night brings to our days. Again, thank you. With much love from the bottom of my heart.*

Autograph letter signed ("G. Sand"), 4 pages octavo, Nohant, 18 August, 1871, to her publisher, retuning a proof with corrections. She writes in part: *. . . I beg you to make sure that my punctuation is observed; without it my style, (by it's very nature) is incomprehensible. Thus, I am very careful in my corrections, but most newspapers couldn't care less . . .I admit that I am extremely sensitive to a comma which distorts an idea . . .*

A particularly rich collection of letters revealing precious details on Sand's literary endeavors and her personal trials and tribulations.

$10,000 - $15,000

Continued next page

Lot 105 continued

106. Shaw, George Bernard. An extensive archive of 30 autograph letters signed that journey through Shaw's personal life punctuated by his political views. The body of letters also provides individual insights into European history during a tumultuous time period.

An extraordinary archive providing extensive coverage of Shaw's intimate and personal opinions on politics, marriage and the business of writing plays.

Shaw's extensive collection of plays includes *Pygmalion*, which inspired the famous *My Fair Lady* musical. He is the only recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature and an Oscar for *Pygmalion*. An exceptional writer and commentator, the present archive provides an intimate portrait of the personal thoughts and opinions of a true political activist. Since Shaw was not immediately successful in his writing career, he pursued his interest in politics and activism. His interests lead him to a British Socialist organization, the Fabian Society, which was attended by well-known literary geniuses such as Virginia Woolf and H.G. Wells. In an early autograph letter signed, Shaw writes to **Clarence Henry Norman** on 18 November 1907, illustrating Shaw's ability to affect change by bringing political issues to public light: *Don't let anything expensive be done until after the Egyptian New Years Day. If anything is going to come of the agitation it will come then & not till then. Meanwhile, nothing must occur that would make an act of clemency difficult. If the day passes & nothing is announced, then we may say we have failed; but after the release of the two Indians I feel pretty sanguine.* Shaw discusses the Denshawai incident, a confrontation between British soldiers during British occupation of Egypt, to his fellow political critic and author. British soldiers unjustifiably fired into a crowd and took prisoners. Shaw became a critic of this action and even mentioned the incident in the preface of "John Bull's Other Island".

Shaw's strong political views continued to be fodder for his writing expeditions. His opinions were spewed into letters attempting to affect change. In an autograph letter signed with his initials, he writes to classical scholar **Gilbert Murray** on 5 November 1914: *On the 14th my War Manifesto will appear. In it I explain my attitude towards the Prussian Tsardom and the occasionally inspired idiots whom it hangs, flogs, & sends to Siberia. I am curious to see how far Russian genius will be extinguished by the prohibition of vodka. Some of the circular is so good that I conclude that you drafted it. But I will not put my name to any document that deals with Russia unless it expressly and emphatically damns the Tsardom uphill, down dale, and all the way to hell.* This marks his long love affair with Russia. Shaw was one who welcomed zealously the Russian Revolution of 1917. Many of his lesser-known plays revolve around the revolution and the Romanov family. He later became a supporter of Joseph Stalin and even met with the Russian leader. The irony here lies in Shaw's pacifist beliefs, which seem contradictory to his admiration for Stalin.

Magazines and news organizations were often looking for Shaw's political opinion. A letter from **The Associated Press** dated 14 May 1945 asks if Shaw believes that peace will be achieved in Europe after World War II. In his cynical and crass manner, Shaw replies: *No. How can anyone hope that the men who have made such an unholy mess of Europe will not make a paradise of the world? The only hope is that circumstances will be too strong for them to do their worst all over again. How far will they co-operate when the German bayonet is no longer at their throats?* When asked to make a prediction of the climate in Europe after ten years have gone by he simply states: *I don't know until I make the prediction, which I have not the smallest intention of doing. All I can do is to assure you that all the predictions will prove wrong, as only damned fools will be conceited enough to make them.*

Shaw's personal life wasn't without its own controversy. The archive includes letters regarding his views on marriage and free love where he states that marriage is essentially a contract. This reflects his own relationship as it is widely debated that his marriage to Charlotte Payne-Townshend, a woman's rights activist, was never consummated. The two married after she nursed him back to health. She remained abstinent during the entire marriage while Shaw carried out several affairs.

The passion for writing never ceased. Even though he was 94 years old, Shaw was in the middle of crafting another play at the time of his death. The final letter of the archive is one of the very last Shaw ever wrote. It captures his cantankerous spirit he was so well known for. It is dated 26 August 1950, two weeks before he fell off a ladder on his property and broke his hip. Injuries sustained from the incident proved fatal nearly nine weeks later. His autograph letter signed with his initials was written to **Russell Scott, Jr.** he writes: *Never waste your time writing to very old men. I am 94, finished. I can do no more. You must carry on from where I left off. No use bothering me about it. I have said my say about* [Dr. Feliks von] *Kunowski and have not changed my mind. Thank you all the same for your letter.* The "it" Shaw speaks about is the phonetic alphabet Scott came across in a number of schools in Germany. Scott was aware of Shaw's interest in the subject and sent him details. Shaw dismissed the idea even though Scott expressed that it was the exact tool that Shaw was searching for. The idea that Scott must carry on was taken at face value and the rest of his life was devoted to campaigning on behalf of speech tracing. This later became part of Shaw's legacy as a portion of his estate was left to developing a phonetic alphabet in an attempt to improve spelling of the English language.

This significant archive includes letters to English Socialist and critic, Henry S. Salt; Commander Halim Nusseir of Egypt; philosopher and linguist Charles Kay Ogden; social scientist Oscar Jaszia; a myriad of editors at various newspapers and magazines; as well as his actresses including Katharine Pole. His letters consist of topics from opera and Bolshevism to negotiations regarding payment for articles and stage performances of his works. His plays including *Fanny's First Play* and *Great Catherine*, which he discusses as a failure on stage, are also discussed through this rich array of correspondences.

$20,000 - $30,000

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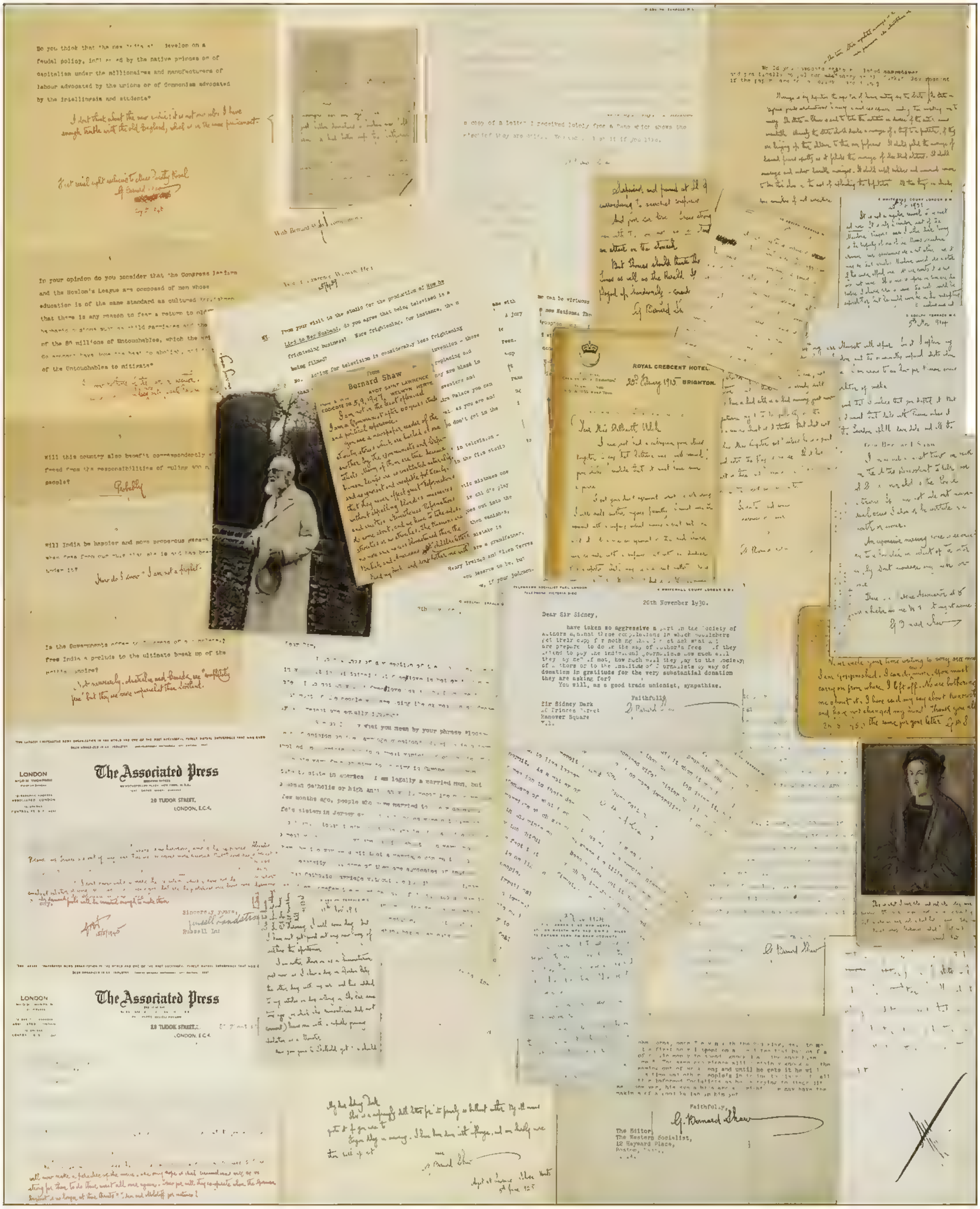
Lot 106 continued



107. Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de. A fine collection of four letters by the French writer exiled by Napoleon I, including:

Autograph letter, in French, 3 pages octavo, Frankfurt, 26 November 1803, to an unnamed friend.

One must be mad to live anywhere else than in France when one is French.

The author writes in full: *It's been two weeks, my dear friend, since I last got a line from you, although I need your friendship more than I ever did before. My daughter has had a fever for a week, and here am, among strangers, surrounded by German doctors in an inn, and well, I feel quite miserable. Thank God, she hasn't been in danger so far; if she were, I couldn't survive it. I wrote to you from Metz when I left, and from here too, to offer you my* [apartment]. *How is it that I didn't get at least a note from you? You know quite well that all I know about life, I have learned from you, and it's all the more true now that I live abroad Have you seen Villers? Tell him that one must be mad to live anywhere else than in France when one is French. The Germans are quite kind to me, though, and I already have a chest full of poems and notes. I have been writing down some of my reflections about all that, which might be of interest if ever see my friends again, since nothing will ever make me publish one line for any other public than the French. Please do write to me; consider that if you spent five minutes at it every night, the result would be a week of relief for me. But I have never been able to give you an idea of how much your letters please me; you would not be so sparing with them if you knew. Kindly remember me to all those who care for me.* Madame de Staël wrote this letter at the beginning of her exile. Her duel with Napoleon, stemming from her recalcitrance to his influence, had led to his orders that she was not to reside within forty leagues of Paris. This occurred in the fall of 1803. After considerable delay she decided to go to Germany. She travelled in the company of Benjamin Constant, by Metz and Frankfurt to Weimar, arriving there in December. She stayed in Weimar during the winter, and then went on to Berlin.

Autograph letter signed ("Necker Stael de H"), 3 pages octavo, Rome, 27 March [1805], to an unnamed correspondent; address panel on verso of third page.

I may say that all that reaches me from Paris is in harmony with what I have been longing for.

Nostalgically, Staël-Holstein writes in full: *I have been deeply touched, dear Sir, by the feeling which inspired your article and I can say, without being influenced by my gratitude toward you, that there are some words in it that are remarkable not only for the elevation of thought, but I may add also for the soundness of judgment they indicate when you talk about my father. If you still read Le publiciste you must have seen in it a really touching letter. I may say that all that reaches me from Paris is in harmony with what I have been longing for. In the note on opposite natures, there is a line you wrote which I find extremely witty and true at the same time: there is no doubt that the big difference that exists between some souls, whose cause is unknown from us, makes it impossible for certain persons to understand each other ever and I think I would understand more easily the expression in the eye of some Persian than what some people say, even though they speak French. Thank you very much for giving me the hope that we will see each other in Milan. Your kindness to me makes you feel more attached to me: this is the sure sign of a generous nature. It is in six weeks probably that I will have the pleasure of seeing you again. I have enjoyed the arts and nature in the South of Italy, but my most tender affections were born when I first got to Milan, and returning there gives me a renewed pleasure, since you have shown me so clearly that my friends there have not forgotten me.*

Autograph letter signed ("Necker de Staël"), in French, 1 page octavo, [no date], to an unidentified lady; mounting remnants on verso of integral blank. Staël sends a poem and asking the recipient to send it on immediately to Madame Lucke. In closing, she confirms that they will meet that evening.

Autograph letter signed ("Necker Staël de Holstein"), in French, 1 page octavo, Monday [no date], *Hotel de Pologne*, to Monsieur Beurgoin; mounting remnant on verso of integral blank. Staël invites Monsieur Beurgoin to call on her, and giving notice that she will call on Beurgoin and his wife when she is in Paris for a few days before returning to Coppet.

$4,000 - $6,000

108. Thomas, Dylan. A fascinating collection of four letters shows Thomas groveling to his wife, Caitlin and recounting his mother's accident with her leg. Known for his poems, such as "And death shall have no dominion" and "Before I knocked" he also supplemented his income as a journalist and broadcaster for BBC.

Autograph letter signed ("Dylan"), 2 pages quarto, on the train, 5:30 Sunday [mid-1940s] in pencil to his wife, Caitlin.

This letter reveals Thomas pining for his wife, Caitlin, with whom he had a tumultuous relationship. Passionate and stormy, their relationship was fueled by alcohol and infidelity.

He writes in part: *Leaving you, my love, without kissing you, or being kissed by you, hurt fore than my legendary back, my harm of misery. And all the way, limping and squealing along the cliff, I hoped & hoped I was too late for the car…I love you for ever, day & night, all my life & death, I love you, Caitlin. Forgive my bellows when I'm hurt, my snaring recriminations which are really only against the weather, the world, God, bombs, penury, drink my self, but never you. Never you, my dearest wife…*

Dylan Thomas most likely wrote this letter when he was working more steadily for the BBC in the mid-1940s, along with his "Celtic huddle of poets." His first broadcast took place before World War II on 21 April 1937 and his second on 18 October 1938. That program was called "The Modern Muse" featuring W.H. Auden, Stephen Spender, Cecil Day Lewis, Louis MacNeice, and Dylan reading their own poems. Despite his professions of love, it was known that Thomas took women to bed at night and crawled the pubs by day. His behavior slowly infuriated Caitlin and made her quite bitter.

Autograph letter signed ("Dylan"), 2 pages quarto, Blaen-Cwm, Sunday [Spring 1948] in pencil to his wife, Caitlin.

Thomas writes about being stuck, snowbound in a house, clearly without his wife. *My mother in the Infirmary, with her leg steel-splinted up towards the ceiling and a 300 lb weight hanging from it, is good and cheerful and talks without stop about the removed ovaries, dropped wombs, amputated breasts, tubercular spines & puerperal fevers of her new friends in the women's surgical ward.* Again, his letter turns to professions of love for his wife and then the apology: *All the time, without stopping, I thought of you, and of my foulness to you, and of how I have lost you. Oh Cat Cat please, my dear, don't let me lose you. Let me come back to you. Come back to me. I can't live without you. There's nothing left then. I can't ask you to forgive me, but I can say that I will never never again be a senseless, horrible dulled beast like that. I love you…*

At this point, Caitlin and Dylan's relationship was quite strained. Dylan resumed work at the BBC and with film and his journeys became long and his arrivals less predictable. Caitlin was home, alone, in a small house with children. In the spring of 1948, Caitlin began looking after Dylan's parents. His father never fully recovered from tongue cancer in 1932 and became semi-invalid. He was now losing his eyesight and Dylan's mother fell ill in the winter of 1947-48. His mother fell and broke her knee. They had no place to go but to Dylan's home, where Caitlin cared for them both [Constantine Fitzgibbon, The Life of Dylan Thomas].

Autograph letter signed ("Dylan"), 1 page quarto, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, 15 September 1950 in ballpoint ink to *My dear Ruby*.

The third letter, written to Ruby, seems to be a shop owner where Dylan's wife, Caitlin purchased *fripperies and furbelows*. He owes money for the shopping spree and asks that he can pay in a little while.

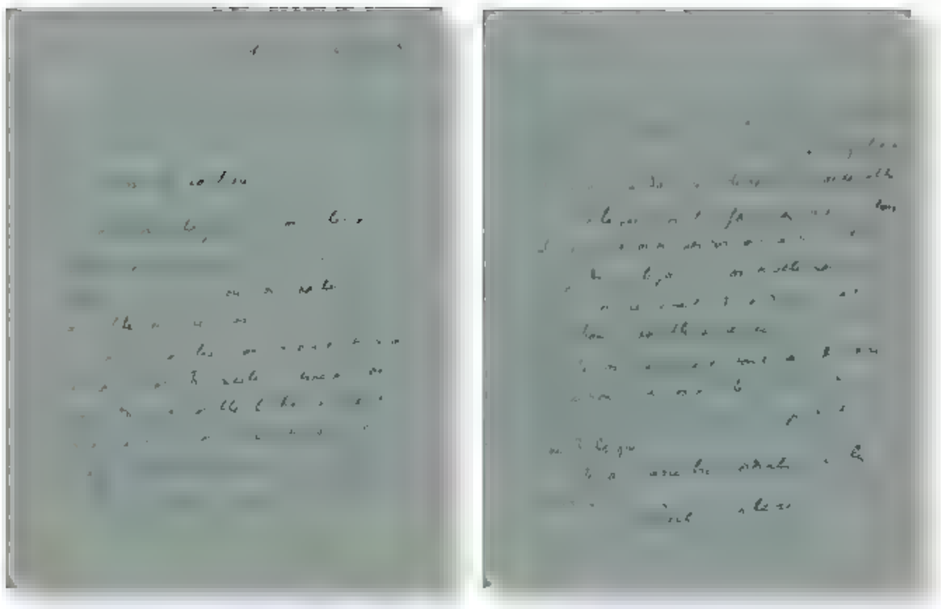
Normally, I'm fixed well enough, in my sordid way, but now, on top of the death of my last contract, the Income Tax Dracula has now got me into such a corner that I've had to agree, through an accountant and agents, to hand him over every single penny I earn until what he wants is fully paid So I live, temporarily, on nothing, while working hard for that fiend Can you wait a little? I'd be terribly grateful. We're all in such a money mess here, now, in our little howling home full of napkins and old poems…

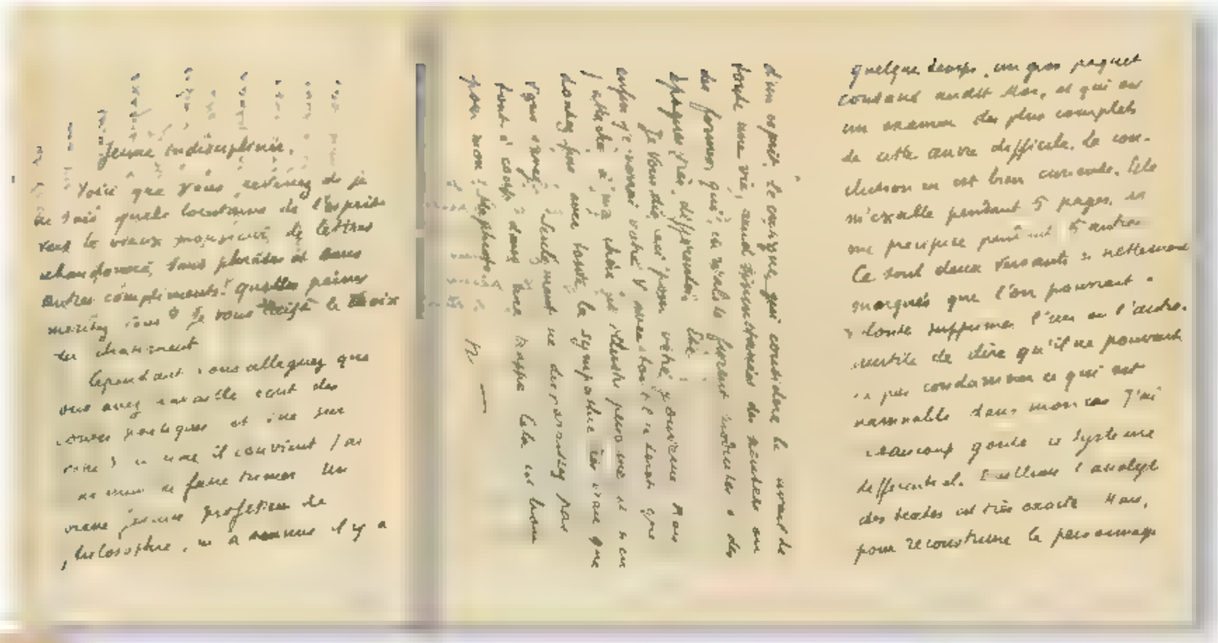
Autograph letter signed ("Dylan"), 1 page octavo, Ringwood, Hants [Hampshire], undated, to fellow poet, Charles [Fisher].

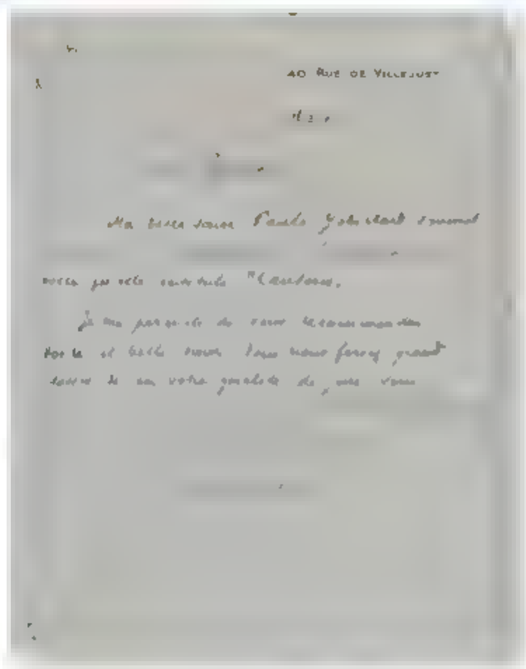
A friendly letter where Dylan mentions that his baby should be born within the week but *lack of money still pours in*. Charles Fisher was a poet and journalist working for Reuters and BBC. The two became friends when they entered school together and were taught English by Thomas' father.

An interesting group of letters providing valuable insights to a complicated and peculiar writer who lead a depraved existence in his short life.

$6,000 - $8,000







109. Valéry, Paul. Fine series of four autograph letters signed by the French poet, critic, essayist and philosopher including:

Autograph letter signed, in French, 3 pages octavo, 12 March 1923.

Valéry writes in part: *You complain of my silence, and yet you send me these articles from the Liège Universitaire in which you speak so kindly of me. But I thought I had written you before leaving for Brussels. I was hoping to see you there. They overdid it over there, and almost assassinated me with friendship. I'm sorry that you didn't appear among the assassins. I came back half-dead, and found myself in front of a desk, which struck terror into my heart. I am so burdened down with things to do, and especially with an amount of correspondence, which is becoming unbearable. That's why you shouldn't hold it against me if I don't always answer whoever writes me.... I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all of your attention and your articles. I hope to be able to say that to you in person some day, if I go back to Belgium ....*

Autograph letter signed, in French, one page small quarto, undated [1925]. On his imprinted stationery, to the artist, [Dunoyer de] Segonzac.

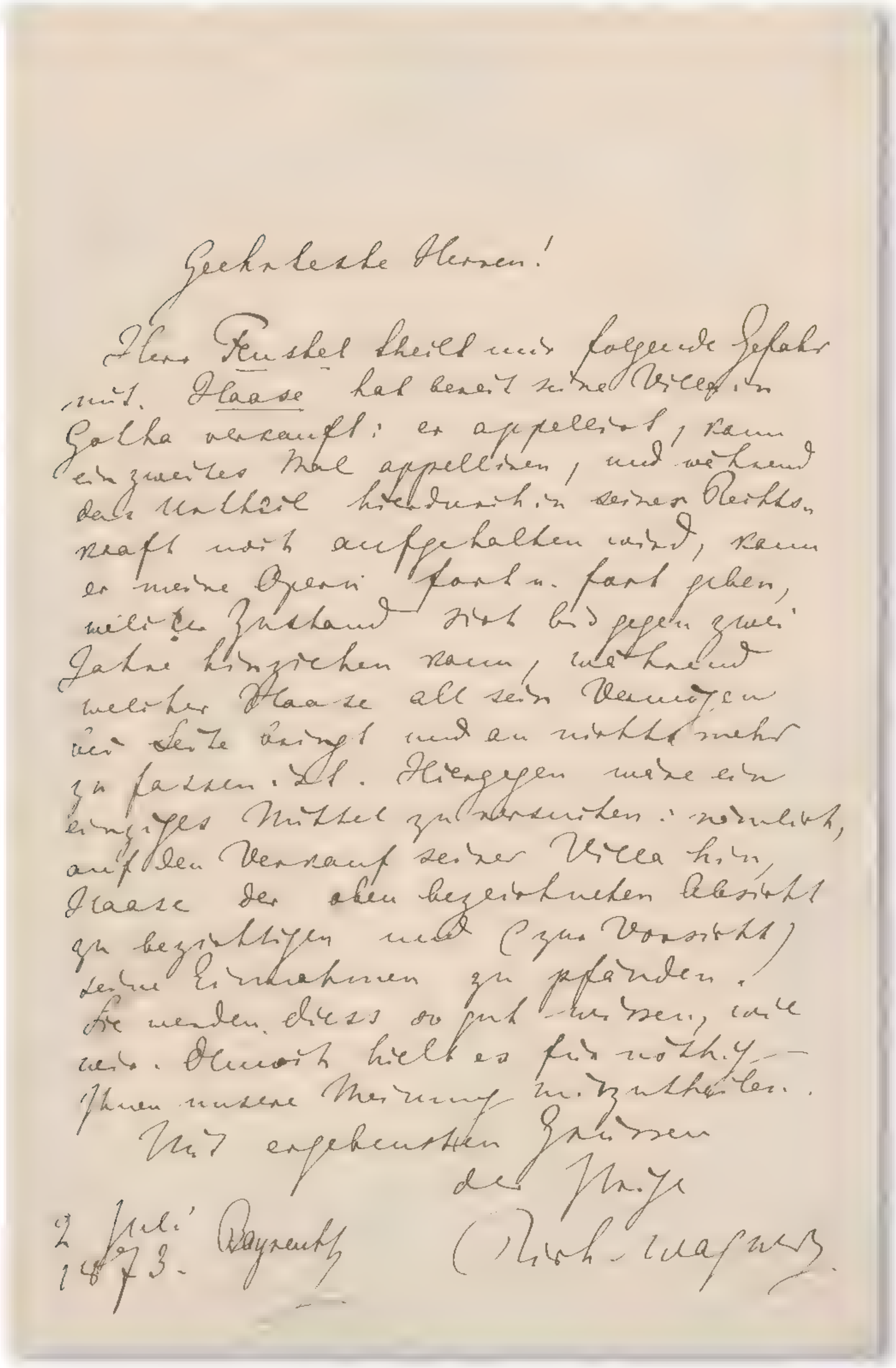
The author writes in full: *My sister-in-law Paule Gobillard is submitting to the jury for the Pittsburgh exhibition a canvas that she calls "Causerie". I allow myself to recommend both canvas and sister-in-law. You would give us great pleasure if in your capacity as juror you could give the picture a little push towards America.*

Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages quarto, [Paris], only dated XVI, to a friend named Hélène; marginal splits to vertical and horizontal folds. Valery writes cryptically about being slighted in a matter of importance to him: *You obviously know what happened in Geneva! Until now I knew only the bare outlines: the nomination of B., the apotheosis of L., and the silence about your humble servant. Ultimately I wrote to our friend Op., who answered me today. It seems clear that P.P.P handled the entire affair. I confess to you that I feel somewhat as if I've been tricked. I'm waiting for a little more information before I draw the appropriate conclusions. Do you have more precise information? Maybe more information could be obtained from Tit. I hope you're enjoying a wholesome life in Vichy. I gave your address to my friend Larbaud, who may visit you, even though he's preoccupied with his mother's condition. He isn't leaving her alone this summer.* Turning to his literary work, he writes: *I'm still in Paris, still plagued by my thankless task and a thousand other problems. The weather is continually stormy, which makes me a nervous wreck. It's dreadful to have to work without the slightest desire, when it's the mind that has to produce. Who will write the Martyrology of the Brain? Dear friend Hélène, I kiss your hands affectionately.*

Autograph letter signed ("PV"), in French, three pages octavo, [June, 1943], to "an undisciplined young lady." A fine letter in which Valéry discusses his feelings regarding Emile Rideau's Introduction to the thoughts of Paul Valéry, published in Paris in 1944.

Here you are returning from I know not what distances of the spirit to the old man of letters, abandoned without phrases and without other compliments! What punishment do you deserve? I will leave the choice of chastisement up to you. Meanwhile, you allege that you have ben working, writing poetic tales and sweating over your V[aléry] as time permitted. I have the honor to let people toil. Some time ago, a worthy Jesuit, a professor of philosophy, sent me a large package devoted to said Me and which is one of the most complete studies of this difficult work. Its conclusion is curious enough. It exalts me for five pages and casts me down for five others. These are two so neatly defined pourings, first one way and then the other that one could suppress the one or the other at will. Needless to say, he couldn't help condemning that which is damnable in my case. I enjoyed this differential system very much. As to the rest, the analysis of the texts is very exact. But to reconstruct the personage of a mind, in considering the work of an entire life, criticism regards thoughts or forms as simultaneous, which were produced in reality at very different periods, etc. I am telling you this for your own orientation. But at last I will see your V. with all the interest I attach to you , my dear and illustrious person , and, don't doubt it, with all the very sincere kind feelings, as you well know. Only don't disappear suddenly in a trap door. That would do my Mephisto good.

$5,000 - $8,000



110. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed ("Rich Wagner"), in German, 1 page (8.5 x 5.62 in.; 216 x 143 mm), Bayreuth, 2 July 1873, to an unidentified correspondent.

Wagner directs his operas will go forth despite legal issues.

With great formality, Wagner writes in part: *Mr. Feushel alerted us to the following threat. Haase has already sold his villa in Gotha: he filed an appeal, may file an appeal for a second time, and while the misfortune is thus being held up in its legal effect, he can continue with my operas, and this situation might drag on for a period of up to two years, during which Haase can divert all his assets until nothing is left to be seized. There is only one way to prevent this: to accuse Haase of above intention based on the sale of his villa and (as a precaution) garnish his earnings. You know this just as well as I do. I . . . deemed it necessary that we inform you of our opinion . . .*

A fine letter by the great German composer revealing his callousness when dealing with the financial woes of those involved with his performances.

$5,000 - $7,000

111. Zola, Emile. A fine collection of five letters by the French novelist who was one of the leaders of Naturalism. Zola wrote J'Accuse, a journalistic attack on the controversial Alfred Dreyfus verdict. The collection includes:

Autograph letter signed, in French, 4 pages 12mo, Médan, 21 November 1885, to George Moore; very slight soiling. An important letter from the great French novelist to his young English admirer, George Moore, translator of two of Zola's novels and already the author of several articles introducing the work of Zola to the English public.

He writes in part: *My dear colleague, I owed you a letter for some time when I received the enclosed yesterday—obviously an error and I'm sending it back to you …My opinion is that you aren't putting enough pressure on Madame Derosne, for it would be excellent if the novel were serialized On the other hand, I'm so overwhelmed at the moment that I couldn't deal with your Preface in the way I'd like. Be patient, then, a little. I received your article on "L'Oeuvre"; but you know my ignorance, I can only thank you a thousand times …certain that this is among the friendliest of articles. So much the better if you're happy with your next book. The modern English novel needs you very much right now, and you know that I have always predicted your triumph. I myself am very late with "L'Oeuvre" which should appear in Gil Blas starting the December 26, and I don't know how I'm going manage to be ready on time. Maybe you've been following this idiotic affair over the banning of Germinal. Our French Republicans are all a bunch of little Louis XIVs who aggravate despotism by persecuting Literature. Bien à vous et bon courage, bon succès, Emile Zola.*

A remarkable letter from Zola to his English counterpart, George Moore. At the time of Zola's letter, Moore had already translated two of Zola's novels: Piping Hot (Pot-Bouille), 1885, and The Rush for the Spoil (La Curee), 1886 (but probably completed before November, 1885). Moore had also written several articles on Zola for periodicals. As early as 1881 he wrote "A Visit to M. Zola" for the St. James Gazette, 26 May; an unsigned interview called "Topics of the Day by Heroes of the Hour: My New Novel by Emile Zola" for the Pall Mall Gazette, 3 May; and a review of L'Oeuvre, "Mr. Zola's New Work" in The Bat, 10 November. It is this article that Zola had just received from Moore. Zola's derisive remarks on the recent censorship of his great novel Germinal undoubtedly struck a resonant chord with Moore, who himself had his problems with censorship. An important letter at an extraordinary moment in the career of the founder of Naturalism, whose influence on modern English, and, more particularly, American literature, has been profound.

Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page octavo, Paris, 8 December 1889, to an unidentified artist. Zola advises his correspondent, *to speak directly with my publisher, M. Charpentier,* about his drawings because *I have very little time and prefer not to become involved in this question of illustrations. I have always thought that the best thing to do is to leave an artist free to interpret a book, as he likes.* Zola adds that he does not intend to write a novel about the 1870 war for another two years.

The drawings to which Zola refers were probably meant to illustrate his novel Le Rêve, an edition of which was published in 1892 with illustrations by Carlos Schwabe and Lucien Métivet. Zola's novel about the 1870 war, La Débâcle, was also published in 1892.

Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages octavo, Médan, 12 October 1888, to an unnamed correspondent.

Zola writes in full: *I have had nothing but trouble over this translating business, and I regret, as do you, that we have found ourselves together in such circumstances. I was wrong, after many miscarriages, to think it possible to do business in America. It's just one more lesson, that's all. You are not personally to blame for all this, and I beg you to accept my most sincere best wishes.*

In general, American critics seemed to approach Zola with a great deal of uncertainty. The artistic quality of his work was obvious, and they could not disregard his importance as a leader of Naturalism; but they feared the forcefulness of his vocabulary and the morality of his observations. Because of this fear, American translators tended to abridge, omit passages from, and otherwise sanitize the more realistic or sensual novels, such as L'Assommoir, Germinal and La Terre. La Terre was published in France a few months before Zola wrote the present letter.

Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages octavo, Médan, 1 May 1885 to an unidentified writer. Zola writes in part: *I must thank you a thousand times for your very kind article. A person living in Berlin has sent me a translation of it and I have been particularly pleased about all the good you said of my work. Up to now Germany had not spoiled me and that is the reason why your study was so agreeable to me as I hope it will shed some light on me in showing that I am not as dark as they believe. I have the honor of addressing you here, and enclose the picture you asked of me…*

Autograph letter signed in French, 2 pages octavo, Médan, 18 April 1881, on mourning stationery, to a close colleague; mounting remnants at foot of second page.

Zola writes, in part: *Upon relocating myself in the country, I took a portfolio of your letters, which the bustle of Paris would not permit me to respond to. In short, thank you for your good literary sympathy, thank you for all the pages, which I have read with great interest…*

A fine group of letters by Zola that focus on his abundant literary output with detail.

$6,000 - $8,000

Continued next page

Lot 111 continued

Médan 21 nov. 85

Mon cher confrère,

Je vous devais une lettre depuis longtemps, lorsque j'ai reçu hier la lettre de vous ci-jointe : il y a erreur évidemment, et je vous la renvoie. Mais je n'en ignore pas moins ce que vous me dites.

Mon avis est que vous ne bouleverserez pas trop madame Bovary, car cela serait excellent si le roman pouvait passer en feuilleton. D'autre part, je suis si accablé en ce moment que je ne pourrais m'occuper de votre affaire à, ni de rien, bien besoin de vous, et vous

savez que j'ai toujours prophétisé votre triomphe.

Moi, je suis très en retard pour "l'Oeuvre", qui doit paraître dans le Gil Blas à partir du 26 décembre, et je ne sais pas comment je vais faire pour être prêt à temps. — Vous me suivez peut-être attentivement affaire de "Documents interdits". Vos républicains français sont tous de petits Louis XIV, qui aggravent le

ue en persistant la

en à vous, et bon Bon succès.

Médan 1er mai 85

Monsieur et cher confrère,

J'ai à vous remercier mille fois de votre très aimable article. Justement, une personne habitant Berlin m'en avait envoyé une traduction, et j'ai été particulièrement touché de tout le bien que vous me dites de mon œuvre. L'Allemagne jusqu'à présent m'a peu fêté, ce qui m'a rendu votre étude d'autant plus agréable, car j'espère qu'elle fera de la lumière sur moi, en me montrant beaucoup moins noir qu'on ne me croit.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint le portrait que vous me demandez.

Veuillez me croire, monsieur et cher confrère, votre bien dévoué et bien reconnaissant.

Émile Zola

Médan, 14 avril 81

Mon cher confrère,

En me réinstallant à la campagne, je retrouve tout un dossier de lettres de vous, entre quelles la bousculade de Paris ne m'a pas permis de répondre. En bloc, merci donc de votre bonne sympathie littéraire, merci pour toutes les pages que j'ai lues avec bien de

l'intérêt. Ne désirez, comme vous le désirez, que vous trouviez une revue littéraire quelque part, car vous avez encore de dents à faire, et nous manquons vraiment trop de critiques.

Cordialement

Émile Zola

Médan, par Villennes
S. et O.

Médan 12 oct. 87

Monsieur,

[illegible] avec cette [illegible] de traduction et je regrette, comme vous, que nos rapports, dans de pareilles circonstances, [illegible] tort, après bien des avertissements, de croire une affaire possible avec l'Amérique. C'est une leçon de plus, voilà tout.

Vous êtes du reste en [illegible] veuillez croire à l'assurance de mes sentiments

Paris, 2 oct. 87

Monsieur

C'est avec mon éditeur M. Charpentier, que je vous conseille de vous entendre ; car, personnellement, j'ai bien peu de temps et je préfère ne pas m'occuper de cette question des traductions. J'ai toujours pensé que le mieux était de laisser un artiste libre d'interpréter mon livre à sa guise.

Je n'ai pas vu [illegible] que j'écrivais un roman sur la guerre [illegible]

J'ai, après [illegible], l'assurance de mes sentiments [illegible]

Émile Zola

112. Zola, Emile. A fine pair of letters from the French novelist and journalist including:

Autograph letter signed, in French, 4 pages (8 x 5.12 in.; 203 x 130 mm.), Paris, 19 and 20 November 1895, to his wife.

Our journal is about to end, for your return is near. For me, your letters were a great pleasure every morning and I am happy to think that mine followed you everywhere, reminding you that the house was waiting for you and that you have an old and good friend there who loves you and in spite of everything dreams of your happiness as if it were his own.

On November 19, Zola writes in full: *I see that your day on Saturday was well spent: a visit at the curiosities merchants, lunch with the Luzzattos, a visit in the Coliseum, dinner at the Embassy. And how you pressed yourself to get double the benefit! You speak of leaving Rome Tuesday evening, that is, today. You will thus not have received the letter in which I advised you to stay until the Consistory. You have to return in the end, if you have had enough. Only, I am a bit embarrassed about my letters, as you didn't send me the dispatch I asked you to send three days before you leave Rome. I'll take the chance and continue to write you at the Grand Hotel, from where my letters will no doubt be forwarded to you. Today I did up my first small packages and sent the first two chapters of Rome to the translators. Caponi will have these two chapters in his hands this evening, with the authorization to begin in La Tribuna of December 23. I haven't seen Caponi again; the seven hundred francs are embarrassing to him. I have negotiated everywhere for Rome except with Spain and America. Spain will come, but I doubt very much that America will this time. That will make a hole. All the same, I am counting on the translations bringing in thirty to forty thousand francs, which is a reasonable figure. After my lunch, Jules having told me the masons had finished their work in the old pit, I went down to see. That will make a superb cellar, much bigger than our old wine cellar. It will be cooler than the one we're using now; and you could store wine there. But I think it ought rather to be made into a coal cellar. One could easily store thirty or forty thousand kilogrammes there if there were a real reason for buying coal en gros, in great quantity. You will see. I took the liberty of opening a letter addressed in your name and stamped with a stamp of Lagesse; and I was right, for it contained simply a receipt for two hundred francs that he no doubt owed you. Giacomelli has lost his wife. I am sending him your card and mine, with a word of sympathy. The day was quite cold and foggy. This is decidedly villainous weather. As soon as you are back, we will really move into our winter quarters. I forgot to say regarding the new cellar that the work on everything having to do with the other rooms is going to begin shortly. The architect of the house had a long meeting with the architect of no. 23, for it seems that there are very complicated questions about the wall in between. Happily, we didn't take it inside. But I will be content when our rooms upstairs are also finished. And that's all for today. Our journal is about to end, for your return is near. For me, your letters were a great pleasure every morning and I am happy to think that mine followed you everywhere, reminding you that the house was waiting for you and that you have an old and good friend there who loves you and in spite of everything dreams of your happiness as if it were his own. Monsieur Din just made me rage. He had stayed under …and I looked for him everywhere. I told him you were about to return, and I think he understood…*

The following day, on the 20th, Zola writes in full: *This morning I received your letter in which you fixed your return for Monday. If thus you keep this date and if you don't stay in Rome until the Consistory, this letter is the last you will be able to receive in Rome, as it will arrive Friday morning and you should be leaving on Friday evening, according to the data you gave me. Thus, I am embarrassed as to an address for the letter I'll write you this evening and which will depart tomorrow. I'm going to await your letter of tomorrow, and I'll make my decision if you have stuck to yours. In this case, this letter would be the last which I would send you to Rome, and I would address the one this evening to Turin, general delivery. By the way, I think Monday is an excellent date for your return.*

Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), Paris, 18 November 1895, to an unnamed friend.

Zola writes in part: *…it seems that my wife missed you when she passed through Aix. We should have written you; but this voyage wasn't decided on until right at the last moment; and my wife thought she would always find you. What does she write me? That you complain about me because I am not answering your letters? If that were so…I would have to be excused, because I am truly a poor man, burdened down with work and whose head is getting impassive…But truly, I am an innocent criminal, for I don't recall having received a single letter from you that I didn't answer. Let's pass the…sponge, shall we? My wife, who is impassioned of Rome, had a crazy desire to return there.* [As for] *me, I stayed* [here] *at my work. My Rome is tough going for me; and besides that, nothing exists which can totally absorb me. It will start appearing in The Journal toward December 20th; but you won't have the volume* [the work in book form] *until the first days of May. I have my pardon, don't I? And I send you the most affectionate of presses of the hand.*

Won over to social humanitarianism toward the latter part of his life, Zola wrote the cycle, Les Trois Villes, which no longer reflected a naturalistic perspective. When Zola wrote this letter, he had already published Lourdes, the first novel in the trilogy and was still working on its sequel, Rome, which would later be followed by Paris. He had, the year before, visited the Italian capital to research for the novel, and had returned to Paris with voluminous notes about what he saw and heard. Madame Zola, who had accompanied him on this excursion to Italy, took more pleasure in the trip than he did. She found it easier here than in France to bask in his reflected glory, and she could imagine that Roman society was ignorant of the double life he was leading, whereas she was sure that all her friends in Paris knew. After this first visit she returned regularly on her own for several years running; it was an arrangement that allowed the estranged couple a semi-separation acceptable according to the conventions of the time.

$5,000 - $8,000

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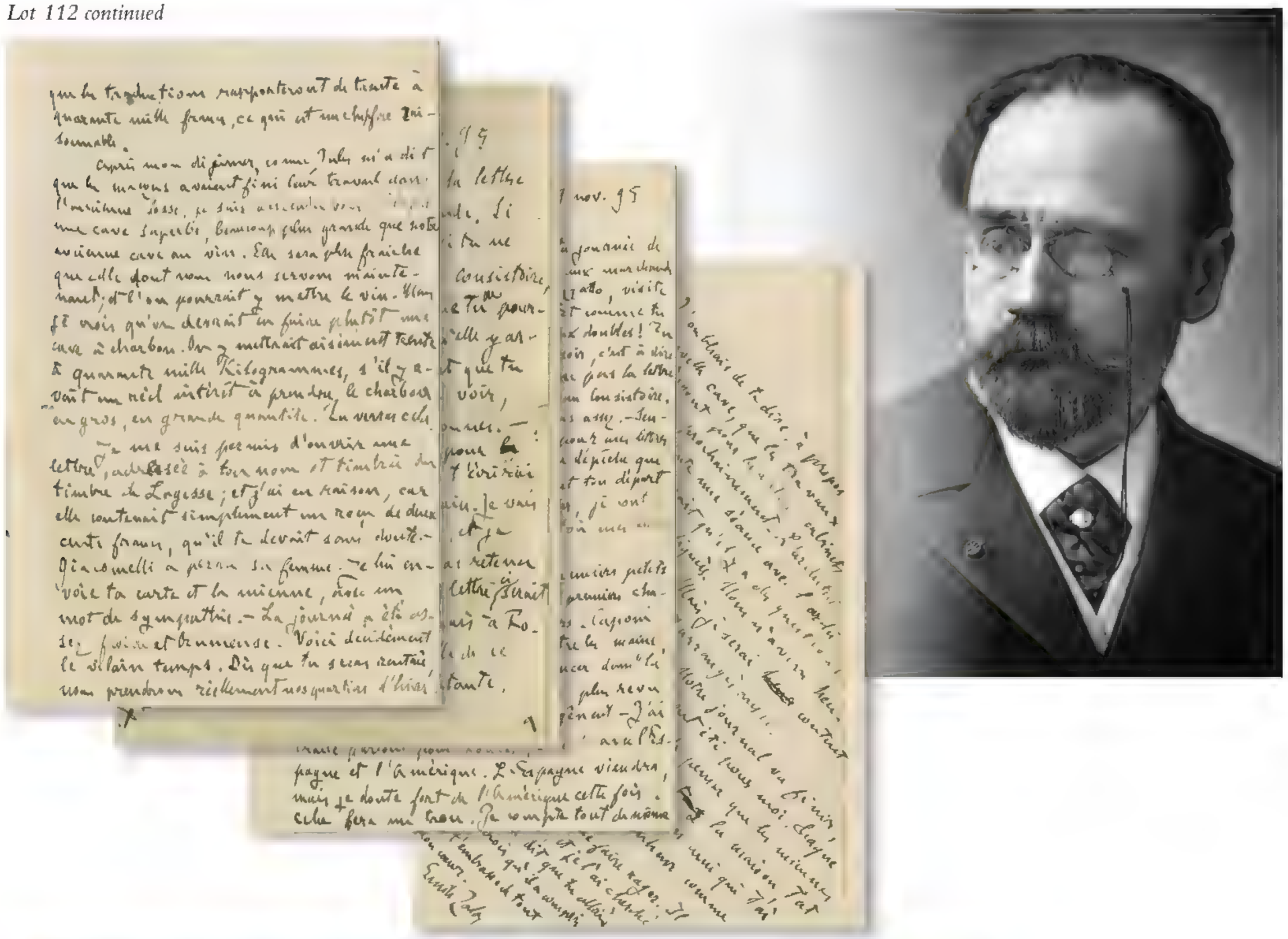
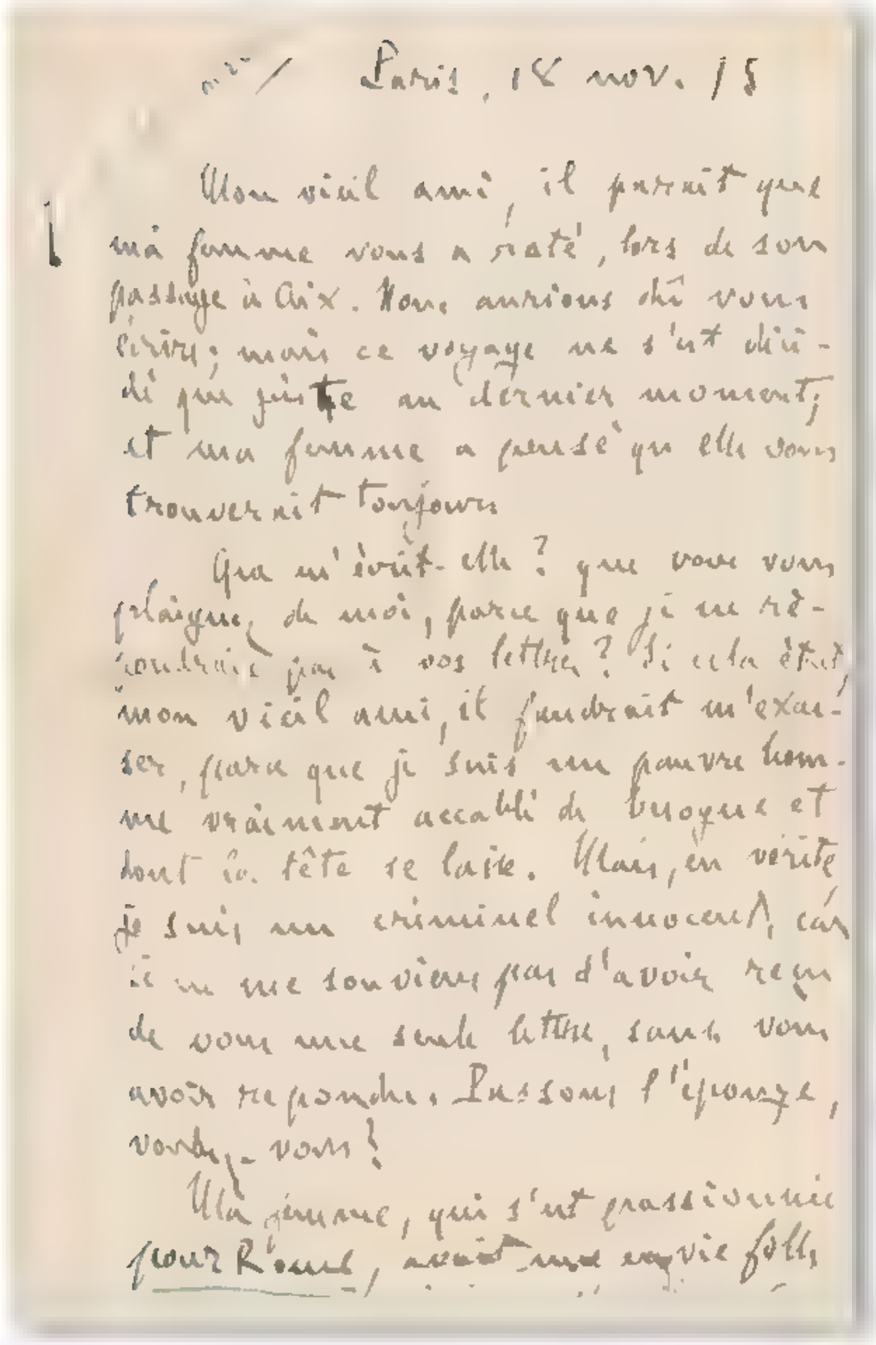
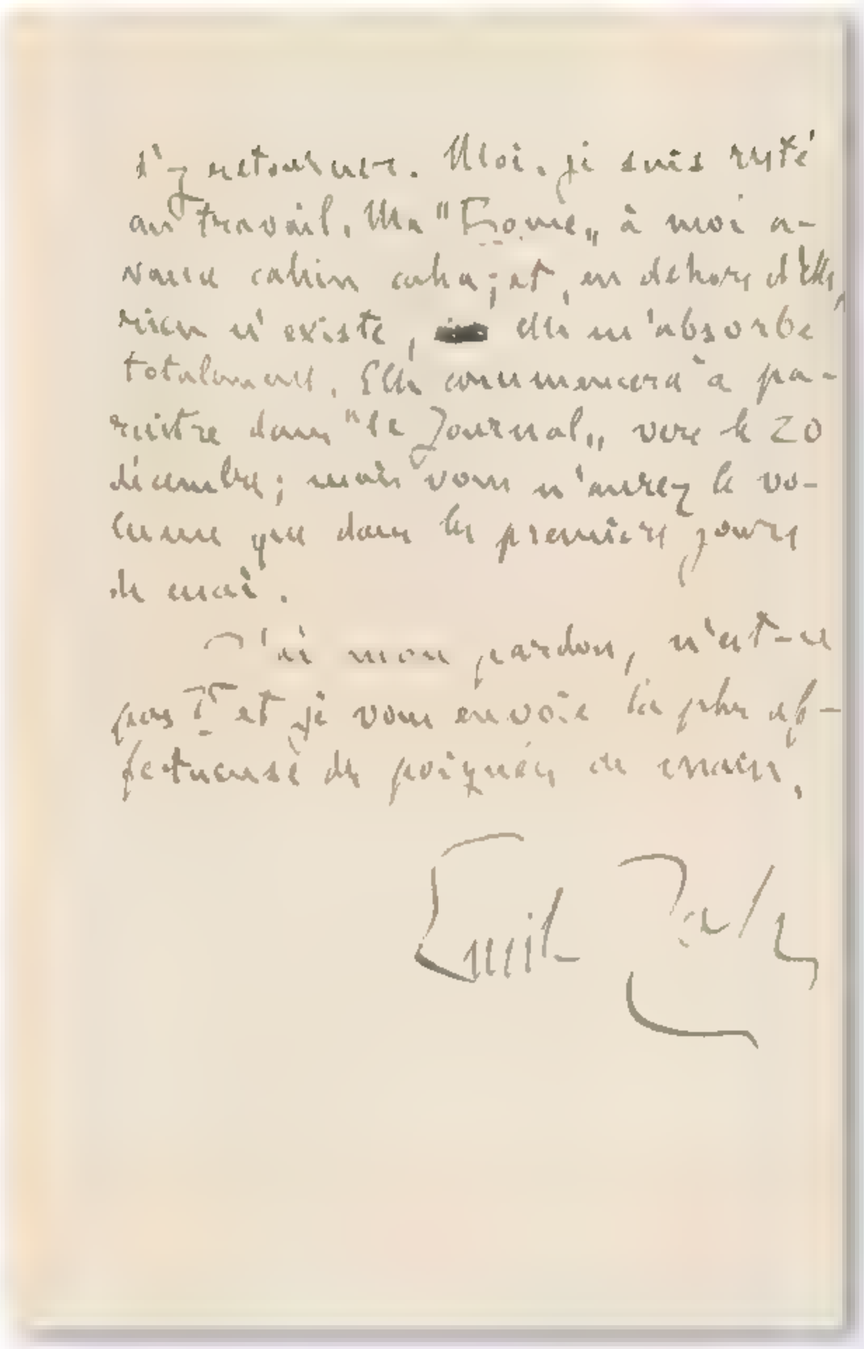
Lot 112 continued







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